NAMES, BOUNDARIES, AND MAPS:

A RESOURCE FOR THE HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM OF THE UNITED STATES

THE INTERMOUNTAIN REGION (Region Four)

By Peter L. Stark

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

In the process of compiling this work, I have met many dedicated cartographers, Forest Service staff, academic and public librarians, archivists, and entrepreneurs. I am indebted to long-time map librarians Janet Collins, Donna Koepp, and Stanley Stevens for their early encouragement and consistent support of this project. In the fall of 2013, I was awarded a fellowship by The Pinchot Institute for Conservation and the Grey Towers National Historic Site. The Scholar in Residence program of the Grey Towers Heritage Association allowed me time to write and edit my research on the mapping of the National Forest System in an office in Gifford Pinchot's ancestral home. I remain deeply grateful for this opportunity and must thank Lincoln Bramwell, Forest Service historian, for encouraging me to apply. These acknowledgments would not be complete if I did mention my indebtedness to the Library of Congress, my employer from 1999 to 2017 and the gracious support of this project by my supervisor, Beacher Wiggins.

The creation of reference works can take many hands or many years or both. In this case, it has been both. The librarians and professional staff of the following institutions have lent their time and patience in the furtherance of this project. Ultimately, however, I alone am responsible for any errors or omissions.

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It is the author's hope that this work on the historic geography of the National Forest System will broaden the user's understanding of the slow but deliberate ways in which the System came into being and was enlarged and modified over the decades to meet changing circumstances, policies, and needs of the American people. It is also hoped that this work will deepen the user's appreciation of the System as it exists today by seeing that its growth and development has been far from arbitrary and accidental, but instead the product of many careful hands and thoughtful minds over many decades. Finally, the hope is that it will encourage the user of these pages to investigate more thoroughly the unanswered questions that arise from consulting this work, thereby enlarging the body of research and scholarship of the remarkable legacy of American conservation of the United States Forest Service.

February 2020

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INTERMOUNTAIN REGION

I. The Intermountain Region as an Administrative Area of the U.S. Forest Service in Maps

For a more extensive discussion of Forest Service District (and after 1930) Regional boundaries see Part II of "The Development of the Regional Structure of the U.S. Forest Service" in the essay *Field Organization and Administrative History of the National Forest System* elsewhere on this website.

Figure 1: Three Forest Reserves established as of 1899 in the territory later designated as District Four: #8 Teton Forest Reserve; #11 Uintah Forest Reserve; #31 Fish Lake Forest Reserve. #7 Bitter Root Forest Reserve lies north of the Salmon River and does not touch upon the future District Four. The Uintah later became the Ashley on the east and the Wasatch on the west while the Uinta moved into the southern Wasatch Range. New forest reserves would be proclaimed starting in 1901. The Lake Tahoe Forest Reserve, later the Tahoe National Forest, had been proclaimed in April of 1899 but did not yet occupy District Four lands. The large Sierra Forest Reserve (#18) was confined at this time to the high Sierra Range. Map compiled by the U.S. Geological Survey and issued in the Survey's Twentieth Annual Report as Part V, Plate 1, in 1899.

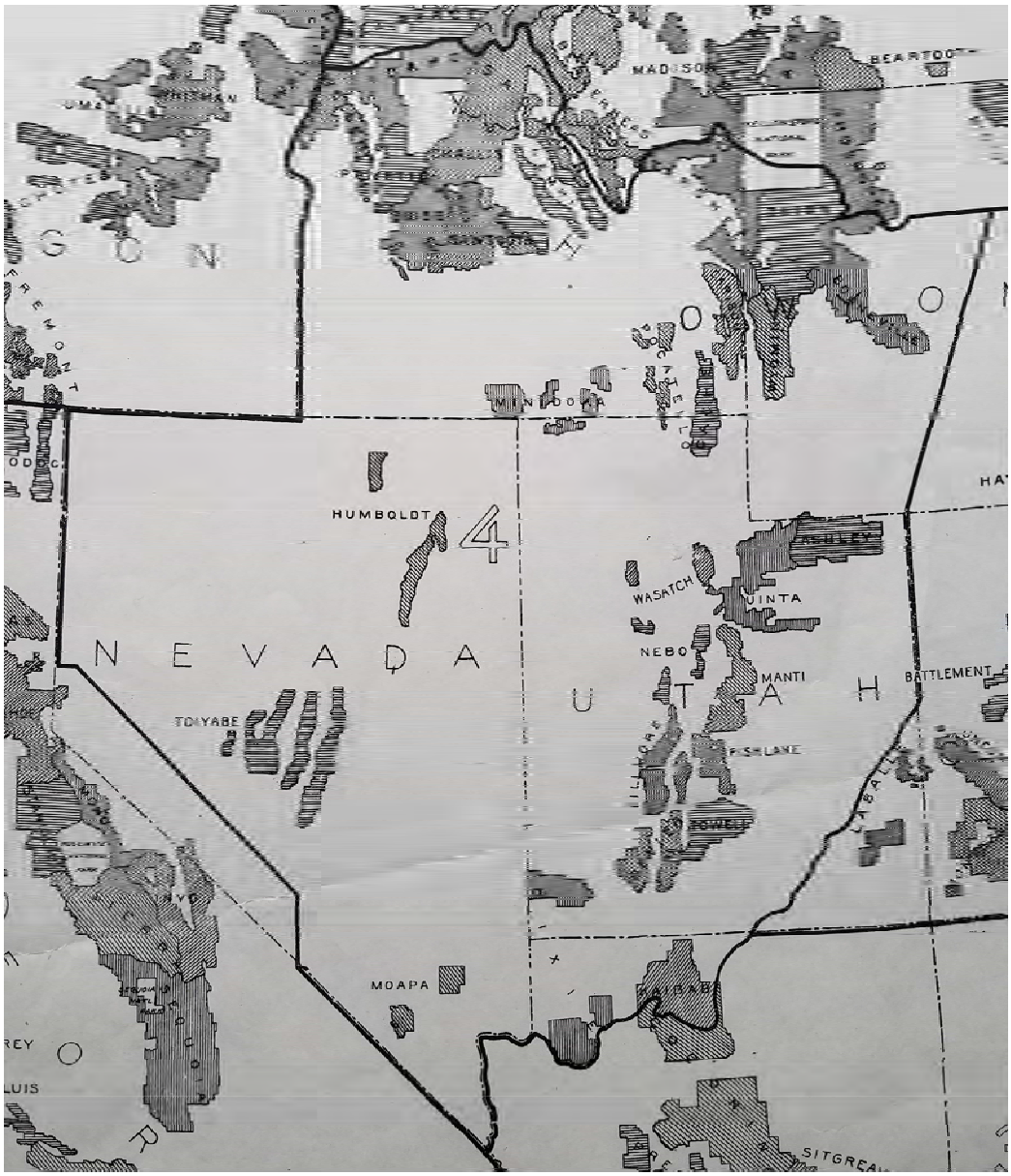


Figure 2: Original boundaries and national forests of District 2 as of July 1, 1908, the effective date of many of the Executive Orders reorganizing the national forests from 1907 to 1908. The boundary between District 4 and District 1 in central Idaho would, by 1913, be placed along the Continental Divide (Idaho-Montana border) with large transfers of lands from the Beaverhead and Bitterroot National Forests in District 1 to the Lemhi, Targhee, and Salmon National Forests in District 4. The boundary between District 4 and District 6, partially shown here in southeast Oregon as of 1908, has not changed. When creating the new Nezperce National Forest in District 1, the northern portion of the Weiser National Forest in Idaho County was combined with land from the existing Bitter Root National Forest. Thus the boundary between Region 1 and Region 4 west of the Salmon River was placed on the Idaho/Adams County line and has not been altered since this 1908 event.

On the east side, the boundary between District 4 and District 2 would also be later placed on the Continental Divide in Wyoming moving the eastern slope of the Bonneville National Forest to District 2 (Washakie National Forest) and the western slope of the Bonneville to the Bridger National Forest to District 4. At this point, the entire Bonneville National Forest was mapped as being a part of District 4. Whether the map reflected reality or merely Forest Service intentions cannot be determined. The LaSalle National Forest in Utah and Colorado was probably not yet "under administration" so it is doubtful if this area was ever administered from Denver. The La Salle's name was changed back to La Sal in March of 1909 and administered by District 4. The line west of the La Salle National Forest on the map is the course of the Colorado River.

The boundary between District 4 and District 3 has been placed on the Colorado River with the lands of the Kaibab and the Dixie National Forests in the Arizona Strip being administered by District 4. A strip of western Nevada was a part of District 5. The Inyo, Mono, Eldorado and Tahoe National Forests would soon be expanded into this area.

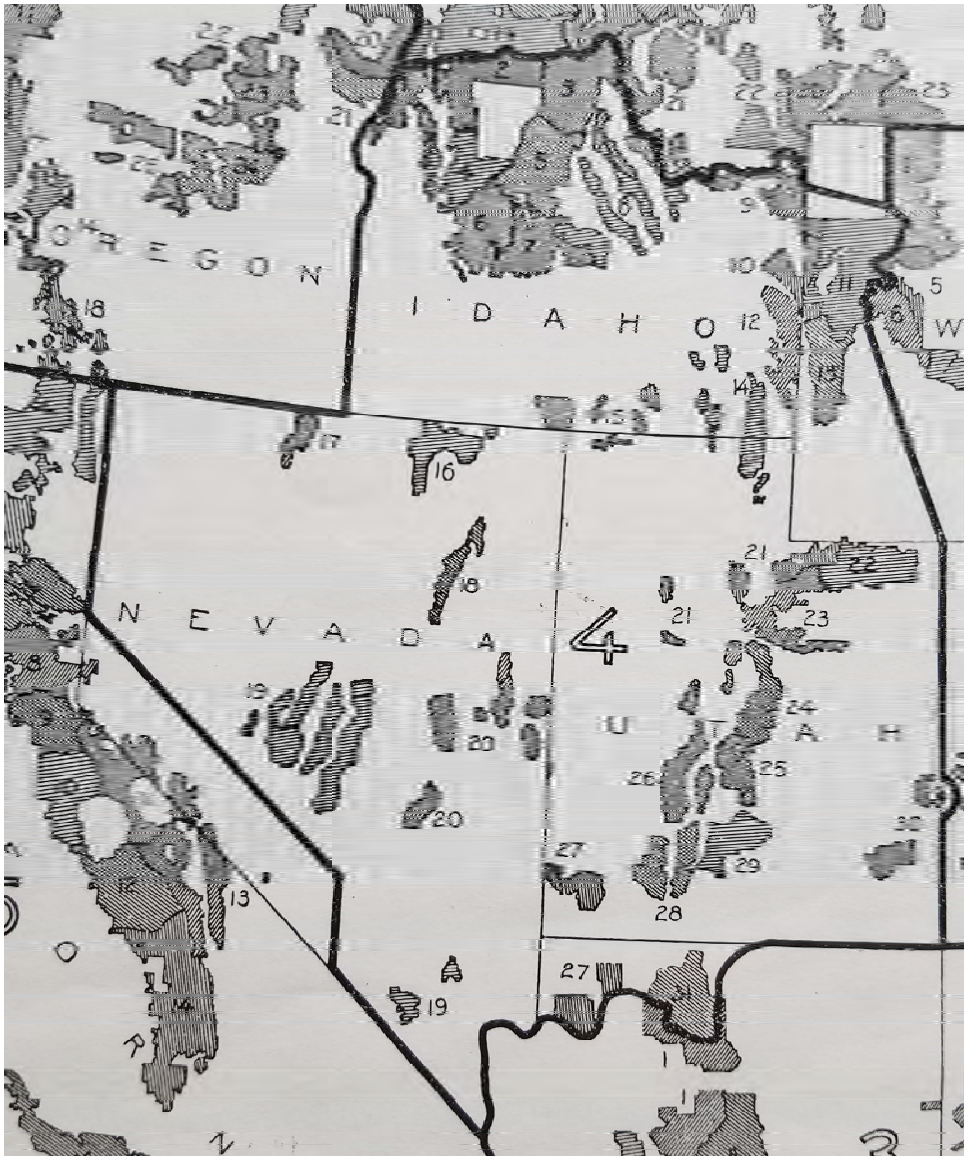


Figure 3: District 4 as of September 1, 1915 showing more national forests in Nevada (#17, #18, #20). The boundary between District 1 and District 4 has now been set along the Continental Divide/Idaho-Montana boundary and Salmon River. The District boundary between District 2 and District 4 is shown moving closer to the Continental Divide. The reduced Bonneville National Forest (#5), the Bridger National Forest (#6) and the Washakie National Forest (#7) along the Continental Divide in Wyoming are all shown being administered by District 2. The lands of the Bonneville National Forest would be transferred to the Washakie National Forest in 1916 and the Bonneville discontinued, while the Bridger National Forest would be transferred to District 4 early in 1919, completing the transition to a Continental Divide district boundary. The La Sal National Forest (#30) is now shown as administered by District 4. Region 5 national forests have been extended into Nevada. Note the large "hole" in the national forests lands of central Idaho. This would be filled in by national forest via Congressional action in 1919.

1915 Map Key – National Forests Within District Four

#1 Weiser	#9 Targhee	#17 Santa Rosa	#25 Fishlake
#2 Idaho	#10 Palisade	#18 Ruby	#26 Fillmore
#3 Salmon	#11 Teton	#19 Toiyabe	#27 Dixie
#4 Payette	#12 Caribou	#20 Nevada	#28 Sevier
#5 Challis	#13 Wyoming	#21 Wasatch	#29 Powell
#6 Boise	#14 Cache	#22 Ashley	#30 La Sal
#7 Sawtooth	#15 Minidoka	#23 Uinta	#31 Kaibab
#8 Lemhi	#16 Humboldt	#24 Manti	

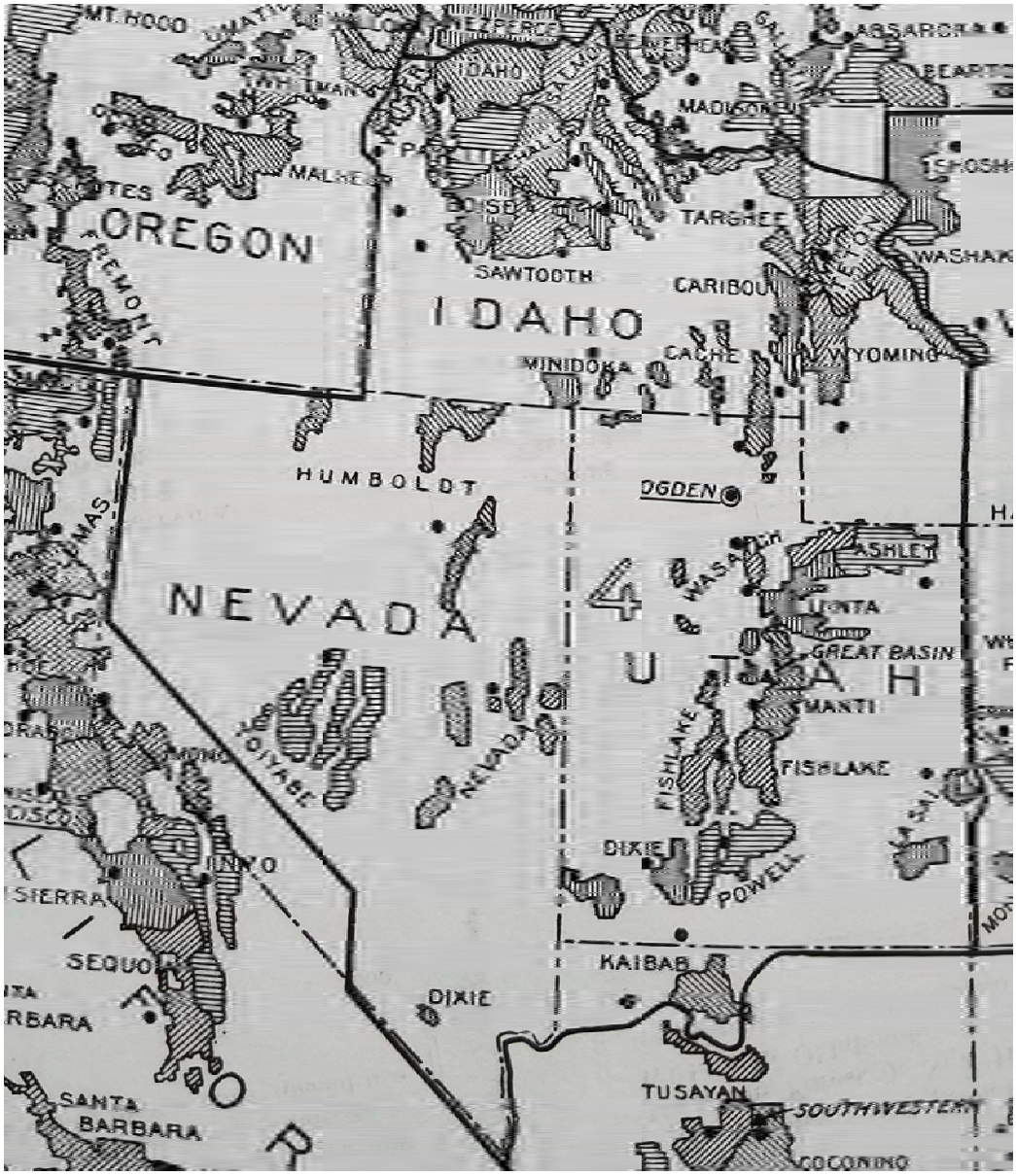


Figure 4: Region 4 as of July 1926. Boundary between the Intermountain District and the Rocky Mountain District now fixed along the Continental Divide with the (first) Bridger National Forest now the eastern part of the Wyoming National Forest. Other changes: The Palisades National Forest discontinued and its lands returned to the Targhee National Forest; Santa Rosa and Ruby National Forests absorbed by the Humboldt; Fillmore National Forest transferred to the Fishlake National Forest; and the Sevier made a part of the Powell National Forest. Note that the two large areas of national Forest land in Arizona, part of the Dixie National Forest, have been significantly reduced leaving a small parcel of land (Mount Trumbull area) west of the Kaibab National Forest. This area was transferred from the Dixie to the Kaibab National Forest in 1924. "Great Basin" just west of the Manti National Forest refers to (since 1970) the Great Basin Experimental Range established in 1912. The facility has held several names. At the time the map was made, it was called the Great Basin Experiment Station. The "Hole" in central Idaho, or the Thunder Mountain area, has been eliminated by the addition of forest land to the Idaho and Payette National Forests in 1919.

Figure 5: The Intermountain Region as of Fall of 1934. Boundary between the Intermountain Region and the Southwestern Region placed along the Arizona – Utah state line after the reorganization of national forest land surrounding the Grand Canyon National Park. Kaibab National Forest now administers lands on the north canyon rim and the south canyon rim and the area west of Flagstaff, Arizona, and is now managed as part of Region 3, the Southwestern Region. The map shows the lands of the first Toiyabe National Forest (central Nevada) added to the Nevada National Forest. Many more National Park Service properties have been added shown in purple (National Parks) and in red (National Monuments).

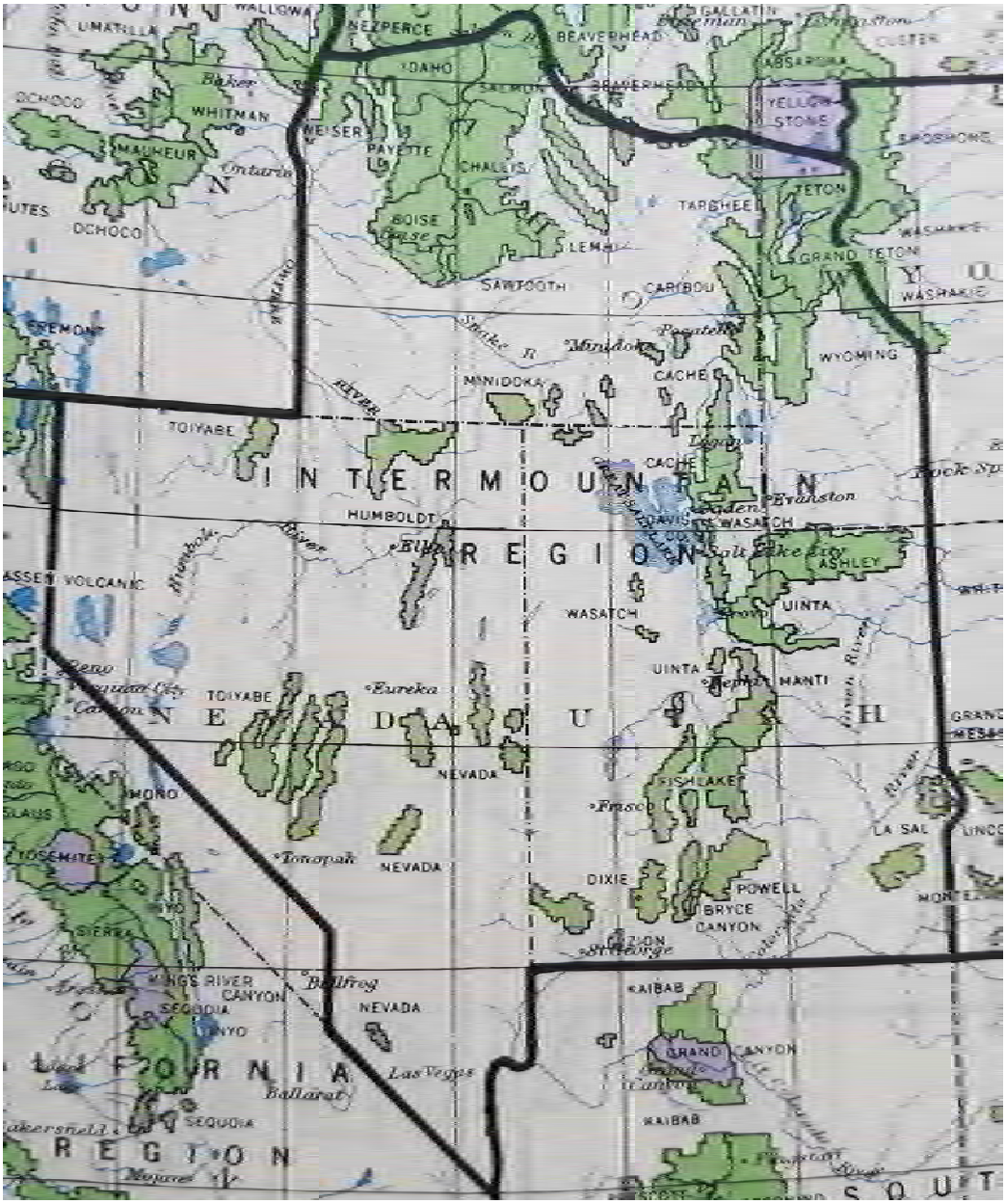


Figure 6: The Intermountain Region as of 1940. The Toiyabe National Forest, second, has returned (1938). However, the map still shows the lands of the Lemhi National Forest which had been discontinued in 1938, its lands being added to the Challis and to the Salmon National Forests.

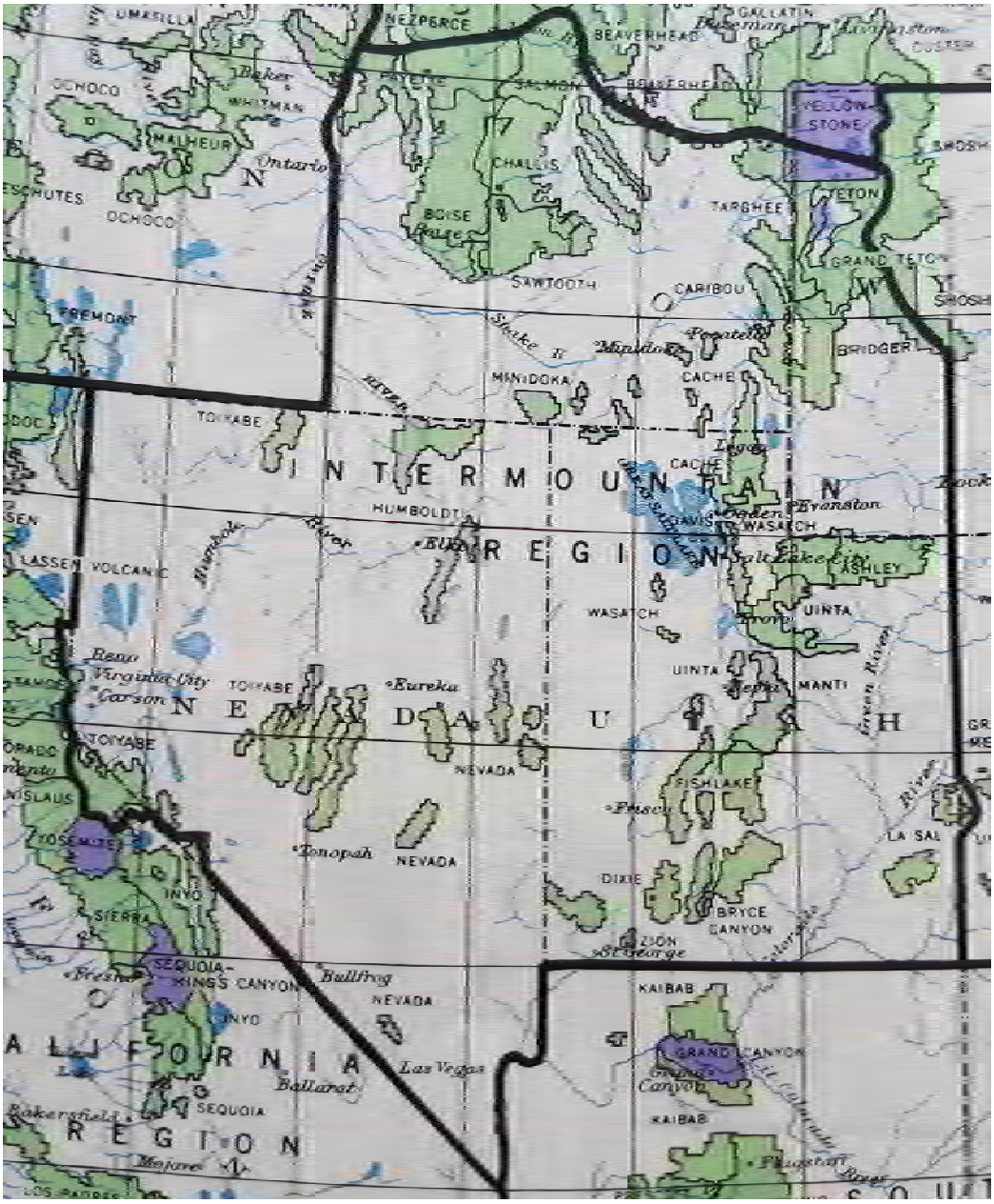


Figure 7: The Intermountain Region as of 1948 showing the Region's western boundary moved well into the State of California after the discontinuation of the Mono National Forest which was situated on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada Range. The largest part of the Mono National Forest was transferred to the Toiyabe and a portion of the Tahoe National Forest on the California/Nevada boundary (Carson Ranger District) also made a part of the Toiyabe National Forest. The Toiyabe National Forest had been discontinued in 1932, its lands added to the Nevada National Forest, only to be reborn in 1938. The Intermountain Region now has its current regional boundaries. Map also shows the completed reorganizations in central Idaho and in southern Utah.

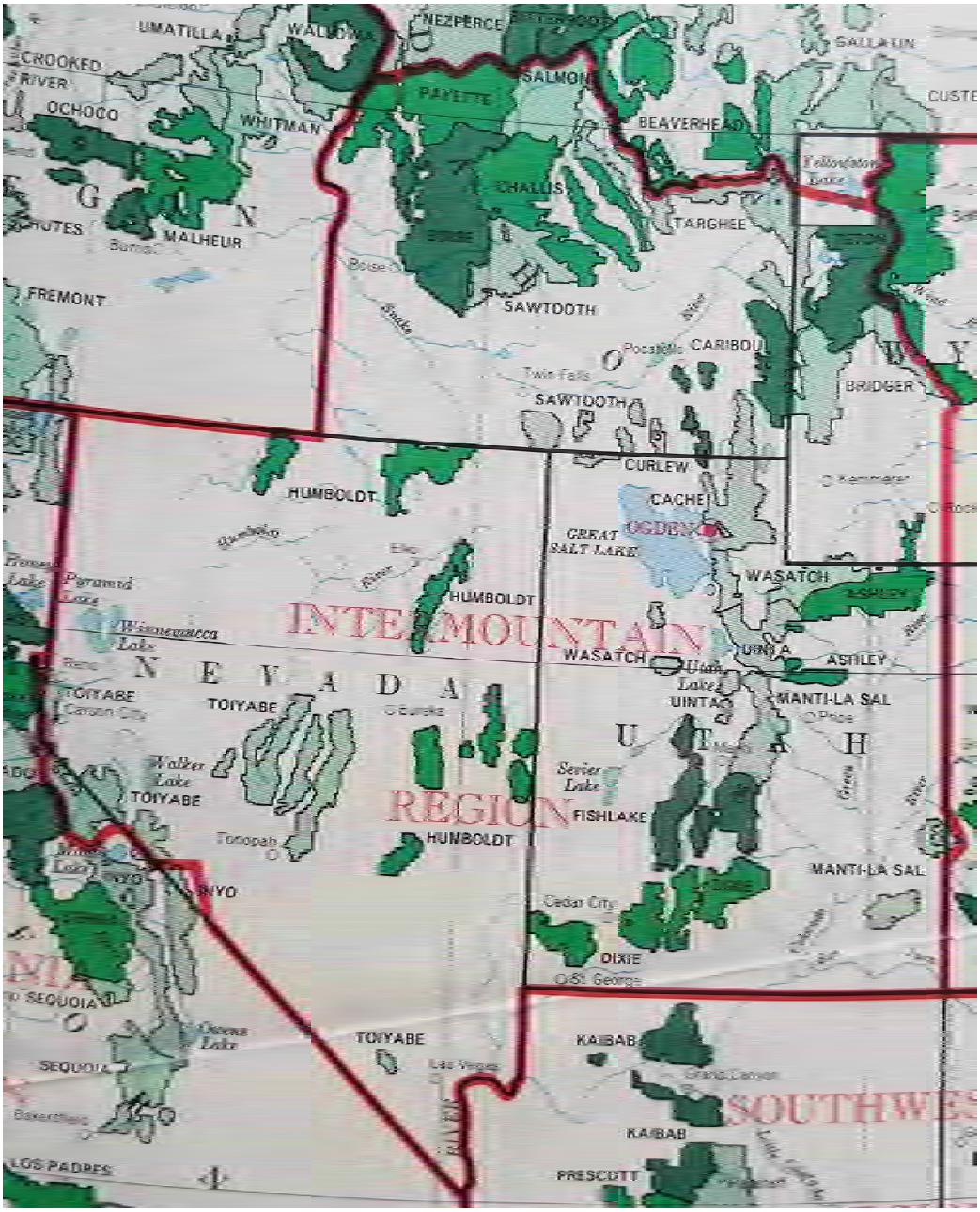


Figure 8: The Intermountain Region in 1969. The Curlew National Grasslands have found a place on the map. The lands of the former Minidoka National Forest area show here as being a part of the Sawtooth National Forest and the reorganizations among the Ashley, Uinta, and Wasatch National Forests are now completed. Eastern lands of the former Lemhi National Forest, initially added to the Salmon National Forest in 1938, are shown now as part of the western reaches of the Targhee National Forest. Nevada National Forest absorbed largely by the Humboldt, with the Charleston unit west of Las Vegas added to the Toiyabe National Forest. Manti and La Sal National Forests merged in 1949 to the Manti National Forest. 1950 name change was made to the Manti-La Sal National Forest.

Figure 9: Intermountain Regional boundaries as of 2013 with road network. National forest names do not reflect administrative mergers. The map should show that the Manti – La Sal National Forest is one forest. It appears as they are two separate national forests. They are not. The Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit is not shown.

II. Administrative History of the Intermountain Region

The essay, *Field Organization and Administrative History of the National Forest System,* found on this website, hopes to familiarize the reader, in a slightly modified chronological arrangement, with the many different ways in which the national forests' names, boundaries, and land base were changed to solve problems created by their very establishment, to suit national policies, and to meet economic realities, either by the issuance of an official legal document or by an internal Forest Service action. This section provides a focused look at the Intermountain Region's administrative history on selected topics.

Within the administrative histories following each national forest in this chapter on the Intermountain Region, one will find individual citations that established forest reserves or national forests, added or eliminated lands, changed forest names, and in some instances, discontinued forests altogether. These administrative changes were required, by law, to be announced by the issuance of an official legal document, such as an Executive Order, Public Land Order, or other official

notice through a recognized government channel. The Section 24 of the law of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. 1095) granted the President the power to reserve portions of the timbered public domain by issuing a "public proclamation." Thus, newly established forest reserves and national forests were announced by presidential proclamation. Since Congress authorized the president to create the forest reserves, these proclamations have the force of law and are included in the pages of the *United States Statutes at Large*. Executive Orders of the President carry the same force of law as Proclamations, because the authority to issue them has been delegated to the executive branch by Congress. The difference between the two is that executive orders are directed towards those inside government affecting the conduct of government business while proclamations are aimed at those outside government. At the time the forest reserves were being proclaimed, the majority of early executive orders issued by the President amended civil service and passport regulations and established rules to govern the territories of the United States such as the Canal Zone and the Philippines. Executive orders also rearranged forest boundaries, combined several forests into one, withdrew lands temporarily for examination or resurvey, and eliminated some lands from the national forests. It took a presidential proclamation to establish the Beaver Forest Reserve on January 24, 1906, but a single executive order transferred its lands to the Fillmore National Forest and discontinued the Beaver National Forest altogether effective July 1, 1908. On April 24, 1942, President Franklin Roosevelt issued his Executive Order 9146 authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to withdraw and reserve public lands, thus delegating presidential authority in this area. After this date the executive order was largely replaced by the Public Land Order issued by the Secretary of the Interior in regard to the public lands. Presidential proclamations continued to be used to establish new national forests, such as the Winema National Forest in Oregon in 1961, unless delegated to the Secretary of Agriculture, as was the case when a number of purchase units became national forests.

Coexisting with these formal executive announcements, there are the other actions that changed the land base and the management of the national forests where the law did not require the issuance of a legal announcement. In these instances, like the ability to organize itself into administrative regions, the Forest Service was granted the authority by Congress to exchange lands, accept donations of land, transfer forest acreage, and to create special areas within the national forests on its own. Of course, this all changed with the passage of the "National Forest Management Act of 1976" on October 22, 1976 when much of this authority was reclaimed by the Congress. The laws that gave the Forest Service the ability to act on its own in these ways are found at the conclusion of this introduction in a final section entitled, *Laws and Regulations applicable to all Forest Reserves and National Forests Including Laws Particular to the Forests of the Intermountain Region.* Laws and other actions that affected only one national forest are listed in the administrative histories of that particular forest.

A. Initial Establishment of the Forest Reserves, 1891 to 1907, the Intermountain Region

Under the 1891 law entitled, "An Act to repeal timber culture-laws and for other purposes" approved March 3, (26 Stat. 1095), the President was given the authority to establish Forest Reserves within the public domain and to announce these newly created forest reserves with the issuance of a "public proclamation." On March 30 of that year, President Benjamin Harrison proclaimed the first reserve, the Yellowstone Park Timber Land Reserve (now largely the Shoshone National Forest in Wyoming.) Before his term expired in March of 1893, he had set aside 15 forest reserves totaling 13,417,000 acres. The presidents that followed Harrison – Grover Cleveland, William McKinley, and Theodore Roosevelt – set aside millions more acres of additional reserves in the western states so that by 1909, there were 150 federal forests embracing 172,230,000 acres. Those forest reserves that were merged with other reserves during the period 1891 to 1907 are noted.

Order of forest creation in the Intermountain Region, 1891 to June 19, 1912

1891

Yellowstone Park Timber Land Reserve, March 30, 1891 (name changed to Yellowstone Forest Reserve May 22, 1902) Lands would later be dispersed and included in the Bonneville, Bridger, Caribou, Targhee, Teton and Wyoming National Forests (District 4), Absaroka and Beartooth (District 1) and Shoshone (District 2).

1893

Grand Canon Forest Reserve, Arizona, February 20, 1893 (after 1906 Grand Canyon Forest Reserve) included lands later made a part of the Kaibab National Forest administered by the Intermountain Region between 1908 and 1934.

1897 (these are also known as the "Washington Birthday Reserves" with March 1, 1898 as the effective date)

Uintah Forest Reserve, Utah, February 22, 1897 (name changed to Uinta in 1906)

Teton Forest Reserve, Wyoming, February 22, 1897 (absorbed by the Yellowstone Forest Reserve in 1903)

1899
Fish Lake Forest Reserve, Utah, February 10, 1899
Lake Tahoe Forest Reserve, California, April 13, 1899 (lands reserved in the Lake Tahoe National Forest (after 1905 the Tahoe Forest Reserve) a portion of which later became part of the Toiyabe National Forest)

1901
Payson Forest Reserve, Utah, August 3, 1901

1903
Logan Forest Reserve, Utah, May 29, 1903 (made a part of the Bear River Forest Reserve 1906)
Manti Forest Reserve, Utah, May 29, 1903
Pocatello Forest Reserve, Idaho, September 5, 1903
Aquarius Forest Reserve, Utah, October 24, 1903

1904
Grantsville Forest Reserve, Utah, May 7, 1904
Salt Lake Forest Reserve, Utah, May 26, 1904

1905
Sevier Forest Reserve, Utah, May 12, 1905
Henrys Lake Forest Reserve, Idaho, May 23, 1905
Weiser Forest Reserve, Idaho, May 25, 1905
Sawtooth Forest Reserve, Idaho, May 29, 1905
Payette Forest Reserve, Idaho, June 3, 1905
Cassia Forest Reserve, Idaho, June 12, 1905
Dixie Forest Reserve, Utah, September 25, 1905

1906
Beaver Forest Reserve, Utah, January 24, 1906
La Sal Forest Reserve, Utah-Colorado, January 25, 1906
Vernon Forest Reserve, Utah, April 24, 1906
Ruby Mountains Forest Nevada, Reserve, May 3, 1906
Fillmore Forest Reserve, Utah, May 19, 1906
Bear River Forest Reserve, Idaho-Utah, May 28, 1906
Wasatch Forest Reserve, Utah, August 16, 1906
Raft River Forest Reserve, Idaho-Utah, November 5, 1906
Lemhi Forest Reserve, Idaho, November 5, 1906
Salmon River Forest Reserve, Idaho, November 5, 1906
Independence Forest Reserve, Nevada, November 5, 1906
Charleston Forest Reserve, Nevada, November 5, 1906

1907
Caribou Forest Reserve, Idaho, January 15, 1907
Monticello Forest Reserve, Utah, February 6, 1907
Glenwood Forest Reserve, Utah, February 6, 1907
Toiyabe Forest Reserve, Nevada, March 1, 1907
Port Neuf Forest Reserve, Idaho, March 2, 1907

The Port Neuf Forest Reserve in Idaho was the only "Midnight Reserve" proclaimed on March 2, 1907 for areas that are now included within the boundaries of the Intermountain Region and affected by the Fulton Amendment.

On March 4, 1907, the Fulton Amendment took effect (34 Stat. 1271) prohibiting the President from creating new national forests from land not previously reserved for national forests, or adding land to existing national forests in several western states including Idaho, Wyoming and Colorado. As of June, 1907, Utah had 7,424,782 acres of national forests, while District 4 lands in Nevada measured 2,469,364 acres, 1,080,000 acres, in Arizona, 12,159,261 acres in Idaho, another 3,357,456 acres in Wyoming, and 29,502 acres on the La Sal in Colorado/Utah for a total of 26,520,365 acres administered by District 4, the future intermountain Region.

While the Fulton Amendment prohibited the creation of new national forests or adding new lands to existing forests in six western states, this prohibition did not apply to Arizona, Nevada, or Utah. After March 2, 1907, several new national

forests were established in Nevada and during the years of reorganization, additional lands were added to existing national forests in Utah, Nevada, and in Arizona.

1907
Toquima National Forest, Nevada, April 15, 1907
Monitor National Forest, Nevada, April 15, 1907
Vegas National Forest, Nevada, December 12, 1907

1909
Nevada National Forest, Nevada, February 10, 1909

1910
Palisade National Forest, Idaho – Wyoming, June 28,1910 (from lands of the Targhee National Forest)

1911
Santa Rosa National Forest, Nevada, April 1, 1911 (from unreserved public lands)

1912
Ruby National Forest, Nevada, June 19, 1912 (from lands of the Humboldt National Forest and unreserved public lands)

B. The Remarkable Reorganization of 1907/1909

Much attention has been given to the struggle between the Congress and the Executive Branch before and after the President's "Midnight Reserves" of March 1907 and the resulting reaction by Congress expressed in the restrictive Fulton Amendment. Much less discussion has been given to the veritable tidal wave of system-wide reorganization activity by the Forest Service following the Midnight Reserves controversy beginning on March 16, 1907, until the expiration of Theodore Roosevelt's term as president in March of 1909. After the Fulton Amendment, the task of reorganizing the national forests with an eye towards effective administration began. Large forests were broken apart into several new ones, or smaller areas combined to form larger national forests. Evidence of this system-wide effort to reorganize the national forests for better administration can be found in the example provided by the breakup of the massive 8,317,880 acre Yellowstone National Forest into seven new national forests. In the opposite direction, the establishment of the Minidoka National Forest was made possible by combining two small national forests into one.

For nearly two years a blizzard of Proclamations and Executive Orders blew forth from the White House affecting the names and boundaries of national forests everywhere. The paper storm of 103 Proclamations and 95 Executive Orders established 23 new forests, added land to 57 existing forests in those states not named by the Fulton Amendment, eliminated lands in 21 others, changed names, re-drew boundaries, recombined forests, and eliminated one forest and its reserved lands altogether. Generally, Roosevelt had used the proclamation as the preferred method to establish new forests and to add or eliminate lands in existing ones, while the executive order was rarely used, usually for minor issues, such as granting a right of way for a railroad or deleting small land parcels. However, during the last two years of his administration, President Roosevelt now issued scores of executive orders to reorganize and rename forests in the six western states subject to the Fulton Amendment. Executive Order 908 alone reorganized or changed the name of 79 National Forests; or the Intermountain Region, Executive Order eliminated 12 national forests, reconfigured 3 existing national forests, and created 4 new national forests alone.

In a large sense, Presidential proclamations are official public announcements that are most often, but not necessarily, based on laws passed by Congress giving the President the authority to act alone. Executive orders, by contrast, are directed towards federal agencies, regarding how they are to conduct the business of the government. During this time, the proclamation continued to be used for adding lands to existing national forests and to establish new forests in states not included by the Fulton Amendment, but the executive order became the legal vehicle for reorganizational purposes. President Roosevelt issued nearly 200 proclamations and executive orders affecting the national forests over this two year period, an episode in the history of the National Forest System that would never again be equaled.

The 25 National Forests eliminated in District 4 through the reorganization period were:

Aquarius	Grantsville	Monticello	Vegas
Bear River	Glenwood	Payson	Vernon
Beaver	Henrys Lake	Port Neuf	Toquima
Cassia	Independence	Raft River	Yellowstone
Charleston	La Sal	Ruby Mountains	
Charleston	Logan	Salmon River	
Grand Canyon	Monitor	Salt Lake	

Thirteen new national forests established in District 4 from previously reserved lands during this two year period were:

Ashley	Idaho (1908-1944)	Powell (1908-1944)
Boise	Kaibab	Salmon
Bonneville (1908-1916)	LaSalle (1908-1909)	Targhee
Cache	Minidoka (1908-1953)	Wyoming (1908-1941)
Challis	Moapa (1908-1915)	
Humboldt	Nebo (1908-1915)	

(Dates in parentheses note forests later eliminated through later reorganizations)

In the administrative history of the national forests there are times when the lands of a proclaimed national forest are entirely transferred to another and the forest's name discontinued, only to have the forest reorganized and reestablished years later. In addition, sometimes a national forest has been so reorganized that it no longer manages the lands it formerly managed. In cases such as these, the author has separated the administrative and mapping history of the former national forest from its later reincarnation by simply using the shorthand of "First" and "Second." Both the Bridger and the Toiyabe National Forests were terminated and then reestablished, thus the "First" Bridger, 1911-1923 and the "Second" Bridger, 1941-Present; "First" Toiyabe, 1907-1932, and the "Second" Toiyabe, 1938-Present. The Payette National Forest, along with other national forests in west-central Idaho were reorganized in 1944. Essentially, the Weiser and Idaho National Forests were merged to form a new Payette National Forest while the former lands of the Payette National Forest were added to the Boise National Forest. So the reader will find a "First" and a "Second" Payette National Forest because the Payette now managed lands it did not manage before the reorganization of 1944. Similarly, the First La Sal National Forest, 1906-1908, managed a smaller land base than its successor forest, 1909-1949, and due to a blunder made in the Washington, D.C. Headquarters Office, the name, "La Sal" had been discontinued for an eight month period. Even though there are two "Teton" forests, one 1898-1903 and another, from 1908 to the present, the "First" Teton was named the Teton Forest Reserve and the second, the Teton National Forest. The name difference is sufficient to effectively distinguish the two. Because of geography and the constant churn of reorganizations, these odd, but in no way unique, occurrences have happened more in the Intermountain Region's history than all the other regions of the Forest Service.

C. Forest Consolidations, "…for the Economy of Administration."

Geologist Nevil M. Fenneman described the wide expanse of the Intermountain Region with these words, "A great region west and south of the Colorado Plateau, embracing one-tenth of the United States and extending into Mexico, is the aptly styled the Basin and Range Province. Topographically it is distinguished by isolated, roughly parallel mountain ranges separated by desert basins generally level."[1] In an area dominated by the Basin and Range Province and the High Plateaus of Utah, the first national forests of the Intermountain Region were often small, isolated, and confined to the vegetated upland ridges and plateaus. By 1907, there were seven individual national forests in Nevada located on the state's parallel mountain ranges running north and south and 18 national forests in Utah on the upland plateaus and in the Uinta and Wasatch Mountains. North of the Snake River in the northern Rocky Mountains Province of Idaho, the early forests resembled those large areas reserved in Montana and above the Salmon River in northern Idaho. From 1891 until today, there have been 68 named forests managing lands in the Intermountain Region. Region 4 has had the most named national forests throughout its history than all other individual regions of the Forest Service largely because of its geography. The large number of named forests describes a Forest Service region constantly reconfiguring itself, taking apart and putting together national forests from its first forest reserves of 1897, two Washington Birthday Reserves, to its final reorganizations of the 1950s. And those "isolated" forested units located on mountain ranges and plateaus, often not contiguous to the largest part of the national forest of which they were a part, were

[1] Nevil M. Fenneman. *Physiography of Western United States.* 1st ed. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1931. Page 326.

often exchanged back and forth among nearby national forests. Keeping track of the progression of national forests administering any particular piece of forest land can be challenging to the researcher.

For next fifty years after the 1907/1909 reorganization, or as the Forest Service called the process "redistricting," there was a continuous adjustment and revision of the geography of the Intermountain Region largely because of the terrain it occupied. First, a 1908 name change had to be corrected. The Forest Service combined the Monticello and the La Sal National Forests into one, naming the new area the LaSalle National Forest. According to Charles S. Peterson in his book *Look to the Mountains,* the Forest Service, "Demonstrating a complete lack of understanding of the Spanish influence upon the area, changed the name of the forest from La Sal – used at least since the time of Father Escalante – to the LaSalle National Forest. The announcement of this change was compounded by an offhand statement that, since the name La Sal seemed to have no significance, but was much akin to the name of the great French explorer, the Forest's name should be changed to honor LaSalle"[2] Eight months later the name reverted to the La Sal National Forest due to local insistence.

Each year seemed to bring changes. In 1910, a new forest, the Palisades National Forest was culled from the existing lands of the Targhee National Forest, lasting until 1917 when its lands were returned to the Targhee. In 1911, the Bridger National Forest on the western slope of the Continental Divide on the Wind River Range came into being from the lands of the Bonneville National Forest. The "First" Bridger National Forest remained a part of District 2 with headquarters in Denver until 1919 when the forest was transferred to the Intermountain District and the boundary between District 4 and 2 was placed along the Continental Divide. The Bridger National Forest remained on the map until 1923 when it was absorbed by the Wyoming National Forest and its name, for a number of years, discontinued.

New national forests sprang from the highlands of Nevada, a state not subject to the Fulton Amendment. The six units forming the Nevada National Forest centered on the mining town of Ely, Nevada were proclaimed in February of 1909. The Nevada National Forest maintained its original land base until 1957 when it was added to the Humboldt National Forest, the Nevada being one of the last national forests carrying the state's name where it was located. On April 1, 1911, from the public lands in the mountains of northern Nevada, the Santa Rosa National Forest was proclaimed and the next year, in the Ruby Mountains – lands of a former national forest that was absorbed by the Humboldt National Forest in 1908 – the Ruby National Forest appeared from the Humboldt and additional public lands on June 19, 1912. Both the Ruby National Forest and the Santa Rosa National Forest existed as independent national forests for just a few years until both joined the Humboldt National Forest effective July 1, 1917 and their names discontinued.

The year 1915 saw the demise of three national forests. The Pocatello in Idaho, in existence since 1903 became a part of the Cache National Forest. The two units of the Moapa National Forest in Nevada, the former Charleston and Vegas (before 1908 both independent national forests), were added to the Toiyabe National Forest, and in 1918, the lands of the Vegas unit returned to the public domain. The Nebo National Forest transferred its lands to the Manti and Uinta National Forest. All three names, Pocatello, Moapa, and Nebo, were discontinued.

Consolidations occurred in southern Utah in the 1920s. In 1922, the Sevier National Forest's western unit, now the Cedar City Ranger District, was added to the Dixie National Forest while its eastern unit, currently the Powell Ranger District, came to the Powell National Forest. The Sevier National Forest stood abolished. The Fillmore National Forest, established May 19, 1906, had escaped the reorganizations of 1907/1908, fell victim to a 1923 Executive Order Number 3908 transferring its lands to the Fishlake National Forest and its name was discontinued. To footnote the 1907/1908 reorganization effort in regard to the Fillmore National Forest it should be said that the non-contiguous Scipio Division off the northern tip of the Fillmore had been transferred to establish, in part, the Nebo National Forest in 1908 only to have the Scipio Division returned to the Fillmore five years later in 1913. Also in the decade of the 1920s, the Dixie National Forest transferred it last remaining lands in Arizona, the Mount Trumbull Division, to the Kaibab National Forest in 1924. These Executive Orders merging national forests commonly had the phrase, as found in Executive Order 3908, that "It is intended by this Executive Order, for economy of administration, to merge into one National Forest, hereafter to be known as the Fishlake National Forest, all lands heretofore within the Fillmore National Forest and the Fishlake National Forest."

By 1930, infrastructure improvements, such as roads and telephone lines, and the need to cut staff and administrative costs mandated by the Hoover administration at the beginning of the Great Depression, led to reorganizations of many forests including several in the Intermountain Region. A note found on some copies of the 1930 edition of the forest visitor map for the Lewis & Clark National Forest in Montana does an superb job of explaining the rationale for forest consolidations: "This map represents the area embraced in the <u>former</u> Lewis & Clark National Forest. Since the map was printed a somewhat larger area, formerly comprising the Jefferson National Forest, has been consolidated [1932] with this unit to form the present Lewis & Clark Forest, all under the direction of one Forest Supervisor whose headquarters office is at Great Falls, Montana. Such combinations of administrative units are made in order to reduce overhead expense. They have become possible in several

[2] Charles S. Peterson. *Look to the Mountains: Southeastern Utah and the La Sal National Forest.* Provo: Brigham Young University Press, 1975. p.125-126.

cases due to recent road development work and other improvements in communication and transportation facilities, which have made it possible for a Supervisor to maintain control over a larger area than formerly."[3] One might add to this rationale that radio communication and a wider use of aircraft by the Forest Service further justified forest consolidation. The same reasons undoubtedly led to the transfer of lands and the termination of the Toiyabe in Nevada, the Tusayan in Arizona, and the Lemhi in Idaho during this decade.

As for the "economy of administration," all lands of the Toiyabe National Forest merged with those of the Nevada National Forest, making a new 3 million acre Nevada National Forest on July 1, 1932. The name "Toiyabe" was abandoned. In 1937, the Nevada National Forest was enlarged again when the Dixie National Forest transferred its last remaining unit in Nevada, the Charleston Unit (Spring Mountains) to the Nevada National Forest. The Dixie was then made an exclusively Utah National Forest. The next year, the Toiyabe was brought back into existence on May 9, 1938. The Santa Rosa Division of the Humboldt National Forest and the Toiyabe Division of the Nevada (former Toiyabe National Forest in central Nevada) were combined into a new "Second" Toiyabe National Forest.

Stability did not return to the national forests of Nevada after all the rearrangements of the land base in the 1930s. In a reorganization of the national forest land on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada late in 1945, areas of the Tahoe National Forest and the largest part of the abolished (1945) Mono National Forest, up until then a national forest administered by the California Region, were added to the Toiyabe National Forest and the boundary between the California Region (Region 5) and the Intermountain Region adjusted to match the land transfers (see Figure 7). In the summer of 1951, the Santa Rosa Division of the Toiyabe, added from the Humboldt National Forest in 1938, was returned to the Humboldt for administration. Six years later, the Nevada National Forest, one of the last national forests named for the state in which it was located, was abolished and its six separate units in eastern Nevada added to the Humboldt and its Charleston Division (Spring Mountains) west of Las Vegas, given to the Toiyabe for management. Nevada now had two national forests a situation that continued until they were administratively merged in the year 1995.

In 1934, the Tusayan National Forest, part of the Southwestern Region, was reorganized into extinction, conveying the majority of its lands to the Kaibab National Forest. With the Kaibab now on both the north and south sides of the Grand Canyon National Park plus a third unit near the town of Williams, Arizona and with improvements in the road network, the Kaibab was moved from the Intermountain to the Southwestern Region for administration and the boundary between the two regions fixed along the Arizona-Utah state line.

A major change also occurred in Idaho. The Lemhi National Forest, which occupied four distinct areas of land, three in the northwest-southeast trending peninsular shaped areas including the Lost River Range and the Lemhi Range, was also discontinued for the economy of administration on October 8, 1938, its lands added to the adjacent Salmon and Challis National Forests. The Targhee National Forest also received a portion of the former Lemhi National Forest. On December 28, 1948 and effective July 1, 1948, a Public Land Order 532 moved the southeastern part of the Lemhi Range and the Idaho area of the Bitterroot Mountains from the Salmon to the Targhee National Forest. The Salmon National Forest had added this area in 1938 upon the demise of the Lemhi National Forest. This area transferred in 1948 now comprises the two western parts of the Dubois Ranger District of the Caribou-Targhee National Forest.

Geographic changes continued into the 1940s. Executive Order 8708 of March 10, 1941, brought the Bridger National Forest back onto the map by ordering that the Wyoming National Forest's name be changed to Bridger. No land was exchanged or transferred by this order, but it represents a continuation of the effort, begun in the 1920s to eliminate national forests carrying names of states where they were located.

The war years marked the end of three national forests in the Intermountain Region: the Weiser and Idaho National Forests in Idaho and the Powell in Utah. On the same day, March 18, 1944, two Public Land Orders, numbers 217 and 218, reorganized the national forests of central Idaho. First, Public Land Order 217 added the entire existing Payette National Forest to the Boise National Forest, extending the Boise much further north to the East Fork of the Salmon River. Immediately after this merger, the Idaho and Weiser National Forests, both in existence since 1905, were combined to form the new Payette National Forest, moving the new Payette further to the northwest against the regional boundaries of the Intermountain Region. Both Orders had the effective date of April 1, 1944 and were published in the April 5, 1944 issue of the Federal Register. Like the Bridger National Forest name change of 1941, these two Public Land Orders did not carry any provisions for changes in the land base of the national forests involved. The names Weiser and Idaho were discontinued, which left only the Nevada and the Nebraska National Forests still retaining the names of the states in which they were located. On January 19, 1945, the Acting Secretary of the Interior, Abe Fortas, published Public Land Order 260, which stated, that the "The Powell National Forest…is hearby abolished and the lands heretofore comprising said national forest are transferred to and consolidated with the Dixie National

[3] Typescript correction sheet, including underlining, attached to the forest visitor's map of the *Lewis and Clark National Forest, Montana, 1930*. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, (Washington: Government Printing Office: 1930.)

Forest, Utah, effective October 1, 1944. It is not intended by this order to give a national-forest status to any publically-owned lands which have not hitherto had such a status, or to remove any publically-owned lands from a national-forest status."[4]

During the 1940s, foresters in the Intermountain Region debated which forest would be best suited to receive the lands of one of the smallest national forests in the Region, the La Sal National Forest. First it was thought that the La Sal should be consolidated with the Uinta National Forest, closing the headquarters in Moab and moving them to Provo, the headquarters of the Uinta (see the map citation below, *La Sal Division [Uintah National Forest], Utah and Colorado, 1944.*) In 1948, the Supervisor's headquarters for the La Sal National Forest did indeed move to Provo, but a formal merger had not yet occurred. Consideration was also given to transferring the forest to the Rocky Mountain Region, specifically to the Uncompahgre or the Montezuma National Forests because these forests in Colorado were closer to the La Sal and because the La Sal included 26,674 acres in Colorado. Ultimately, the Manti National Forest at nearly 800,000 acres was chosen to absorb the La Sal which was achieved by Public Land Order 618 on November 28, 1949. A new Forest Supervisor's Headquarters for the enlarged forest was located more conveniently to both forests in Price, Utah. The cities of Ephraim and Moab ceased to be headquarter towns for the Manti and La Sal National Forests respectively and instead now hosted ranger districts.

The Intermountain Region had much experience in consolidating national forests and thereby erasing national forest names in the process. The Public Land Order that merged the two forest in 1949 discontinued the name La Sal following precedent. However, users and local supporters of the La Sal National Forest lobbied heavily for the continuation of the La Sal name. They achieved their objective on August 28, 1950 when Public Land Order 667 created the Intermountain Region's first hyphenated forest, the Manti-La Sal National Forest. But unlike the hyphenated forests joined together afterwards, the Manti-La Sal National Forest is one national forest, unlike the Caribou-Targhee National Forests, whose origin can be traced to an official government action recorded in the Federal Register: "The name of the Manti National Forest, which was enlarged to include the La Sal National Forest by Public Land Order 618 of November 28, 1949, is hereby changed to the Manti-La Sal National Forest."[5] The Manti-La Sal National Forest is not a mere administrative merger of two separately proclaimed national forests.

More consolidations occurred in the decade of the 1950s. As has already been mentioned, the Nevada National Forest was discontinued and its name abolished effective October 1, 1957, the majority of its lands added to the Humboldt National Forest with a small area west of Las Vegas in the Spring Mountains transferred to the Toiyabe National Forest. No one came to the aid of the Nevada National Forest's name, nor to the Minidoka. Earlier, in 1953, the lands of the Minidoka National Forest located along the Idaho-Utah state line were absorbed by the Sawtooth National Forest and its name discontinued as ordered by Public Land Order 923 of October 23, 1953 and effective July 1, 1953.

A major reorganization of lands in the Uinta and Wasatch Mountains occurred in 1954, but no national forest was abolished or lands returned to the public domain or added to the National Forest System. Beginning paragraphs for the Ashley, the Uinta, and the Wasatch National Forests along with the chronological listing of administrative changes will describe this reorganization for each affected. The reorganization was accomplished by Public Land Order 950 of March 30, 1954 and effective July 1, 1954.

With the transfer of the lands of the Nevada National Forest in 1957, the national forests of the Intermountain Region took their modern shape. Forests had lands added and deleted, new wilderness areas created, and administrative mergers made, but the remaining 18 survivors of the ever-changing geography of the national forests in Region 4 now became fixed.

D. Wilderness Areas in the Intermountain Region

The 1924 designation of the headwaters of the Gila River as a wilderness area, together with the setting aside of a roadless wilderness area of 755,000 acres in Minnesota's Superior National Forest in 1926 were the two major designated primitive areas until 1929 when the Secretary of Agriculture issued his L (Lands) -20 Regulation. The new regulations came about due to the wilderness inventory and recommendations initiated by the Chief Forester in 1926 and by the 1928 report of the Joint Committee on Recreational Survey of Federal Lands. Until Regulation L-20, a District Forester's wilderness set asides could easily be overturned by the next district forester or anytime by the Forest Service Chief. The L-20 regulation defined and provided a procedure for the establishment of Experimental Forests, Experimental Ranges, Natural Areas, and Primitive Areas.

There are many references in the literature to Regulation L-20, and a few partial quotations from it, but the full text is rather elusive. Perhaps the first and possibly the only widely available printing of the L-20 regulation appeared in the Saturday, August 15, 1936, issue of the *Federal Register*. Curiously, it was not identified by its number "L-20." However, it followed the text of all other "Lands" regulations from L-1 to L-19. Despite being inadvertently unnumbered, one can easily recognize that by its title it is Regulation L-20. Here is the complete text:

[4] *Federal Register,* Tuesday, January 30, 1945, page 1244.
[5] *Federal Register,* Saturday, September 2, 1950, pages 5957-5958.

[L-20] Experimental Forests and Ranges. The Chief of the Forest Service shall determine, define, and permanently record a series of areas of national forest land to be known as experimental forests sufficient in number and extent adequately to provide for the experimental work necessary as a basis for forest production or forest and range production in each forest region, these areas to be dedicated to and used for research; also where necessary a supplemental series of areas for range investigations to be known as experimental ranges; and a series to be known as natural areas sufficient in number and extent adequately to illustrate or typify virgin conditions of forest or range growth in each forest or range region, to be retained in a virgin or unmodified condition for the purposes of science, research, and education; and a series of areas to be known as primitive areas, and within which will be maintained primitive conditions of environmental, transportation, habitation, and subsistence, with a view to conserving the value of such areas for purposes of public education and recreation. Within any areas so designated, except for permanent improvements needed in experimental forests and ranges, no occupancy under special-use permit shall be allowed or the construction of permanent improvements by any public agency be permitted except as authorized by the Chief of the Forest Service or the Secretary.[6]

In 1930, under Regulation L-20, the Chief of the Forest Service established the first primitive areas in the state of Oregon, namely the Eagle Cap, Mountain Lakes, and the Mount Jefferson Primitive Areas. Ten years after Regulation L-20, some 75 Primitive Areas totaling about 14.2 million acres, including two canoe areas in Minnesota, had been set aside on the national forests. Between 1929 and 1939, the following primitive areas were created on the lands of the Intermountain Region:

Bridger (1931) on the Wyoming (later Bridger) National Forest;
High Uintas (1931) on the Ashley and the Wasatch National Forests;
Hoover (1931) on the Mono (later the Toiyabe – Region 4, and the Inyo – Region 5) National Forests;
Idaho (1931) on the Idaho (later Payette), Challis, Salmon, National Forests. After the reorganization of the national forests of central Idaho in 1944, the lands of the Boise National Forest included a part of the Idaho Primitive Area;
Teton (1934) on the Teton National Forest;
Sawtooth (1937) on the Boise, Challis and Sawtooth National Forests.

After 1939 when it came to mapping these special areas, the terms "Primitive" and "Wilderness" were on occasion only loosely applied. For instance, the 1937 forest visitor's map of the Wasatch National Forest labels the High Uintas Primitive Area as a "Primitive Area" as established under Regulation L-20. The 1950s vintage folded forest visitor map the Wasatch National Forest labeled the area *High Uintas Wilderness Area,* which was in error since the primitive area had not yet been reclassified as a wilderness area under the U regulations of 1939. Generally, Region Four cartographers recognized and implemented Regulation L-20 and primitive areas were labeled as such on administrative and forest visitor maps from this period, 1929-1939. But there are instances where "primitive" and "wilderness" and even "wild" were used interchangeably, especially after 1939 when new wilderness regulations were issued. As the federal government and the Congress prepared for a comprehensive wilderness law, Forest Service correctly represented on its maps the regulation under which these reservations were established, especially after 1956.

The first and only new area created on lands in the Intermountain Region under the 1939 "U" regulations was the Jarbidge Wild Area on the Humboldt National Forest in Nevada. At 64,667 acres the Jarbidge was designated a Wild Area in 1958 under the U-2 regulation covering areas of less than 100,000 acres. In addition to this one wild area created under the "U" Regulations, the Forest Service reclassified other primitive areas or parts of them as wilderness and wild areas. In 1940 there were estimated to be some 11,755,149 acres in primitive areas with 2,462,024 in wilderness, wild, or canoe areas. By 1963, primitive areas accounted for 6,017,409 acres, a decrease of 5,737,740 acres, while wilderness, wild, and canoe areas increased their extent to 8,405,784 acres. This increase represented not only reclassified primitive areas, but also additional land reservations for wilderness purposes.[7] Under the 1939 "U" regulations the Forest Service reclassed the 558,311-acre Teton Primitive Area as the Teton Wilderness Area in 1955. The Hoover Primitive Area in California was reclassed as the Hoover Wild area and enlarged it to 48,601 acres in 1957, and the Bridger Primitive Area became the Bridger Wilderness Area in August of 1960. It is difficult to determine the precise dates when these reclassification decisions were made by the Forest Service for all regions.

The landmark Wilderness Act of 1964 (Public Law 88-577 (78 Stat. 890) established a National Wilderness Preservation System, defined "wilderness," and initiated a ten year process for identifying areas suitable for wilderness designation. In passing the law, Congress gave itself, for the first time, the power to determine how a particular piece of national forest land was to be classified and used. It decided which previously established areas would immediately become part of the National Wilderness Preservation System by stating in Section 3.(a) that "All areas within the national forests classified at least 30 days

[6] "Regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture Related to the Protection, Occupancy, Use, and Administration of the National Forests." *Federal Register* 1:1100 (15 August, 1936), p.1100.
[7] U.S. House. Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. Subcommittee on Public Lands. *Additions to the National Wilderness Preservation System.* Hearing, 24, 26, and 27 July, 1979. (Serial No. 96-11, Part III). Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980. Testimony of M. Rupert Cutler, page 59.

before the effective date of this Act by the Secretary of Agriculture or by the Chief of the Forest Service as "wilderness," "wild," or "canoe" are hereby designated as wilderness areas." For the Intermountain Region, this meant that wilderness status and a charter membership in the National Wilderness Preservation System was conferred upon the Bridger, Teton, Hoover, and Jarbidge immediately upon the act becoming law.

In the Intermountain Region, the High Uintas Primitive Area in Utah and the Idaho and Sawtooth Primitive Areas in Idaho remained as created – primitive areas. Under the Wilderness Act, these areas were placed in the review process known as the Roadless Area Review and Evaluation, or RARE. The RARE process began as a system-wide effort in 1967 by the Forest Service and culminated in 1972 in an agency finding that 12,300,000 acres of forest land were suitable for wilderness designation. However, because the courts ruled that this first study, RARE I, had not fully complied with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, its recommendations were abandoned. RARE II was begun in 1977 and its findings, too, were largely overruled by the courts.

Even as the reviews were being conducted, Congress decided several times to act on its own outside of the RARE process and designate wilderness areas in the national forests. Each additional wilderness area after 1964 was established by a separate Act of Congress, sometimes individually and at other times in large groups spread across the nation. Large omnibus wilderness acts, establishing multiple wilderness areas for particular states, were also passed by the Congress, such as those for Utah (1984) and Nevada (1989.) In 1972 Congress passed one law that created he Sawtooth Wilderness Area and the Sawtooth Recreation Area on the Sawtooth National Forest. In the administrative history portion of this work when a wilderness was established in a Region 4 national forest after the 1964 Wilderness Act, that public law will be listed under that particular forest or forests where it was created. For instance, in 1984 under the Utah Wilderness Act of 1984, Congress established the High Uintas Wilderness on lands from the Ashley and Wasatch National Forests. Information on that public law will be found under both forests. But, even though the Wasatch merged its administrative functions with the Cache National Forest, a reference to the creation of the High Uintas Wilderness Area will not appear in the administrative history of the Cache National Forest because its proclaimed land base does not touch upon the High Uintas Wilderness. Congressional designations of certain portions of rivers within Region 4 as parts of the National Wild and Scenic River System and special areas established by congressional action as National Recreation Areas will be noted in the same way, namely, by referencing the change in status under each forest affected. Also noted are laws that enlarged existing wilderness areas.

E. National Grasslands in the Intermountain Region

The story of the National Grasslands administered by the United States Forest Service began during the great depression when the federal government, under the National Industrial Act of 1933 (48 Stat. 195), the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933 (48 Stat. 31) and the Emergency Relief Appropriations Act of 1935 (49 Stat. 115), purchased thousands of acres of failing and uneconomical farms in grassland areas and retired them from cultivation. The Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of July 22, 1937 (50 Stat. 522) authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to develop a program of land conservation and land utilization "to correct maladjustments in land use." Bankhead-Jones led to the acquisition of private submarginal agricultural lands not primarily suitable for agriculture and became in effect the enabling legislation for creating national grasslands, which ultimately added millions of acres to the National Forest System. The purchased lands were organized into and called Land Utilization (LU) Projects or Land Adjustment Demonstration Projects, or Submerged Land Projects and between 1933 and 1946, there were some 250 projects on 11.3 million acres in 45 states with a cumulative cost to the federal government of about $4.40 per acre. Approximately five and a half million of these acres were in the Great Plains, including more than three-quarters of a million acres in the Dust Bowl areas of the 1930s. Another 1.5 million acres were in the Eastern States, primarily the Southeast and the remainder in the far West. The Department of Agriculture's Resettlement Administration first administered the projects and, at the same time, helped farm families find new opportunities and livelihoods in other areas. By 1937 responsibility for these lands passed from the Resettlement Administration to the Farm Security Administration. In 1938, the lands were again transferred, this time to the Soil Conservation Service, the agency which began the process of rehabilitation of the purchased lands by planting pasture grass, restricting grazing on virgin rangeland, and building flood control structures. On January 2, 1954 the responsibility for the protection, management, and administration of the Land Utilization Projects was transferred yet again by the Secretary of Agriculture to the U.S. Forest Service. The Forest Service was to act as an interim manager until such time as a plan to dispose of the LU lands was developed. By 1958, the Department of Agriculture had transferred title to about six million acres to states and to colleges around the country. Between 1954 and 1960, 3 Land Utilization Projects had been assigned to the Intermountain Region. These projects transferred to the various regions of the Forest Service in 1954 can be found listed on the 1959 map entitled, *National Forest Index Map: National Forests and Other Lands Administered by the Forest Service*.

On June 20, 1960, the Secretary of Agriculture issued a notice in the *Federal Register* (25 FR 5845) designating 3,804,000 acres, or the land base of 22 former land utilization projects, as National Grasslands, giving permanent status to these public lands as part of the National Forest System. The Chief of the Forest Service was given the authority in the notice "…to group the national grasslands into administrative units and to provide such specific designations therefor as he finds necessary and

desirable for effective and economical administration…"[8] By order of the Chief of the Forest Service, dated March 16, 1961 (26 FR 2467) the 22 National Grasslands specified in the June 20, 1960 notice in *Federal* Register were grouped into 18 administrative units and given locally significant names derived from topographic features, Indian nations, and historical associations.

The Curlew National Grassland, formerly the Southeastern Idaho Land Utilization Project (LU-ID-1), measures 75,248 acres, of which, 47,790 acres are public land with 27,458 acres "other" lands. The Curlew is the only national grassland in the Intermountain Region, in Oneida and Power Counties. When first established in 1960, the Curlew was attached to the Caribou National Forest headquartered in Pocatello, Idaho. The Caribou-Targhee National Forests, administratively merged in 2000, now has administrative responsibility for the area. In the late 1800's and early 1900's the Curlew Valley had a ranch on every 160 acres. When drought years of the late 20's and early 30's came, the land wouldn't support these homesteads and many fields were badly eroded. The Federal Government purchased several thousands of these acres between 1934 and 1942. Today the Curlew National Grassland is managed to promote and demonstrate grassland agriculture and sustained-yield management of forage, fish and wildlife, water, and recreation resources.

The two other land utilization Projects assigned to the Intermountain Region in 1954 were the 21,434-acre Widtsoe Land Utilization Project (LU-UT-2) with headquarters in Cedar City with the Dixie National Forest and the 31,970-acre Central Utah Land Utilization Project (LU-UT-3) headquartered in Salt Lake City with the Wasatch National Forest. An Executive Order of October 9, 1959 added the entire Central Utah Land Utilization Project to the Vernon Division of the Wasatch National Forest. For the Widtsoe Land Utilization Project an Executive Order of October 27, 1960 added only 6,775 acres to the Dixie National Forest and the remainder became the responsibility of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management, although the boundaries of the Dixie National Forest were enlarged beyond the 6,775 acres added from LU-UT-2.

The Forest Service has continually worked to integrate the national grasslands and their personnel into one national system. Helping this effort is the fact that the Forest Service administers the national grasslands with the same ethic of multiple-use management as it does with the national forests. The Forest Service has sought to promote stable grassland agriculture, a stronger economy at the local and national level, and the wise use of the national grasslands' many resources, which include outdoor recreation and wildlife conservation. The national grasslands have only expanded by two new units since 1960. Former Land Utilization Project TX-24 became the McClellan Creek National Grassland in FY 1962, making for a total of 19 National Grasslands in the system. Today, there are 20 National Grasslands, the most recent being the Butte Valley National Grassland (formerly Land Utilization Project CF-22) in Northern California, dedicated in 1991.

F. Purchase Units, Forest Receipts Acts, Land and Water Conservation Fund Acquisitions under the National Forest Reservation Commission in the Intermountain Region

Purchase Units

The Weeks Law of 1911 (36 Stat. 961) authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with states in the conservation of forest lands and thereby protect the watersheds of navigable streams. The law also established a National Forest Reservation Commission to be the deliberative and governing body over a land acquisition program that allowed the federal government to purchase private lands at the headwaters of navigable streams as recommended for purchase by the Secretary of Agriculture. The Commission members consisted of the Secretaries of War (later Defense) Agriculture, and the Interior, two U.S Senators and two U.S. Representatives. Before purchase areas or units could be established in any state, that state's legislature had to approve and the governor sign an act of consent, or enabling act, which could, but not necessarily, limit the purchase unit by acreage or by location, as determined by the state itself. In the early years of the Commission, purchase units were created by the Commission in the White Mountains of New Hampshire and Maine and along the backbone of the Appalachian Mountains from West Virginia to Alabama. A new District 7 of the Forest Service to manage the new and growing purchase units was organized in 1914, later to be known as the Eastern District.

During their 1935 legislative sessions, both Idaho and Utah passed enabling acts granting consent under the Weeks Law of 1911 for the federal government to purchase lands in their respective states for forestry purposes. Chief Ferdinand A. Silcox writing in his annual report of 1934/35 noted, "The keen interest displayed in the extension of land purchases to the Western states was manifested by the enactment by the states of California, Oregon, Montana, Idaho, and Utah of the acts of consent required under the Weeks law."[9] At the August 23, 1935 meeting of the National Forest Reservation Commission, Chief Ferdinand A. Silcox presented the case to Commission members concerning the need to create purchase units in the western national forests for

[8] *Federal Register,* Friday, June 24, 1960, page 5845.
[9] Ferdinand A. Silcox, *Report of the Chief of the Forest Service, 1935,* (Washington, D.C. : U.S. Government Printing Office, 1936), page 18.

forest consolidation and to prevent soil erosion. He specifically mentioned the need for land purchase programs for the Uinta and Wasatch National Forests. Silcox also pointed to the importance of overcoming the silting problem of the Arrowrock Reservoir behind Arrowrock Dam on the Boise River, a critical component of the Boise Reclamation Project. A purchase unit on the Boise National Forest within the Boise River Drainage Basin for the purposes of erosion control, watershed protection, and reforestation would solve the silting problem and benefit the farmers dependent upon the irrigation project. However, the Commission decided to delay a decision on these proposals in light of the many other new and expanded purchase units that had been created in rapid order over the last two years and to have more time to study the issues involved.

Earlier in the month of August, 1935, President Franklin Roosevelt had allotted an additional $12 million dollars for forest land acquisition. Once these additional funds became available for actual use, the Commission at its next meeting on August 29, 1935, considered and approved the creation of eight new purchase units, seven of which were in western states in which no purchase units had previously been established. Among the eight were the Arrowrock Purchase Unit in Idaho at approximately 355,000 gross acres on the Boise National Forest of which 141,200 acres were necessary for purchase, the Davis County Purchase Unit on the Wasatch National Forest at 58,200 acres (later expanded to 71,931 acres) of which 37,830 acres would be purchased for flood and erosion control, and the Provo Purchase Unit on the Uinta National Forest at 33,250 acres of which 17,140 acres would be purchased to prevent further damage from erosion and floods.

The Commission expanded the Arrowrock Purchase Unit by 110,000 gross acres at its May 25, 1938 meeting, and thereby including more of existing national forests lands, making a Purchase Unit of 465,673 acres. After the war years it was determined that areas north of the Arrowrock Purchase Unit in the Moores Creek drainage basin and watersheds tributary to the Payette River had been contributing sediments damaging to irrigation works and to the silting of Arrowrock Reservoir. The Arrowrock Purchase Unit was again expanded at the Commission's February 7, 1947 meeting by 261,297 acres situated entirely within the boundaries of the Boise National Forest, of which 107,500 acres of the new area was proposed to be purchased to fully accomplish the objectives of the Purchase Unit. From 1947 until 1976 when the National Forest Reservation Commission was abolished, the Arrowrock measured 726,970 gross acres. Within this large area, many acres consisted of existing national forest land. Other large areas were administered by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation or owned by the State of Idaho. From its beginning in 1935 to the end of the 1976 fiscal year, the Commission had managed to purchase 36,834 acres within the Arrowrock Purchase Unit. The average price per acre over those same years was $3.56.

Charting the course of the Provo Purchase Unit and the Davis County Purchase Unit are not as straightforward as the Arrowrock of Idaho. These two purchase units in Utah are tied to the Forest Receipts Acts passed by the Congress during the Franklin Roosevelt administration.

Forest Receipts Acts Purchases

The threat of floods and soil erosion in the West prompted Congress to pass several laws authorizing the use of forest receipts obtained from the sale of forest resources and rent receipts on a particular forest for land purchases on that forest. These were the "Forest Receipts Acts," a number of which were approved by the Congress and the president between 1935 and 1940. These acts provided for an annual appropriation from forest receipts to purchase lands that could then be managed to mitigate the threat and the effects of floods and soil erosion on the forest where the receipts were obtained as well as for timber production. The National Forest Reservation Commission was assigned the task of deciding which lands would be purchased with the funds available once appropriated by Congress. Forest Receipt laws were passed affecting several forests in the Intermountain Region, namely the Uinta, the Wasatch, the Cache in Utah, and the Nevada National Forests. Land acquisition on these forests enjoyed the support of all Commission members and purchases in these forests were begun almost immediately after the passage of their particular Forest Receipt Acts.

As reorganizations of the national forests continued after these Forest Receipts Acts became law, the Acts were later applied to successor forests. For instance, the Nevada National Forest law was carried over to the benefit of the Humboldt and Toiyabe National Forests, and the Uinta and Wasatch National Forests law later including some lands of the Ashley National Forest after the 1954 reorganization. A special law passed by the Congress in 1956 augmented the purchase program for the Cache National Forest while another passed in 1962 enlarged the land base of the Wasatch National Forest and provided additional funds for land acquisition.

FOREST RECEIPT ACTS, INTERMOUNTAIN REGION

DATE	NATIONAL FOREST	ACT OF CONGRESS	RESULT
August 26, 1935	Uinta National Forest	Public Law 74-337, 49 Stat. 866	Receipt Act Program established
August 26, 1935	Wasatch National Forest	Public Law 74-337, 49 Stat. 866	Receipt Act Program established

May 11, 1938	Cache National Forest	Public Law 75-505, 52 Stat. 347	Receipt Act Program established
June 25, 1938	Nevada National Forest Toiyabe National Forest	Public Law 75-748, 52 Stat. 1205	Receipt Act Program established
May 26, 1944	Cache, Uinta, Wasatch Nevada, Toiyabe National Forests	Public Law 78-310, 58 Stat. 227	Amends Forest Receipt Laws addressing the issue of receipts not appropriated or appropriated but not expended or obligated.
July 24, 1956	Cache National Forest	Public Law 84-781, 70 Stat. 632	Amends Public Law 75-505 (52 Stat. 347) of May 11, 1938 by authorizing a special appropriation of $200,000 to purchase lands in the Cache National Forest to minimize soil erosion and control flooding.
Sept. 14, 1962	Wasatch National Forest	Public Law 87-661, 76 Stat. 545	24,000 acres added and boundary extended for flood/soil erosion control in various parts of the Wasatch National forest. Land purchases authorized in newly added areas with an appropriation of up to $400,000 for land acquisition.

The 1935 Act for the Uinta and Wasatch National Forests authorized the Secretary of Agriculture with the approval of the National Forest Reservation Commission "to acquire by purchase of any lands within the boundaries of the Uinta and Wasatch National Forests…and to pay for said lands from the entire receipts from the sale of natural resources or occupancy of the public land within the Uinta and Wasatch National Forests."[10] Essentially, the Forest Receipt Acts turned entire national forests into purchase units. A few days after the Forest Receipts Act became law for the Uinta and Wasatch National Forests, the National Forest Reservation Commission approved both the Davis County Purchase Unit and the Provo Purchase Unit. Thus, the Secretary of Agriculture and the Commission could use forest receipts to purchase land on the Davis or Provo Purchase Units or, in keeping to past practice, the Commission's annual appropriation from Congress to purchase lands on the units.

The National Forest Reservation Commission recorded nine purchases on Provo Purchase Unit, the smaller of the two and within the Uinta National Forest, for a total of 15,910 acres of a proposed 17,819 acres or 89.28% of the project. It is interesting to note that 10,585 acres were purchased with funds appropriated annually by Congress to the Commission and 5,325 acres had been purchased using the forest receipts collected by the Uinta National Forest. No more land acquisitions were recorded for the Provo Purchase Unit by the Commission although many more acres were acquired on the Uinta National Forest from its forest receipts. The Provo Purchase Unit was no longer shown on maps after 1945.

The Governor of the State of Utah, Harry H. Blood, asked the Commission to enlarge the Davis County Purchase Unit from 58,200 acres to about 72,000 acres shortly after it was created. The Commission approved the request at its April 2, 1936 meeting and, at the same meeting, made the first purchase on the unit of 12,118 acres using funds from the annual appropriation from Congress to the National Forest Reservation Commission. All subsequent land purchases were made using the forest receipts from the Wasatch National Forest. The Davis County Purchase Unit disappears from the Forest Service's annual *Land Areas of the National Forest System* beginning in 1972. The final report of the National Forest Reservation Commission notes that 53,413 acres had been purchased on the Wasatch National Forest under the Forest Receipts Act.

For the purposes of administering land purchases under the Forest Receipts Acts, the national forests authorized to use their own receipts for land purchases – Cache, Uinta, Wasatch in Utah and the Humboldt and Toiyabe National Forests in Nevada (successors to the Nevada National Forest lands). For the period of their existence under the management of the National Forest Reservation Commission the Forest Receipts Acts acquired the following numbers of acres for their respective forests primarily for erosion control and flood management:

Cache National Forest: 29,943 acres averaging $8.48 per acre.
Uinta National Forest: 27,552 acres averaging $5.66 per acre.
Wasatch National Forest: 53,413 acres averaging $4.13 per acre.
Humboldt National Forest: 7,722 acres averaging $4.55 per acre.
Toiyabe National Forest: 2,851 acres averaging $15.77 per acre (higher cost due to purchases in the Lake Tahoe area)

[10] *United States Statutes at Large*, Volume 49, page 866. (Public Law 74-337)

With the passage of the National Forest Management Act of 1976 (Public Law 94-588, 90 Stat. 2949) all functions of the National Forest Reservation Commission passed to the Secretary of Agriculture and the National Forest Reservation Commission stood abolished. The program of land acquisition through the use of forest receipts similarly ended.

Land and Water Conservation Act of 1965

Increased public pressure on the public lands for recreation led Congress to pass a land acquisition law that would enable state and federal governments to expand outdoor recreation opportunities. The Land and Water Conservation Act of 1965 established a special fund in the U.S. Treasury to assist in preserving, developing, and assuring accessibility to outdoor recreation resources through a land acquisition program by agencies of the federal government as well as the states. In the case of the Forest Service, the Act authorized the purchase private lands within the boundaries of established national forests, wilderness areas, and purchase units approved by the National Forest Reservation Commission. Purchases could also be made outside the boundaries of the national forests of up to 500 acres in the case of any one forest, which would comprise and integral part of a forest recreational land purchase. An additional provision in the law limited Forest Service land acquisition west of the 100th Meridian to 15% of the total land acquired using the Land and Water Conservation funds. Thus, most of the acreage purchased under this program by the Forest Service were located on eastern national forests, precisely where the majority of the national forest purchase units had already been established. Generally, recreation lands purchased under the act would by their nature be high-value properties and, with a few exceptions, such as the 1965 Sylvania Tract purchase on the Ottawa National Forest or the 3,723-acre purchase on the Manistee National Forest in 1971, would not embrace wide areas.

On the Intermountain Region, purchase units were individually created and named either for the area or for the private land owner and not for the entire forest, such as the June 18, 1969 purchase of the 463 acre Hidden Valley Ranches Purchase Unit (Myers Cove on the Camas River) on the Salmon and Challis National Forests for a 200-site campground or the June 17, 1970 purchase of 519 acres on the Carson Ranger District of the Toiyabe National Forest near Mount Rose for recreation. Many of these new purchased units were strictly single, limited-purpose units focused on one tract of land at a time. None appeared outlined or named on Forest Service maps. This was certainly true for the new purchase units, created to spend Land and Water Conservation Act funds, established by the National Forest Reservation Commission for the Intermountain Region.

According to the last annual report issued by the National Forest Reservation Commission, fiscal year 1975 ending June 30, 1975, over $226 million dollars had been expended by the Commission on purchasing lands for recreation under the Land and Water Conservation Fund by the Forest Service alone since 1965. That figure compares to $114 million dollars spent since 1911 on purchases under the Weeks Law. The report does not provide the acreage purchased under each law separately. [11] However, we do know from the U.S. Forest Service's annual publication detailing the land areas of the National Forest System, that as of September 30, 1976, after 10 years of land acquisition under the LWCF, 19,189 acres had been acquired by the Forest Service in Nevada, 3,442 acres in Utah, and 5,364 acres in Idaho located in both Region 1 and Region 4 of the Forest Service.[12] These lands were necessarily small parcels of high value primarily for outdoor recreation purposes.

The Land and Water Conservation Act was extended for another 25 years in 1990. The legal authorization of the LWCF expired on Sunday, September 30, 2018, but the Land and Water Conservation Fund was permanently reauthorized as part of the bipartisan John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act signed into law on March 12, 2019. It requires at least 40% of funds to be used by federal agencies and at least 40% to be allocated to the states. After the abolition of the National Forest Reservation Commission in 1976, LWCF purchases by the Forest Service were handled in a different way. The Forest Service develops a list of proposed purchases from the fund with procedures internal to the Forest Service which are forwarded on to the President for inclusion in the budget proposal sent to Congress each year for funding.

The National Forest Management Act of 1976 (Public Law 94-588, 90 Stat. 2949) repealed sections 4 and 5 of the 1911 Weeks Law and transferred all functions of the National Forest Reservation Commission to the Secretary of Agriculture. The 1976 Act also prohibited the Secretary to enter into any agreement to purchase or exchange land valued over $25,000 without first submitting a report of the purchase to the relevant committees in Congress. However, the practice of establishing single limited-purpose purchase units continues, but now by the Secretary of Agriculture. For instance, the Secretary of Agriculture on January 7, 1993, announced the creation of the Bagley Valley Purchase Unit of 3,632 acres on the Toiyabe National Forest, Alpine County, California in order to purchase lands in Section 1, T. 8 N., R. 21 E., various sections in T. 9 N. R. 21 E., and in Section 31, T. 9 N., R. 22 E., Mt. Diablo Meridian for watershed protection. Over its 65 year history, the National Forest Reservation Commission, executing the Weeks Law and its amendments together with other laws such as the Land and Water

[11] National Forest Reservation Commission, *Annual Report…for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1975,* (Washington, Government Printing Office, 1976), p. 4.

[12] U.S. Forest Service, *National Forest System, Areas as of September 30, 1976.* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1977. The next issue for 1977 did not have the chapter of statistics entitled, "Lands acquired with money from the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965.

Conservation Act, acquired nearly 21 million acres of forest land which are now administered by the National Forest System. Another 240,000 acres were purchased under the various Forest Receipt Acts and other special acts.

G. Modern Consolidations, World War II to the Present

In 1948, the North Pacific Region (Region 6, after 1949, the Pacific Northwest Region) combined the administrative functions of the Wallowa and the Whitman National Forests in northeastern Oregon under one forest supervisor, the first such combination that took place in the West without the issuance of a formal legal instrument, such as a law, proclamation, or order. These two "proclaimed" forests, as they are called, remained legally separate, but with a single administrative staff, one headquarters location, under a single supervisor. In maps and in Forest Service publications, this new unit was referred to as the Wallowa-Whitman National Forests – plural. This subtle separation lasted until 1963 when the forest became in name as it was on the ground as the "Wallowa-Whitman National Forest." In contrast to the establishment of forest reserves and the modification of their boundaries, where it was required by law that a legal instrument, such as the proclamation, executive order, or act of Congress, be used to create forest reserves and to make boundary changes, the Forest Service was not required to use such legal instruments to organize itself nor those forests it manages. These modern forest consolidations are not recorded anywhere because they are a means by which he Forest Service organizes itself to carry out its responsibilities under the law and are accomplished without the issuance of a formal legal instrument. Discovering when an actual administrative merger took place can be difficult to determine. The result has been ever longer lists of "Proclaimed Forests" having their administrative functions consolidated under hyphenated forest names. The administrative combinations do not affect the proclamations that established them, nor the other formal actions that have changed forest boundaries or names, or created wilderness, primitive, and recreation areas. Creating hyphenated forests is purely an administrative combination to reduce costs.

The Chief of the Forest Service, Richard E. McArdle justified forest consolidations in his annual report for 1955:

"In the interest of more effective and economical administration of the national forests and service to the people dependent upon them, several consolidations were made during 1955. Better transportation and communication systems are two of the many factors which make it possible to consolidate units without sacrificing service to national forest users."[13]

Chief McArdle in the same report moved on to describe the consolidations of the Harney with the Black Hills National Forest and discontinuing the Harney name, the elimination of the Cabinet National Forest by distributing its lands to the Kaniksu, Kootenai, and Lolo National Forests, the renaming of the Chelan to the Okanogan National Forest, and the return of the Bellevue-Savanna National Forest in Illinois to the Army – all accomplished with the issuance of a formal legal announcement. However, he did not take advantage of the opportunity provided by his own report to explain the administrative merger of two proclaimed national forests as in the case of the Shasta-Trinity in California and the Grand Mesa and Uncompahgre National Forests in Colorado that occurred in 1954. It is important to note that each "separately proclaimed" national forest is still separately listed and statistics provided in the Forest Services' annual *Land Areas of the National Forest System.*

Together with administratively combining forests, there is also the trend for the Forest Service to administer one forest's lands by another. The Idaho lands of the Cache National Forest are administered by the Caribou National Forest and the northern portion of the Escalante Ranger District of the Dixie National Forest is administered by the Fishlake National Forest. It is a pattern that is repeated throughout the National Forest System. Instead of legally transferring these lands to the forest that actually manages them, these lands are simply turned over to adjacent forests to administer in the proclaimed forest's name. In addition, for matters of efficiency and economy, the Forest Service at times administers adjacent Bureau of Land Management lands. This kind of administrative arrangement leads to confusing maps and mental conceptions of the geographic extent of individual federal forests and it gives credibility to the notion that in time all federal public land will be administered by one agency.

The Intermountain Region's first administrative combinations came in 1973, with the creation of the Bridger-Teton and the Wasatch-Cache National Forests. Its most recent administrative merger came in March of 2009 with the merger of the Uinta National Forest with the Wasatch-Cache making the Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest. The Forest Service announced this triple merger in 2007. With the administrative merger in 2009, the Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest has two Supervisor's Offices, one in Salt Lake City for the Wasatch and Cache National Forests and the other in Provo for the Uinta.

Administrative consolidations over time have reduced the number of Ranger Districts within individual national forests as well.[14] For instance, in 1962, the Humboldt National Forest had eight ranger districts. Today there are four. These trends

[13] Richard E. McArdle, *Report of the Chief of the Forest Service, 1955,* (Washington, D.C. : U.S. Government Printing Office, 1955), page 14.

[14] See Richard E. McArdle, *Report of the Chief of the Forest Service, 1958,* (Washington, D.C. : U.S. Government Printing Office, 1959), page 24, where the Chief reports on a 1958 study to determine the proper size of ranger districts, where policies were developed for the establishing, combining, and dividing ranger districts to improve administration.

towards consolidations of separate national forests for the economy of administration, for forests to manage another's lands, and the reduction in the number of ranger districts will most likely continue.

National Forests of the Intermountain Region (2019):

Ashley National Forest
Boise National Forest
Bridger-Teton National Forests (Administrative combination 1973)
Caribou-Targhee National Forests (Administrative combination 2000)
Dixie National Forest
Fishlake National Forest
Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forests (Administrative combination 1995)
Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit (Administrative combination of Region 4 & 5 forest land 1973) Area listed under Toiyabe National Forest (Second)
Manti-La Sal National Forest (by 1950 Public Land Order in Federal Register)
Payette National Forest
Salmon-Challis National Forests (Administrative combination 1995)
Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forests (Administrative combination 1973; Uinta joined the combination in 2009)

If a particular forest existed before and after the name change from "Forest Reserve" to "National Forest" on March 4, 1907, both those names are given in the title as they were referred to using both names. Under each forest reserve or national forest a short description of the area is provided. There follows in simple chronological order, a listing of the official acts of the President, the Congress, administrative decisions and notices affecting that particular forest.

Two Arizona units of the Dixie National Forest, the Parashont Division and a smaller eastern portion called the Mount Trumbull Division, both lying north of the Colorado River, were administered by District 4 from 1908 to 1916 (See Figure 27). In 1916, the Parashont Division was eliminated from the National Forest System and its lands returned to the public domain. A reduced Mount Trumbull Division was transferred to the Kaibab from the Dixie National Forest in 1924 and the Dixie ceased to have any lands in Arizona. Because the Kaibab National Forest had been part of the Intermountain Region from 1908 to 1934, a partial administrative history of the Kaibab for those years can be found in this chapter on the Intermountain Region. This will provide some necessary continuity.

Since the Yellowstone Forest Reserve, which, if it still existed today would cover areas of three Forest Service regions, including the Intermountain Region, the administrative history and mapping of this large forest reserve is included in this volume, as it is for the volumes on the Northern and Rocky Mountain Regions.

Immediately below is a chronology of the laws and decisions affecting the National Forest System as well as those affecting only the areas within the Intermountain Region. Many of these laws were determining factors shaping the National Forest System and are referred to in the administrative histories of each forest.

III. CHRONOLOGICAL LISTING OF LAWS AND REGULATIONS AFFECTING THE ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY OF THE NATIONAL FORESTS SYSTEM, Including Laws Particular to the Forests of the Intermountain Region.

President authorized to reserve public land as forest reserves. Also known as the "Creative Act."
1891, March 3 (26 Stat. 1095)
"An Act to repeal timber culture-laws and for other purposes" "Sec. 24. That the President of the United States may, from time to time, set apart and reserve, in any State or Territory having public land bearing forests, in any part of the public lands wholly or in part covered in timber or undergrowth, whether of commercial value or not, as public reservations, and that the President shall, by public proclamation, declare the establishment of such reservations, and the limits thereof." (26 Stat. 1103)

First Forest Reserve proclaimed, the Yellowstone Park Timber Land Reserve.
1891, March 30 (26 Stat. 1565)
"Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States by virtue of the power in me vested, do hereby make known and proclaim that there has been and is hereby reserved from entry or settlement and set apart for a public forest reservation all that tract of land situate in the State of Wyoming contained within the following described boundaries."

"Printing Act of 1895"
1895, January 12 (28 Stat. 601)
This law centralized government printing and established an office of the Superintendent of Documents (Section 61) within the Government Printing Office. Principal among the many duties assigned to the newly created office was the responsibility for maintaining a mailing list of depository libraries and the shipping of government documents to these libraries. Other duties of the office included the publication of a comprehensive index of public documents (Section 65) and the publication of a catalog of government publication on the first day of every month, later titled *Monthly Catalog of United States Government Publications*, begun in 1895 (Section 69).

"Washington Birthday Reserves."
1897, February 22 Presidential Proclamations (29 Stat. 893-912)
Thirteen new forest reserves created, effectively withdrawing from settlement or development, 21 million acres in the western United States igniting a furor in the Congress and among western political and civil leaders. This action led to the June 4, 1897 "Organic Act" featured immediately below. Established on 22nd of February 1897 were the Teton and Uintah in the future Region 4. The other Forest Reserves were the Bitter Root, Lewis & Clarke, Flathead, and Priest River Forest Reserves (Region 1); Black Hills and Big Horn (Region 2); the San Jacinto and Stanislaus Forest Reserves (Region 5); and the Mount Rainier, Olympic, and Washington Forest Reserves (Region 6). There were no Washington Birthday Reserves in the future Region 3.

The "Organic Act" for federal forestry.
1897, June 4 (30 Stat. 11, particularly 34)
"An Act Making appropriates for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight and for other purposes." The law detailed specific purposes for which forest reserves could be established and provided for the administration and protection of the forest reserves. The U.S. Geological Survey was authorized to survey, evaluate, and report on the resources of the forest reserves. The President was authorized to modify any past or future "Executive Order" to reduce the land area of a forest reserve, change boundaries, or completely overturn an order creating such a reserve. This law also suspended all thirteen of President Cleveland's Washington Birthday Reserves proclaimed earlier in 1897 and restored the lands to the public domain. However, it also carried a provision that all such lands included in the forest reserves established by Presidential proclamations on February 22, 1897 not otherwise disposed of before March 1, 1898 became forest reserves as intended by the proclamations. Thus the effective date of all thirteen Proclamations of the Washington Birthday Reserves became March 1, 1898.

"An Act Making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and two."
1901, March 2 (31 Stat., 922, particularly 929)
Bureau of Forestry established in the Department of Agriculture from the former Division of Forestry, established in 1881.

"An Act Providing for the transfer of forest reserves from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture."
1905, February 1 Public Law 58-34 (33 Stat. 628)
Administration of the forest reserves was transferred from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture. Also known as the "Transfer Act." On March 3, 1905, the Agriculture Department's Bureau of Forestry was renamed the U.S. Forest Service effective July 1, 1905 (33 Stat. 861, 872-973).

"An Act for the protection of American Antiquities."
1906, June 8 Public Law 59-209 (34 Stat. 225)
"The President of the United States is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to declare by public proclamation, historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon the lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States to be national monuments…"

"Forest Homestead Act."
1906, June 11 Public Law 59-220 (34 Stat. 233)
Excepting the forest reserves in southern California, the Secretary of Agriculture was authorized to identify lands in the forest reserves better suited for agriculture and open these lands for entry under the laws of the Homestead Act. Act repealed by the Forest Service Omnibus Act of 1962, (Public Law 87-869, 76 Stat. 1157). Also known as the "June 11th Act."

"Midnight Reserves"
1907, March 1 & 2 Presidential Proclamations (34 Stat. 3278 to 3301)
President Theodore Roosevelt created 17 new forest reserves in the western United states setting aside over 16 million acres before the Fulton Amendment (see below, March 4, 1907) prohibiting new forest reserves in six western states became law. The Port Neuf Forest Reserve in Idaho was the only "Midnight Reserve" proclaimed on March 2, 1907 for areas that are

now embraced by the Intermountain Region and affected by the Fulton Amendment. It is now a unit of the Caribou National Forest.

Forest Reserves were renamed National Forests. "An Act Making appropriations to the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eight."

1907. March 4 **Public Law 59-242 (34 Stat. 1256, particularly 1269)**

Under "GENERAL EXPENSE, FOREST SERVICE: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to experiment and to make and continue investigations and report on forestry, forest reserves, which shall be known hereafter as national forests, forest fires, and lumbering:…."

Fulton Amendment (Senator Charles W. Fulton of Oregon) prohibited the President from establishing new national forests or adding land to existing national forests in six western states.

1907, March 4 **Public Law 59-242 (34 Stat. 1256, particularly 1271)**

"An Act Making appropriations to the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eight." The Forest Service appropriation included a condition that "hereafter, no forest reserve shall be created, nor shall any additions be made to one heretofore created, within the limits of the States of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Colorado, or Wyoming, except by Act of Congress." California was added to this prohibition in 1912 and Arizona and New Mexico in 1926 (see below June 15, 1926). Montana was exempted from the law July 20, 1939.

"Twenty-Five Percent Fund" established.

1908, May 23 **Public Law 60-136 (35 Stat. 260)**

"An Act Making appropriations to the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and nine." Under the chapter appropriating funds for the Forest Service the "Twenty-Five Percent Fund" is established. 25% of all money received from each forest shall be paid to the state or territory in which the forest is located for the benefit of public schools and roads in the county or counties in which the national forest is situated.

"Inspection Districts [later Regions] established.

1908, December 1 **Action by the Forester**

The Forester, Gifford Pinchot, decentralized the organization of the Forest Service regionally by mandating the creation of six Inspection Districts.

"An Act to authorize the President of the United States to make withdrawals of public lands in certain cases."

1910, June 25 **Public Law 61-303 (36 Stat. 847)**

Authorized the President to make temporary withdrawals of public lands for "water-power sites, irrigation, classification of lands or other public purposes specified in the orders of withdrawal." Withdrawals were to remain in effect until revoked by either the President or by Congress. The law specifically states "That hereafter no forest reserve shall be created, nor shall any additions be made to one heretofore created within the limits of the States of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Colorado, or Wyoming, except by act of Congress," thus repeating the restrictions of the Fulton Amendment of March 4, 1907 (see above). The Act was amended by Public Law 62-316 of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 497) adding among other provisions, the State of California to the list of states covered by the Fulton Amendment. This law allowed the President to temporarily withdraw land for classification purposes pending a determination as to the advisability of reserving the land so withdrawn for addition to the national forests, national parks and monuments, Indian Reservations, reservoir sites, and other public purposes. Many Forest Service ranger stations and other administrative sites were located on land withdrawn under this law. Also, land was withdrawn in advance of Congressional action, such as deeding property to cities and states for watershed protection and public parks. In some cases, land was withdrawn to settle land claims or to adjust inaccurate public land surveys.

"Weeks Law."

1911, March 1 **Public Law 61-435 (36 Stat. 961)**

Authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with states in the protection of watersheds of navigable streams including fire protection with matching funds. Funds were appropriated for the acquisition of land at the headwaters of navigable streams. Established the National Forest Reservation Commission to be the arbitrator upon such lands recommended for purchase by the Secretary of Agriculture. Such purchased lands were to be administered as national forest lands. By 1914, enough land had been acquired through the Weeks Law that a separate District 7 was established to administer these lands in the eastern United States.

Exchange of land between the United States and the State of Utah.

1915, March 4 **Public Law 63-329 (38 Stat.1212)**

Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to transfer ownership of 4,197 acres described in the law to the State of Utah in exchange for the state relinquishing title to surveyed State school lands of 4,197 acres within the boundaries of the national

forests. Affects the Fillmore (later part of the Fishlake National Forest) and the Powell National Forest (later part of the Dixie National Forest.).

National Park Service established.
1916, August 25 **Public Law 64-235 (39 Stat. 535)**
"That there is hereby created in the Department of the Interior a service to be called the National Park Service…"

First National Forest consisting of lands purchased under the Weeks Law proclaimed.
1916, October 17 **Proclamation 1349 & 1350 (39 Stat. 1811)**
Lands in North Carolina were designated by the Secretary of Agriculture under section 11 of the Weeks Law of 1911 as the Pisgah National Forest on September 29, 1916, Pisgah National Forest was formally proclaimed a national forest by President Wilson by Proclamation 1349. Pisgah Game Refuge was proclaimed the same day in Proclamation 1350.

"An Act To consolidate national forest lands."
1922, March 20 **Public Law 67-173 (42 Stat. 465)**
The Secretary of the Interior, acting with the consent of the Secretary of Agriculture, is authorized to exchange land within the exterior boundaries of national forests for private land or timber of equal value. This law is often referred to as the "General Exchange Act" and such exchanges were not subject to the approval of the National Forest Reservation Commission. See below, Public Law 68-513 (43 Stat. 1090) February 28, 1925, for the "Weeks Law Exchange" Act.

First Wilderness established.
1924, June 3 **Action by the District Forester**
The first wilderness area was established on the Gila National Forest, New Mexico. Advocated by Aldo Leopold, the establishment of a wilderness in 1924 was a unilateral Forest Service action at the District [3] level. Congress officially designated the Gila Wilderness as part of the National Wilderness Preservation System in 1964 (see below under September 3, 1964)

"Clarke-McNary Act."
1924, June 7 **Public Law 68-270 (43 Stat. 653)**
The Secretary of Agriculture was authorized to cooperate more fully with the states to protect forest resources by fire suppression, research, examination of forest tax laws, forest husbandry, and extension services, and most importantly, amended the Weeks Law of 1911 by authorizing the purchase of land for timber production purposes as well as for the protection of rivers and streams used for navigation and for irrigation. This provision effectively extended the acquisition of national forest land to the cut-over areas of the Great Lakes states and southern pineries as the first purchase units proposed were the Tawas (Huron) and Mackinac (Hiawatha) Units on the Michigan National Forest and the Choctawhatchee and Ocala on the Florida National Forest. The Secretary of Agriculture was authorized (Section 7) to accept donations of land from private parties to be included in the national forests and to identify which public lands would be valuable for protection of water supply and timber production and could be economically administered as parts of the national forests. Under Section 9, authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to establish national forests within the boundaries of any Government reservation, except national parks, mineral reservations, Indian Reservations, and national monuments. This led to the creation of many national forests on military reservations in 1924-25.

"Exchange Act of 1925"
1925, March 3 **Public Law 68-591 (43 Stat. 1215)**
Amends Section 7 of the Weeks Law to permit land exchanges or exchanges of timber on federal land for private land upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture and with the approval of the National Forest Reservation Commission in order to beneficially consolidate national forest lands for more efficient and economical administration. These exchanges were called "Weeks Law Exchanges" now authorized for purchase units.

"An Act limiting the creation or extension of forest reserves in New Mexico and Arizona."
1926, June 15 **Public Law 69-392 (44 Stat. 745)**
"No forest reservation shall be created, nor shall any additions be made to one heretofore created, within the limits of the States of New Mexico or Arizona except by Act of Congress."

"McNary – Woodruff Act."
1928, April 30 **Public Law 70-326 (45 Stat. 468)**
Appropriated 8 million dollars to purchase land under the Weeks and Clarke-McNary Acts during the 1929-1931 fiscal years inclusive. This authorization led to the establishment of the Lakes States District to administer land purchases in that region.

"Organization of Executive Agencies."

1933, June 10 **Executive Order No. 6166, Section 2**

Among many other changes, this Executive Order placed all national monuments under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior, transferring many from the management of the Forest Service. These transferred monuments included Mount Olympus National Monument in Washington state, Gila Cliff Dwellings National Monument in New Mexico, and Lava Beds National Monument in California to name only a few. The Executive Order became effective 61 days after it was issued (Section 22) thus the official transfer of jurisdiction for all national monuments under U.S. Forest Service management occurred on August 10, 1933. For the Intermountain Region, the National Monuments transferred from Forest Service management under this order included Lehman Caves, then within the boundaries of the Nevada National Forest, and Timpanogos Cave then on the Wasatch National Forest in Utah.

To establish fish and game sanctuaries in the National Forests.

1934, March 10 **Public Law 73-120 (48 Stat. 400)**

Authorized the President to establish fish and game sanctuaries within national forests upon the recommendation of the Secretaries of Agriculture and Commerce and upon the approval of the state legislature in which the forest was situated.

The "Taylor Grazing Act of 1934."

1934, June 28 **Public Law 73-482 (48 Stat. 1269)**

Authorized, among other actions, the Secretary of the Interior to organize 80 million acres of unreserved public lands into grazing districts. Section 13 allowed the President to reserve, in states where it was permitted to do so, through Executive order, unappropriated public lands within watersheds administered by the national forests, lands more suitable for timber management, and to add those lands to existing national forests, and to transfer existing national forest land to the Department of the Interior, those lands being, in the Secretary's opinion, more suitable for grazing under the provisions of the Taylor Grazing Act. The Act was amended in 1935 to increase the acreage to be included in grazing districts to 142 million acres, and Executive orders in November 1934 and February 1935 effectively closed the public domain to entry. Act amended by Public Law 87-524 (76 Stat. 140) for any lands acquired under the Taylor Grazing Act that are inside the boundaries of the national forests and are determined by the Secretary of Agriculture to be suitable for administration as a part of the national forest, the Secretary of the Interior reserve that land as part of a national forest by issuing a Public Land Order.

Forest Service regulations appear in the *Federal Register*.

1936, August 15 **1 Federal Register 1090-1103**

"Regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture Relating to the Protection, Occupancy, Use, and Administration of the National Forests" included the full text of L-20 on "Experimental Forests and Ranges" addressing the establishment of primitive areas (page 1100). Oddly, regulation L-20 has been inadvertently undesignated.

"Bankhead-Jones Farm Tennant Act."

1937, July 22 **Public Law 75-210 (50 Stat. 522)**

Title III of this act "Retirement of submarginal Land" ordered the Secretary of Agriculture to develop a program of land conservation and land utilization which led to the acquisition of private lands that were submarginal agricultural lands or not primarily suitable for agriculture. These lands were later grouped into Land Utilization Projects for each state and in 1954, transferred to the Forest Service for management and disposal. Many were absorbed into existing national forests, later organized into National Grasslands, deeded or sold to states, or used to establish new national forests such as the St. Francis National Forest in Arkansas.

The President was allowed to create new national forest units and make additions to existing national forests in Montana.

1939, July 20 **Public Law 76-199 (53 Stat. 1071)**

Allowed the President to add unappropriated public lands to existing national forests or to create new national forests at his discretion by proclamation or executive order that, in his opinion were chiefly valuable for the production of timber and for the protection of watersheds. All previous Acts or parts of Acts in conflict with this were repealed insofar as they apply to the State of Montana. Land transfers under the Taylor Grazing Act could now occur in the state.

Land use regulations affecting Wilderness, Wild, and other special areas announced and codified.

1939, September 19 **4 Federal Register 3994**

Secretary of Agriculture, Henry Wallace, published in the *Federal Register* dated September 20, 1939, proposed land use regulations on the establishment, use, modification, and elimination of Wilderness Areas (Regulation U-1), Wild Areas (Regulation U-2), Recreation Areas (Regulation U-3), Experimental and Natural Areas (Regulation U-4), Public Camp Grounds (Regulation U-5), and Occupancy and Use (Regulation U-6). These later appear in the 1939 supplement to the *Code of Federal Regulations* Chapter 36, Part 2, Section 251.20 through 251.25. Wilderness Areas were defined as areas being over 100,000 acres and Wild Areas were those under 100,000 acres. The first edition of the Code of Federal

Regulations issued in 1938 and its supplement did not include regulations on primitive or wilderness areas, perhaps because they were in revision at the time.

"Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to withdraw and reserve public lands."
1942, April 24 **Executive Order 9146 (7 Federal Register 3067)**
Authorized the Secretary of the Interior to sign all orders withdrawing or reserving public lands and all orders revoking or modifying such orders, provided that such orders had the prior approval of the President's Budget Office, the Attorney General, were published in the *Federal Register*, and with the advance concurrence of the executive agency concerned. The effect of this order expanded and increased the use of the Public land Order issued by the Secretary of the Department of the Interior as the instrument for most boundary modifications to the national forests and decreased the reliance on the President's Executive Orders and official Proclamations.

"Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to withdraw and reserve lands of the public domain and other lands owned or controlled by the United States."
1943, April 23 **Executive Order 9337 (8 Federal Register 5516)**
A restatement of the delegation of authority to reserve or withdraw public lands from the President to the Secretary of the Interior. Superseded Executive Order 9146 of April 24, 1942, but had the same effect.

"Delegating to the Secretary of the Interior the authority of the President to withdraw or reserve lands of the United States for public purposes."
1952, May 26 **Executive Order 10355 (17 Federal Register 4831)**
A restatement of the delegation of authority to reserve or withdraw public lands from the President to the Secretary of the Interior. Superseded Executive Order 9337 of April 23, 1943, but had the same effect.

"Delegations of Authority and Assignment of Functions" for the U.S. Department of Agriculture.
1953, December 24 **Federal Register Notice (19 Federal Register 74-77)**
(effective January 2, 1954)
Under "Forest Service" on page 75 of the Notice, in Section 300H, the Forest Service was given the authority for the "Protection, management and administration under Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tennant Act (7 U.S. C. 1010-1012), of lands under the administration of the Department of Agriculture including the custodianship of lands under loan to states and local agencies, and in Section 301, the Forest Service was given the authority to issue rules and regulations relating to the national forests and other lands administered for national forest purposes and to lands administered under Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tennant Act. Thus, lands acquired under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tennant Act, or the Land Utilization Project lands, 7,278,800 acres, were transferred from the Soil Conservation Service to the U.S Forest Service for administration. The Notice was published in the January 6, 1954 issue of the Federal Register.

"To authorize the interchange of lands between the Department of Agriculture and military departments of the Department of Defense and for other purposes."
1956, July 26 **Public Law 84-804 (70 Stat. 656)**
The effect of this law on national forest land allowed the transfer of the jurisdiction of public lands between U.S. Army and the U.S. Forest Service. Good examples of land transfers made under this law would be 1) land exchanged between the Los Padres National Forest and the Army's Fort Hunter-Liggett in the coast range of California in 1956; 2) the transfer of 27,456 acres from the U.S. Army to the national forest in conjunction with the Lake Ouachita project in Arkansas; 3) lands exchanged between the U.S. Army and the Kootenai National Forest in October, 1969, July 1971, and July 1974 connected to the Libby Dam and Reservoir project being constructed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

"Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1956."
1956, August 3 **Public Law 84-979 (70 Stat. 1032)**
Among a host of other authorizations, this law's Section 11 authorizes the Department of Agriculture "to acquire land or interest therein, by purchase, exchange, or otherwise, as may be necessary to carry out its authorized work." Section 11 of the Organic Act of 1956 has been invoked along with the "Acceptance of Gifts Act of 1978" to support the acquisition of forest land from non-profit conservation organizations and individuals.

"To provide for the establishment of townsites and for other purposes."
1958, July 31 **Public Law 85-569 (72 Stat. 438)**
Allows the Secretary of Agriculture to set aside and designate an area not to exceed 640 acres for any single application, as a townsite from any national forest land after a satisfactory showing of a need for such a designation by any county, city or other local governmental division. Includes provisions and procedures.

"To facilitate administration and management by the Secretary of Agriculture of certain lands of the United States within National Forests."

1958, September 2 **Public Law 85-862 (72 Stat. 1571)**

Confers Weeks Law status to about 1.4 million acres of federal land within the external boundaries of the National Forests, subject to certain exceptions.

"Administration of lands under Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tennant Act by the Forest Service."

1960, June 20 **Federal Register Notice (25 Federal Register 5845)**

Converted 22 Land Utilization Projects listed in this notice by the Secretary of Agriculture to National Grasslands administered by the Forest Service. The Notice was published in the June 24, 1960 issue of the Federal Register. This part was amended by the addition of two more Land Utilization Projects in Texas, namely, Boggy Creek (TX-22) and McClellan Creek (TX-24) on December 6, 1962, 27 *Federal Register* 12217-12218) Boggy Creek is now part of Black Kettle National Grasslands and McClellan Creek is the McClellan Creek National Grasslands.

"Grouping of the National Grasslands into administrative units and providing specific designations therefore."

1961, March 16 (effective April 1, 1961) Federal Register (26 Federal Register 2467)

Grouped 22 Land Utilization Projects listed in the June 20, 1960 edition of the *Federal Register* into 18 named National Grasslands in a new Section of Title 36 of the *Code of Federal Regulations,* namely Section 213.5, but currently part of Section 213.1. For the Intermountain Region, the order created the Curlew National Grasslands in Oneida and Power Counties.

Allows public lands and lands acquired under Section 8 of the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934 to be added to the National Forest System

1962, July 9 **Public Law 87-140 (76 Stat. 140)**

Lands acquired under the gift and exchange provisions of Section 8 of the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934 and are within the boundaries of the national forests, and which are determined to be suitable for forestry purposes by the Secretary of Agriculture, may be reserved by the issuance of a Public Land Order by the Secretary of the Interior and ordered added to the national forest.

"Depository Library Act of 1962."

1962, August 9 **Public Law 87-579 (76 Stat. 352)**

The most significant legislative revision of the depository library program since the Printing Act of 1895 greatly expanding the scope of publications distributed to depository libraries to include documents produced in agency printing plants. The immediate effect was to increase the number of depository libraries from 592 in 1962 to 993 by the end of the decade principally due to the creation of new regional depositories (2 in each state) and revising the qualifications for libraries to become depositories.

Policies and procedures regarding the selection, establishment, and administration of National Recreation Areas.

1963, March 26 **Circular #1, President's Recreation Advisory Council**

Circular #1 sets forth the Council's findings, definitions, selection criteria, the establishment and administration of National Recreation Areas for all agencies to follow. States that "National Recreation Areas shall be established by an act of Congress."

"Wilderness Act."

1964, September 3 **Public Law 88-577 (78 Stat. 890)**

Established a National Wilderness Preservation System, defined "wilderness," and began a ten year process for identifying areas suitable for wilderness designation. [78 Stat. 891] "Sec. 3. (a) All areas within the national forests classified at least 30 days before the effective date of this Act by the Secretary of Agriculture or by the Chief of the Forest Service as "wilderness," "wild," or "canoe" are hereby designated as wilderness areas." For Region Four, this meant that wilderness status was conferred upon the Jarbidge in Nevada, upon the Bridger and the Teton in Wyoming, and upon the Hoover (on portions of the Toiyabe and the Inyo National Forest in California) Wilderness Areas. The Act also provided for a formal review of 34 remaining National Forest Primitive Areas occupying 5.5 million acres by 1974 under the RARE (Roadless Area Review and Evaluation) process.

"Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965."

1964, September 3 **Public Law 88-578 (78 Stat. 897)**

Effective January 1, 1965, the Act establishes a land and water conservation fund in the U.S. Treasury to assist in preserving, developing, and assuring accessibility to outdoor recreation resources. Proceeds from offshore drilling fees, entrance fees collected by federal agencies, federal surplus property sales, and motorboat fuel taxes shall be deposited into the fund and funds distributed to the states and to federal agencies. Includes provisions for land acquisition by several federal land management agencies including the National Forest System. The fund can be used in support of outdoor

recreation, under a few provisions, to purchase private lands within the boundaries of established national forests, wilderness areas, and purchase units approved by the National Forest Reservation Commission. Purchases can be made outside the boundaries of the national forests of up to 500 acres in the case of any one forest which would comprise and integral part of a forest recreational management area. The LWCF was extended for another 25 years in 1990 and expired in 2015. The legal authorization of the LWCF expired on Sunday, September 30, 2018. The Land and Water Conservation Fund was permanently reauthorized as part of the bipartisan John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management and Recreation Act, signed into law on March 12, 2019. It requires at least 40% of funds to be used by federal agencies and at least 40% to be allocated to the states for recreation development.

"Wild and Scenic Rivers Act."
1968, October 2 **Public Law 90-542 (82 Stat. 906)**
Established a National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, defines "wild and scenic," immediately designated eight rivers as Wild and Scenic, including the Middle Fork of the Salmon River "from its origin to its confluence with the main Salmon River on the Boise, Challis, Payette, and Salmon National Forests of Region Four," and identified 27 additional rivers as potential additions to the Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

"National Trails System Act."
1968, October 2 **Public Law 90-543 (82 Stat. 919)**
Instituted "a national system of recreation and scenic trails," designated the Appalachian Trail and the Pacific Crest Trail as initial components of that system, and prescribed the methods by which, and standards according to which, additional components might be added to the system. 14 other potential trails were authorized to be studied and examined for possible inclusion in the national system of trails. Eight National Scenic Trails were established, four administered by the U.S. Forest Service (Continental Divide National Scenic Trail, established 1978, Florida National Scenic Trail, established 1983, the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail, established in 1968, and the Pacific Northwest National Scenic Trail designated in 2009). Fifteen National Historic Trails were in place with only one such trail administered by the Forest Service, the 1,170 mile long Nez Perce (Nee-Me-Poo) National Historic Trail, from Wallowa Lake, Oregon to the Bear Paw Mountains in Montana, established on October 6, 1986 (Public Law 99-455, 100 Stat. 1122). All other National Scenic and National Historic Trails are administered by agencies of the U.S. Department of the Interior, even though many run through or across the National Forests. The Act was amended by Public Law 100-470 of October 4, 1988 (102 Stat. 2281) which recognized that state and local governments had a role to play under the National Trails System Act and to establish guidelines and principles in the case of abandoned rights of ways.

"National Environmental Policy Act of 1969."
1970, January 1 **Public Law 91-190 (83 Stat. 852)**
Established a national policy for the environment and a Council on Environmental Quality. Mandated "Environmental Impact Statements" in particular circumstances.

"Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974."
1974, August 17 **Public Law 93-378 (88 Stat. 476)**
Directs the Forest Service to protect, develop, and enhance the productivity and other values through long-range planning to ensure the future supply of forest resources while maintaining a quality environment. The law requires that a renewable resource assessment and a Forest Service plan be prepared every ten and five years, respectively, in order to prepare for the future of the natural resources under its care. The law's Section 10 (88 Stat. 480) defines the "National Forest System."

"Federal Land Policy and Management Act"
1976, October 21 **Public Law 94-579 (90 Stat. 2743)**
The Federal Land Policy and Management Act, or FLPMA governs the way in which the public lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management are managed. However, because the law addresses land use planning, land acquisition and dispositions (FLPMA, Title II), it necessarily includes the National Forest System in sections that deal with these topics and has a section on "National Forest Townsites," revising the Act of July 31, 1958 (72 Stat. 438, see above). Updated by the "Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act of 1988" (PL 100-409, 102 Stat. 1086) and the "Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act of 2000" (PL 106-248, 114 Stat. 613).

"National Forest Management Act of 1976."
1976, October 22 **Public Law 94-588 (90 Stat. 2949)**
Act amends the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974. Significantly, revises Section 10 of the 1974 law (now renumbered Section 9) that "Notwithstanding the provisions of the Act of June 4, 1897, no land now or hereafter reserved or withdrawn from the public domain as national forest [under various laws] shall be returned to the public domain except by an act of Congress." Section 17 repeals Section 4 and 5 of the Weeks Law by transferring all functions of the National Forest Reservation Commission to the Secretary of Agriculture and prohibits the Secretary of Agriculture to enter into any agreement to purchase or to exchange land for or in the National Forests valued at over

$25,000 until after 30 days of submitting a report to the committees of the House and Senate which have oversight responsibilities over the National Forest System among other provisions.

"Acceptance of Gifts Act of 1978."
1978, October 10 **Public Law 95-442 (92 Stat. 1065)**
Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture "to accept, received, hold, utilize and administer on behalf of the United States gifts, bequests or devices of real and personal property made for the benefit of the United States Department of Agriculture or for the carrying out of any its functions." This law, along with Section 11 of the Organic Act of 1956, has been invoked to support the acquisition of forest land from non-profit conservation organizations and individuals.

"Central Idaho Wilderness Act of 1980."
1980, July 23 **Public Law 96-312 (94 Stat. 948)**
2,239,000 acres established as the River of No Return Wilderness; 105,600 acres added to the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness; an 125 mile section of the main Salmon River from he mouth of the North Fork of the Salmon River downstream to Long Tom Bar designated as part of the Wild & Scenic River System. Abolishes the Intermountain Region's Idaho Primitive Area (established by the Forest Service in 1931) and the Northern Region's Salmon River Breaks Primitive Area (established in 1963 from part of the former Selway-Bitterroot Primitive Area by the Forest Service in 1936).

"Santini-Burton Act of December 23, 1980."
1980, December 23 **Public Law 95-586 (94 Stat. 3381)**
"The purpose of this act is to provide for the orderly disposal of Federal lands in Clark County, Nevada and to provide for acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands in the Lake Tahoe Basin." The law authorizes the sale of Bureau of Land Management land in Clark County (Las Vegas), Nevada to allow the Secretary of Agriculture to use a portion of the proceeds to purchase lands in the Lake Tahoe Basin for addition to the National Forest System.

"California Wilderness Act of 1984."
1984, September 28 **Public Law 98-425 (98 Stat. 1619)**
Enlarges the Mokelumne Wilderness (established as a Wild Area in 1963 and a Wilderness Area in 1964) which included lands (16,740 acres) on the Toiyabe National Forest for the first time.

"Utah Wilderness Act of 1984."
1984, September 28 **Public Law 98-428 (98 Stat. 1657)**
Designates 12 new wilderness areas in the state of Utah; abolishes the Mount Timpanogos Scenic Area with the creation of the Mount Timpanogos Wilderness Area. Abolishes the High Uintas Primitive Area (established in 1931) and replaces the Primitive Area with the High Uintas Wilderness Area.

"The Wyoming Wilderness Act of 1984."
1984, October 30 **Public Law 98-550 (98 Stat. 2807)**
Designates 8 new wilderness areas in Wyoming both in Region 2 and Region 4; authorizes 5 additions to existing wilderness areas; authorizes studies in three areas of the national forests in Wyoming for suitability for wilderness status; releases other national forest lands for multi-use management.

"Federal Land Exchange Facilitation Act of 1988."
1988, August 20 **Public Law 100-409 (102 Stat. 1086)**
The purpose of the law is to facilitate and expedite land exchanges pursuant to the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 and other laws administered by the Department of the Interior and Agriculture by providing uniform rules and regulations pertaining to land appraisals and to establish procedures and guidelines for the resolution of disputes. Also by providing sufficient resources for land exchange activities and to require a study and report on the handling of information related to federal lands.

"Nevada Wilderness Protection Act of 1989."
1989, December 5 **Public Law 101-195 (103 Stat. 1784)**
Designates 13 new wilderness areas in Nevada, one, the Boundary Peak Wilderness in Region 5, all others in Region 4. Also adds 48,500 acres to the existing Jarbidge Wilderness on the Humboldt National Forest.

"National Forest System Month, 1991."
1991, June 28 **Proclamation 6311 (195 Stat. 2631)**
Recognizes the Centennial of the National Forest System and proclaims the month of June 1991 as National Forest System Month and encourages all Americans to join in the celebration of 100 years of natural resources stewardship by the Forest Service.

"Utah Schools and Lands Improvement Act of 1993."
1993, October 1 **Public Law 103-93 (107 Stat. 995)**
Enables the State of Utah to exchange its school lands within the boundaries of Indian Reservations, National Parks and Monuments, and National Forests with other federal lands within the state. Some 76,000 acres of Utah state school lands were located within national forest boundaries.

"Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act of 1998."
1998, October 19 **Public Law 105-263 (112 Stat. 2343)**
The act seeks to "Provide for the orderly disposition of certain Federal lands in Clark County, Nevada, and to provide for the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands in the State of Nevada." Authorizes the sale of Federal lands in Clark County (Las Vegas), Nevada and to use the proceeds to acquire environmental sensitive lands, lands for recreational purposes, acquire lands that would improve federal land management through consolidation, or otherwise serve the public interest. Section 4g transfers Federal land directly to Clark County without consideration and Clark County agrees that if any of this land is sold, 85% of the proceeds will be expended on land acquisition in the Lake Tahoe Basin in accordance with the Santini-Burton Act of December 23, 1980.

"Utah Schools and Lands Exchange Act of 1998."
1998, October 31 **Public Law 105-335 (112 Stat. 3139)**
Congress ratifies a land exchange agreement made between federal land management agencies, including the Forest Service, and the State of Utah over the state's school lands located within the boundaries of National Parks and Monuments, Indian Reservations, and National Forests in order to "save time and delay in meeting the expectations of the State school and institutional trusts, in simplifying management of Federal and Indian lands and resources, and in avoiding expensive protracted litigation under Public Law 103-93" (107 Stat. 995).

"Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act of 2000."
2000, July 25 **Public Law 106-248 (114 Stat. 613)**
Acknowledges that federal land management agencies of the Interior and the Agriculture Departments have the authority under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 to sell, exchange, and acquire land and also acknowledges that the sale or exchange of land between the federal government and private landowners would facilitate and make more efficient federal land management. This law provides for a more expeditious process for disposal and acquisition of land.

"Education Land Grant Act."
2000, December 28 **Public Law 106-577, Title II (114 Stat. 3070)**
Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to convey National Forest System lands to a public school district for use for educational purposes at the discretion of the Secretary acting under certain guidelines outlined in the law. Such a conveyance not to exceed 80 acres at any one time. Allows for subsequent applications for additional land conveyances.

"Clark County Conservation of Public Land and Natural Resources Act of 2002"
2002, November 6 **Public Law 107-282 (116 Stat. 1994)**
Designates 17 new wilderness areas in Clark County, 15 entirely from Department of the Interior lands to be administered by that Department and 2 from both Bureau of Land Management lands and National Forest lands. Also adds 13,598 acres to the existing Mt. Charleston Wilderness administered by the Forest Service, plus several other non-Forest Service provisions.

Centennial of the Forest Service, 2005.
2005, February 7, 2005 **Proclamation 7865 (119 Stat. 3699)**
Presidential Bush proclaimed February 1, 2005 as the Centennial of the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture, calling upon the people of the United States "to recognize this anniversary with appropriate programs, ceremonies and activities in honor of the Forest Service's contributions to our country.

"Forest Service Facility Realignment and Enhancement Act of 2005."
2005, August 2 **Public Law 109-54, Title V (119 Stat. 559)**
Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to convey an administrative site, facility or improvement at fair market value and to use the proceeds for the acquisition, improvement, maintenance, reconstruction, or construction of a facility for the National Forest System and, where applicable, reasonable brokerage fees.

"Idaho Land Enhancement Act of 2006."
2006, November 27 **Public Law 109-372 (120 Stat. 2645)**
Authorizes the exchange of lands between the state of Idaho and the federal government under the 2005 "Agreement to Initiate Boise Foothills – Northern Idaho Land Exchange" as modified. State to transfer 11,815 acres to the federal

government while the state receives 605 acres of Bureau of Land Management land and 7,220 acres of the Idaho Panhandle and Clearwater National Forest land with provisions for appraisals and cash adjustments. Bureau of Land Management to transfer 2,110 acres to the Forest Service in Shoshone County, Idaho.

"Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009."
2009, March 30 Public Law 111-11 (123 Stat. 991)
A landmark piece of public lands legislation that combined 159 separate bills considered by the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources during the 110th and earlier Congresses. The law expanded the National Wilderness Preservation System by two million acres, conveyed and exchanged lands, added to the National Trails System and to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, designated 10 new National Heritage Areas, dealt with ocean exploration, domestic water rights, and included many other provisions. Section 5205 of the law (123 Stat. 158) designated the Pacific Northwest National Scenic Trail extending approximately 1,200 miles from the Continental Divide in Glacier National Park to the Pacific Ocean in the Olympic National Park to be administered by the U.S. Forest Service.

IV. The Mapping of the Intermountain Region

The maps produced for the federal forests of the Intermountain Region reflect all the cartographic policies, standards, developments, and traditions as examined in the essay, *The Mapping of Our National Forests* found elsewhere on this web site. Even so, the Intermountain Region's map making diverged in a few noteworthy respects from the cartographic record of other regions of the Forest Service. Where it diverged, the Intermountain Region imparted to many of its maps unique characteristics that distinguish them from all the other maps made by other regions of the Forest Service.

By 1900, the General Land Office had produced individual maps for all four forest reserves within the boundaries of Wyoming and Utah that later came to be a part of District 4. All General Land Office and Geological Survey maps are listed under each forest reserve. The U.S. Geological Survey, charged by Congress with evaluating and mapping the forest reserves in the Organic Act of 1897, had mapped only the Yellowstone and Teton Forest Reserves. The Geological Survey did not investigate the Fish Lake, Payson, and Uintah Forest Reserves all of which had been established during the time the Survey was conducting its examinations of the forest reserves on behalf of the Congress. Most forest thematic mapping made by the U.S. Geological Survey appeared in the volumes of its *Annual Report* series for 1899, 1900, and 1901 (19th through 21st *Annual Reports.)* Under the second Toiyabe National Forest (1938-Present) are listed three thematic maps made for the report, "Stanislaus and Lake Tahoe Forest Reserves, California, and adjacent territory," by George B. Sudworth included in the *Twenty-First Annual Report of the USGS, 1900-01, Part V-Forest Reserves* that cover parts of the present-day Toiyabe National Forest. These maps are listed because the Toiyabe National Forest added lands in California in 1945 after the discontinuation of the Mono National Forest. The original report by Sudworth included a set of six, 30-minute thematic maps.

Until the forest reserves of District 4 could be, borrowing a phrase of the time, "put under administration," that is, a U.S. Forest Service District Office organized and staff recruited, most mapping would be done from the Washington headquarters office. The decentralization theme, long a mark of the Forest Service, influenced the cartographic priorities of each district office as did the map standards issued by the Washington D.C. headquarters office of the Forest Service.

A. Folios and administrative maps, the early years.

Every District of the Forest Service had a different experience with the folios of the *Forest Atlas,* largely due to the fact that before it could be fully completed, the program's architect and principal advocate, Gifford Pinchot, left the Forest Service. His overall plan for the *Forest Atlas* -- professional foresters in the field being supplied with best available maps of their forest from Forest Service Headquarters; foresters noting changes and corrections to sheets from first-hand observation; revised maps being returned to Washington, D.C. for corrections and updating; new atlas sheets being printed with the new information and returned to foresters in the field – was still in place but it appeared not to be fully enforced largely because of Pinchot's other vision of a decentralized administrative arrangement for the Forest Service. From the publication record, the Rocky Mountain, Southwestern, Intermountain, and North Pacific Districts simply did not continue with the plan at all. Others such as the Northern and California Districts (now Pacific Southwest Region) attempted to keep their *Forest Atlas* series relevant and up-to-date, but did so to meet their own specific requirements apart from Pinchot's uniform national plan.

In 1907, Gifford Pinchot chose to have cartographers prepare a prototype atlas page using the thematic map information found in U.S. Geological Survey's *Professional Paper 22* of 1904 that investigated the forest conditions on the San Francisco Mountains Forest Reserve. This thematic atlas page was then circulated among many forest scientists for review and comment. Only one copy of this sample page made for review has been found, held by the American Geographical

Society. Extensive typescript descriptive notes on the sheet address map standards, suggest ways to deal with non-conforming legend symbols, and the general size of sheets. This format, coverage, and symbols shown in this single sheet later became the standard for every sheet that followed in the *Forest Atlas* and indicates that Pinchot sought expert advice and comment from the scholarly community before launching his ambitious mapping project for the national forests.

The Washington, D.C. headquarters of the Forest Service furnished District 4 with 33 separate folios of the *Forest Atlas*, compiled and issued between 1907 and 1910. These 33 atlases for as many national forests were part of the first uniform national set, sharing characteristics common to all the other folios compiled and printed for the national forests by the U.S. Geological Survey in Washington, D.C. Forest Service policy dictated that the folios in the *Forest Atlas* series were to be considered internal documents and not released to the public, which means that the atlases now accessible to the public were no doubt donated to institutional libraries once they lost their relevance to the operations of the Forest Service. Under each *Forest Atlas* citation can be found information on institutions and libraries holding that particular atlas.

According to plan, new editions of the atlases were to be made after Forest Service staff in the field made revisions to the atlases and sent the information back to Washington, D.C. District 4 issued three new editions with revised information after the initial set had been finished. These three can be described as topographic base maps without thematic information and made in 1913 for the Targhee National Forest, in 1916 for the Caribou National Forest, and another edition made for the Caribou in 1929 – the final atlas to be compiled and printed by the Intermountain District. A separate "Grazing Atlas" folio was compiled for the Targhee National Forest in 1913, the for the Manti and the Caribou National Forests in 1915.

The legacy of the atlases remains. 17 of the 33 atlases for forests of the Intermountain Region had been issued in both a colored (thematic information) and black & white (base) set of atlas sheets within their portfolios while 16 were issued only in black & white, totaling 201 color and 413 black & white atlas pages in the first uniform national set, 1907-1910. Each sheet was designed to cover six townships. In addition, there were 22 sheets in three topographic base atlases made after 1910 and 34 grazing atlas sheets. The Sawtooth at 34 sheets and the Toiyabe at 28 sheets had the largest number of atlas sheets while the Wasatch National Forest had only one sheet, the Salt Lake National Forest came with two sheets. The large number of sheets for the Sawtooth National Forest can be explained by the fact that it was compiled in 1907 before the Sawtooth was reduced in 1908 on its west (established Boise) on its east (addition to Lemhi) and on its north (additions to Payette & Challis) under Executive Order 858. Atlas sheets made for the Sawtooth were reformatted and fit into atlases for its successor forests. An amazing amount of early information on the land base of the Forest Service can be found in these atlases. These atlas sheets were later used to compile administrative maps. For more information on the atlases themselves please see the essay, *Mapping Our National Forests* elsewhere on this web site. A full citation for each atlas can be found under each forest mapped. Cross references to successor forests are provided as well.

Early administrative map production in the Intermountain District presents a mixed record of maps compiled in Washington, D.C. and in District headquarters in Ogden, Utah. Between 1910 and 1918, of the nine administrative maps of either 1:126,720 (2 inch map) and 1:253,440 (4 inch map) published for District 4 forests, five were made in Ogden and four in Washington, D.C. District 4 had 27 national forests in 1918, and, by not counting the six forests that had been discontinued during the 1910-1918 period, producing only nine maps for as many forests cannot be considered highly productive. Perhaps the reason could be the constant change in forests and forest boundaries. The majority of the forests in District 4 would have to wait until the period 1919 to 1923 before the first administrative map would be issued for a given forest, some made in Ogden and others made in Washington, D.C. Other districts of the Forest Service were more dependent on cartographers in Washington, D.C. for their early map work and others much less so, but the Intermountain District displayed both dependency and autonomy in approximate equal measures. The first administrative map for the Idaho and Salmon National Forests came in 1926, quite late. Until administrative maps could be made, district foresters had to rely on the *Forest Atlas* and the numerous proclamation diagrams. Among the early District 4 cartographers were, Irvin N. Hoffman, Oliver C. Lockhard, Ernest A. Lubeck, Florence I. Shafer, and grazing atlas work by Albert F. Potter. The usual highly productive cartographers based in Washington D.C., Sara L. Acker, Hofer Meekham, Ellen Mehurin, Clare B. Noyes, and Guy T. Trembly, all worked on maps for District 4. All administrative maps were made according to national standards for the District at scales of 1:126,720 or 1:253,440.

By 1926, the Intermountain Region together with cartographers in Washington, D.C. had managed to produce administrative maps for all of its national forests. For a few forests, like the Fishlake and the Manti, had administrative maps made at both 1:126,720 and 1:253,440. 1924 saw the introduction of the color red, first for the Payette and Sawtooth, and then for many other national forests of the Intermountain Region. First, red was used to show main highways and when the federal government introduced its road number system in 1926, red road numbers were placed on maps. Starting in 1930, red compass roses were printed on some national forest maps at 1:126,720-scale to be used in fire lookout duty and later, aeronautical information such as the location of landing fields, also shown in red, were added. While other regions of the Forest service, but not all, made their administrative maps showing national forest land in green, or exchange areas in a patterned green, alienated lands within national forest boundaries in light red, or simply showing water features in blue, if the Intermountain Region produced a color map, red was the only color used. The use of the color green to show national

forest land on administrative maps would have to wait until 1947. Region 4 produced no topographic maps unlike the Northern, Southwest, California, and Pacific Northwest regions. It should be stressed that all administrative maps made for the Intermountain Region up to 1946 met Forest Service standards and by 1929, the Region could begin making maps for the public based on its 1:253,440-scale mapping. The Intermountain Region made no maps of individual ranger districts before the 1960s. None could be found in libraries or archives.

B. Forest Visitor Maps from 1914 to 1945

The first maps made for the forest visitor in District 4 were issued between 1914 and 1917 and were constructed in Washington, D.C. according to national standards. The nine forest visitor maps came with two styles of folded front covers: the early maps made in 1914 and 1915 and later maps all made in 1917. Visitor maps were made for the Cache and the Payette (see Figures 10 & 11) in 1914 and the Fishlake and Sawtooth in 1915. The Forest Service issued five maps in 1917 for the Boise (see Figure 10), Challis, Kaibab, Uinta, and Wasatch National Forests. All nine maps carried the subtitle, "*Directions to Campers and Travelers.*" These early forest visitor map were not illustrated but had descriptive and practical text useful to forest visitors on their versos. The maps were colored, red being used to show automobile roads, boundaries of state game preserves, a striated patterned red indicating "Region of special scenic interest and recreation," together with green showing "Waters well stocked with fish." The maps had a public land (Township and Range) grid as well as a geographic grid of longitude and latitude and were presented at a readable scale of one inch on the map to four miles on the ground (1:253,440). Also shown were other roads, railroads, wagon roads, telephone lines, trails, forest lookouts, mines, power stations, populated places, rivers, lakes, and streams, and forest boundaries. Usually printed in red were letters located on the map standing for points helpful for the forest visitor, such as "P" for post office, "H" for hotel, and "S" for store, as well as other thematic information relevant to that particular national forest. On the Boise map, a cross symbol was used for "points affording fine views" and a pickax locating "areas of geologic interest," while the Payette map used red to show wagon roads and trails "of special scenic interest." Overall, these early maps were quite well done, and presented much information in a clear and easily understood manner. These resembled in most aspects the other forest visitor maps made in the Washington, D.C. office of the Forest Service for the most visited national forests between 1912 and 1920. After this date, which forest visitor maps were made and the format the maps would take was largely determined in District Offices.

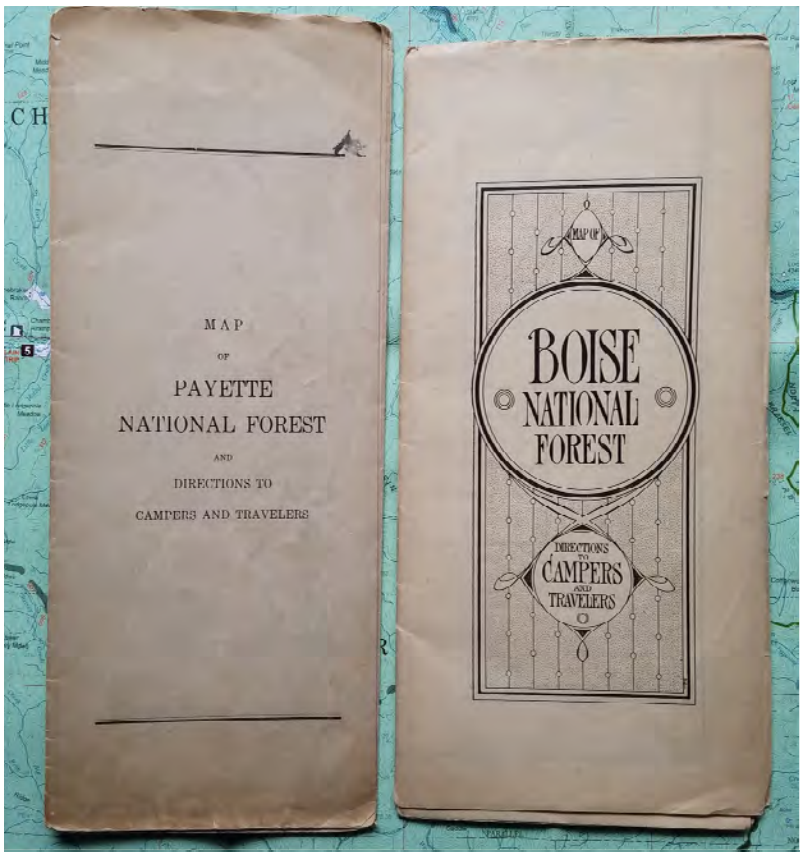


Figure 10: Folded panel titles for the 1914 map of the Payette National Forest and for the 1917 Boise National Forest showing the two styles of title panels made for forest visitor's maps of the day. If put together, these two maps would cover the entire present-day Boise National Forest alone.

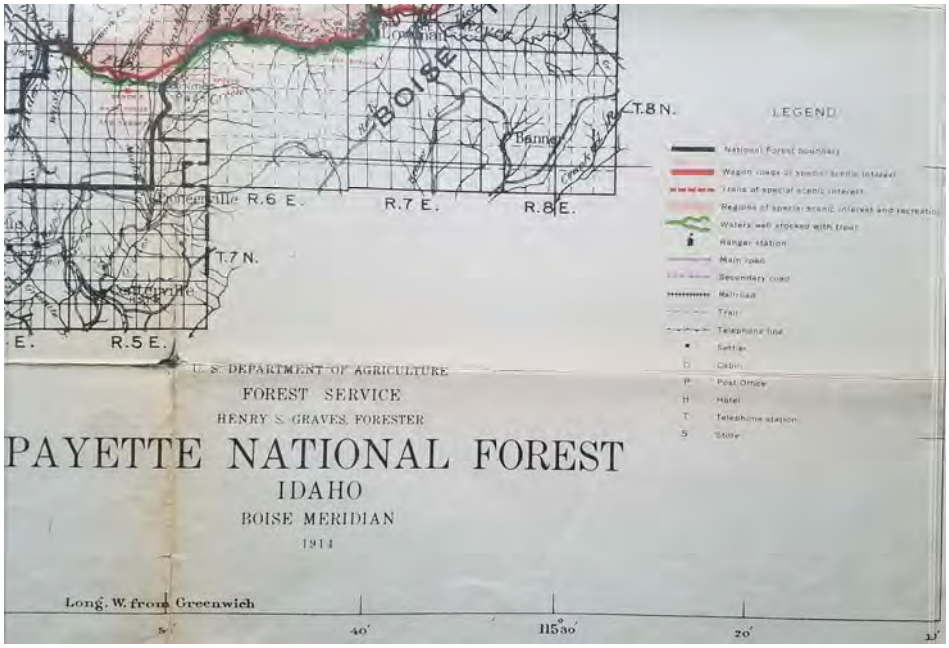


Figure 11: Inside title block for the 1914 Payette National Forest visitor's map with map legend. Wagon roads and trails "of special scenic interest" shown in red, and in green, "Waters well stocked with trout." Green on the map is the South Fork, Payette River.

Between 1917 and 1930 the Intermountain District did not issue forest visitor maps for individual national forests, a significant departure from other Forest Service District's map production during the decade of the 1920s. Instead, District 4 produced six large format, small scale, folded maps showing large portions of the District, with text and illustrations on back of the map. These are found listed in Part V, "Maps of the Region." Four of the six folded forest visitor maps are shown in Figure 12.

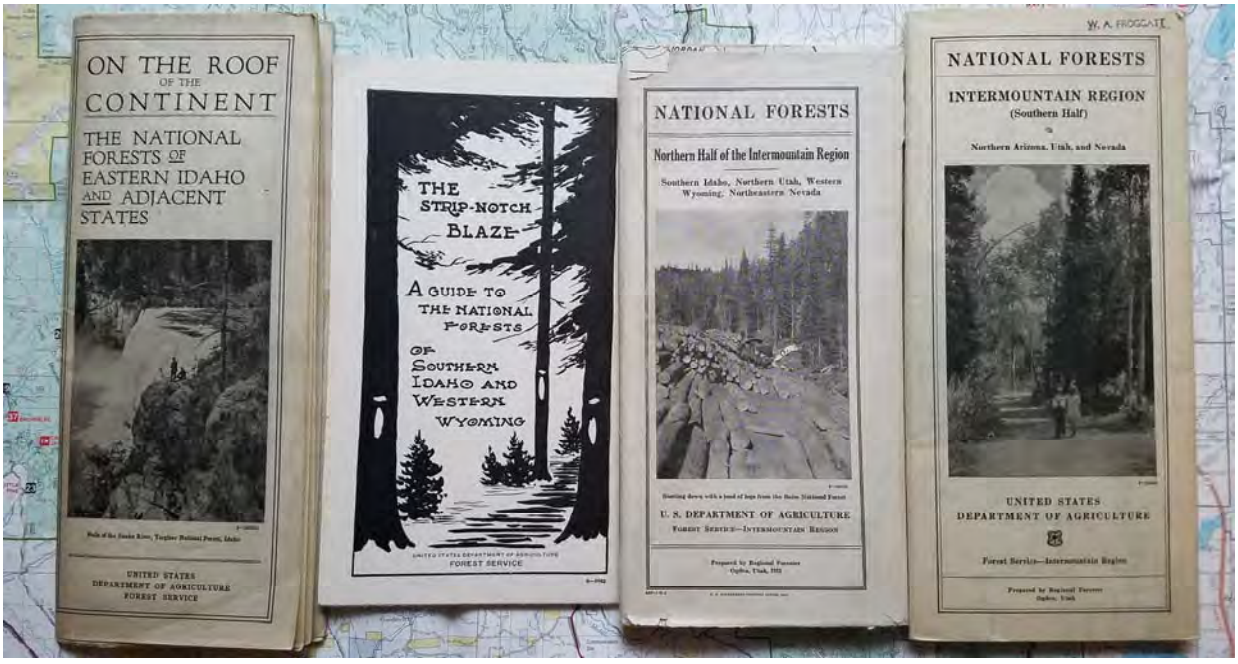

ON THE ROOF OF THE CONTINENT
THE NATIONAL FORESTS OF EASTERN IDAHO AND ADJACENT STATES
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOREST SERVICE
THE STRIP-NOTCH BLAZE
A GUIDE TO THE NATIONAL FORESTS OF SOUTHERN IDAHO AND WESTERN WYOMING
FOREST SERVICE
NATIONAL FORESTS
Northern Half of the Intermountain Region
Southern Idaho, Northern Utah, Western Wyoming, Northeastern Nevada
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE—INTERMOUNTAIN REGION
W. A. FROGGATT
NATIONAL FORESTS
INTERMOUNTAIN REGION
(Southern Half)
Northern Arizona, Utah, and Nevada
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Forest Service—Intermountain Region

Figure 12: A selection of four well-used maps of portions of Region Four compiled and published by the Intermountain Region. The maps show several national forests on the same large sheets, but none in any great detail. Unfolded, inner map titles from left to right: *Tourist Map of Eastern Idaho and Western Wyoming,* 1925; *Map of Southern Idaho and Western Wyoming*, 1926; *National Forests of the Northern Half of the Intermountain Region,* 1931; *National Forests of the Southern Half of the Intermountain Region,* 1932. The Intermountain Region would begin to publish forest visitor maps of individual national forests in 1930.

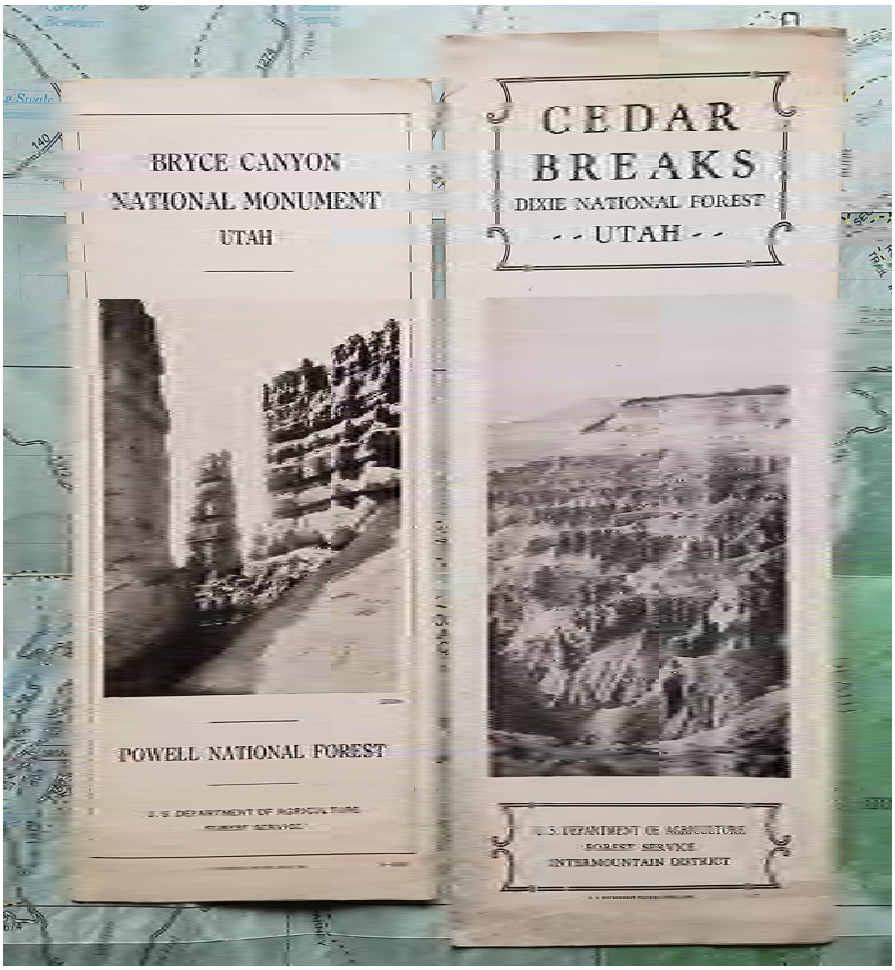


Figure 13: Two special maps issued by the Intermountain District, the Bryce Canyon National Monument of 1927 and the Cedar Breaks area of the Dixie National Forest dated 1929.

While no forest visitor maps were published covering an entire national forest of District 4 until 1930, the District did issue three map folders for special areas during this time. Two are pictured in Figure 13 above. The Bryce Canyon National Monument map brochure is puzzling. It was published by the Government Printing Office in 1927 some three years after Congress transferred the area from the Forest Service to the National Park Service. The first park, called the Utah National Park, was created by public law on June 7, 1924, thereby abolishing the Bryce Canyon National Monument proclaimed only a year before on June 8, 1923, and ending Forest Service administration of the area. The area became the Bryce Canyon National Park on February 25, 1928 when the Congress renamed and enlarged the park. The two subjects covered by map folder's text are the "Origin of Bryce Canyon" by Dr. Frederick J. Pack of the University of Utah and "National Forests of Utah." It is unclear why the Forest Service published this map brochure of a National Park property. The Cedar Breaks area on the Dixie National Forest had been popular for many years before 1929 when the Forest Service published Inez A. Corn's map brochure seen above. Cedar Breaks National Monument was proclaimed on August 22, 1933 and its 5,821 acres transferred from the Dixie National Forest to the National Park Service. District 4 cartographer George L. Nichols drew the third special area map in 1929 (not pictured) published by the Government Printing Office in 1930 of the Timpanogos Cave National Monument. The Monument had been proclaimed on October 14, 1922 by Presidential Proclamation 1640 and had been administered by the Forest Service through the Wasatch National Forest. It was one of the many national monuments transferred all at once by Executive Order 6166 from the Forest Service custody to the National Park Service on August 10, 1933. The property now has a joint visitor center/administrative offices operated by the Park Service and the Pleasant Grove Ranger District of the Uinta National Forest at the entrance of the American Fork Canyon, which was authorized by an Act of Congress on December 6, 2002.

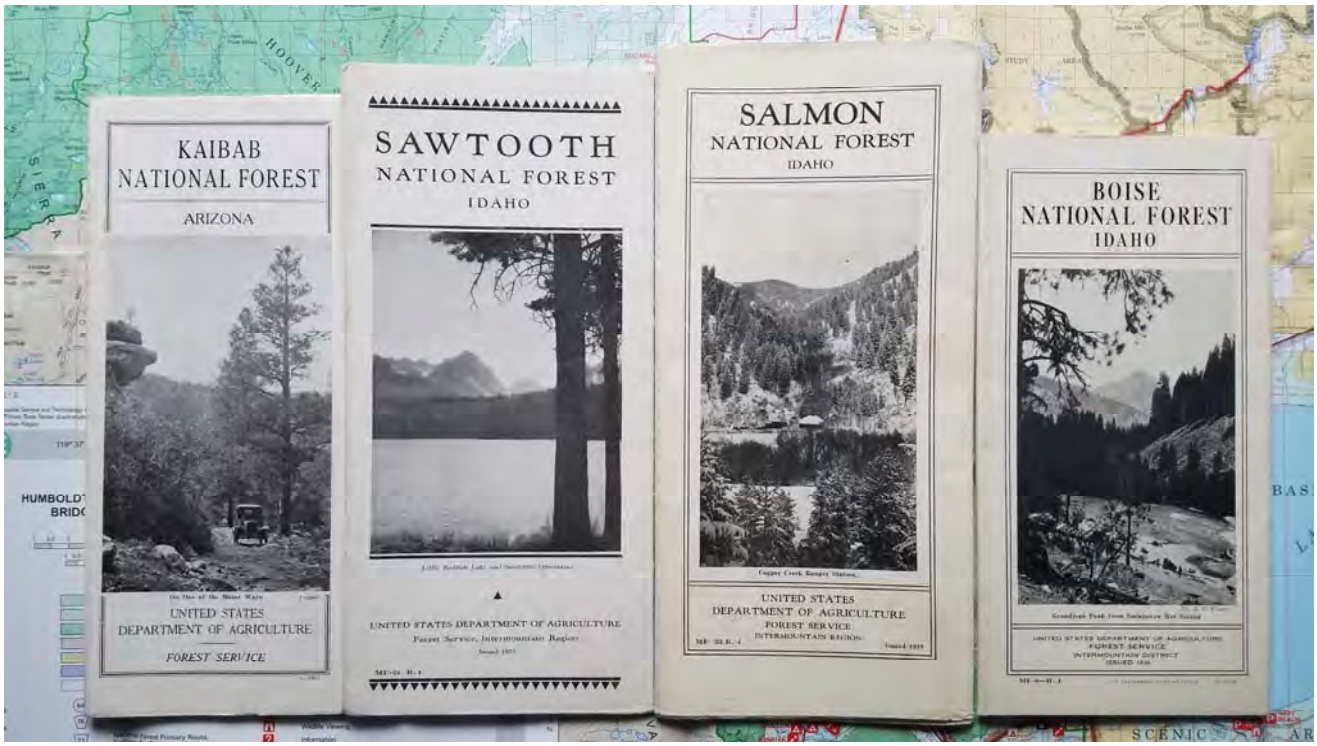


Figure 14: A selection of early forest visitor maps for Intermountain Region national forests. Publication of these maps was initiated in 1930 with the map of the Kaibab National Forest map. From left to right, Kaibab National Forest, Arizona, 1930; Sawtooth National Forest, 1932 (issued 1933); Salmon National Forest, 1935 (an earlier forest visitor map for the Salmon was issued in 1930); Boise National Forest, 1936 (an earlier forest visitor map for the Boise National Forest was issued in 1930).

Beginning in 1930, the Intermountain Region compiled and released to the public the first three forest visitor maps covering one entire national forest following the practice of all other regions of the Forest Service. These first maps covered the Boise, Kaibab, and Salmon National Forests. Unlike the Rocky Mountain and the Southwestern Regions, the Intermountain Region used the 1:253,440-scale (4 mile map) administrative maps as the base map for these forest visitor maps. All had geographic coordinates as well as a public land (Township & Range) grids along with color red to show at a minimum main motor highways and at times other roads and improved campgrounds. By 1938, 15 national forests now had up to date forest visitor maps. The Boise and the Salmon National Forests had two visitor maps made during the decade while the Wasatch had three. In addition, four small scale maps (ca. 1:380,000 or smaller) showing less information came out mid-decade for the Payette (1935), Dixie (1936 & 1938), the Targhee and Teton on the same map (1936) and the Sawtooth (1937).

The Uinta and the Wasatch National Forests both had maps made and issued in 1937 (see Figure 15) that came with a more modern appearance and much more descriptive text on the verso. These two national forests located nearest to the major population centers in Utah were also the most visited within the Intermountain Region. During the decade of the 1930s, Region 4 issued three forest visitor maps for the Wasatch and one for the Uinta, while neglecting several other national forests. The national forests that did not have any maps made for the public use were the Humboldt, La Sal, Lemhi, Manti, Minidoka, and Nevada National Forests while the Payette, Targhee and Teton only had the small scale maps made.

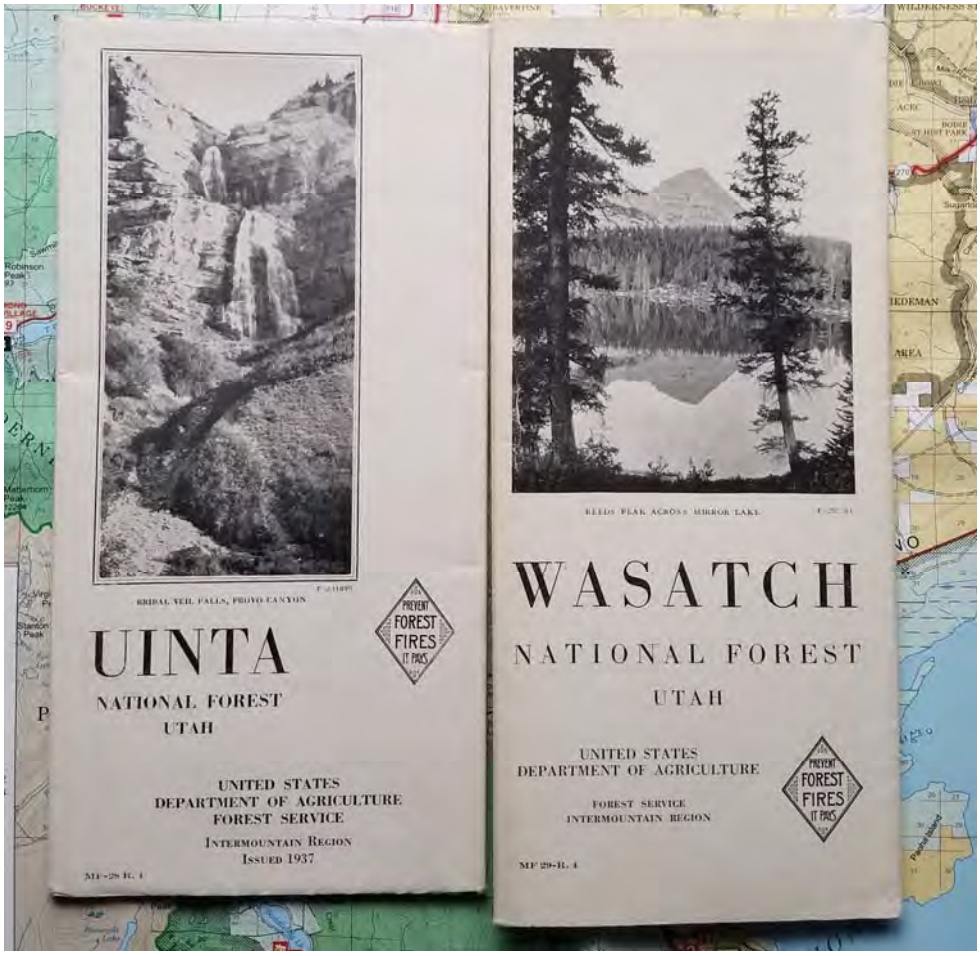


Figure 15: Forest visitor maps for the Uinta and Wasatch National Forests both issued in 1937 with a more modern look. The 1937 map of the Uinta National Forest was the only one published for that forest. The 1937 Wasatch National Forest map was the third for the Wasatch issued during the 1930s, the others being one in 1931 and another in 1934. The Wasatch was located closest to the population centers, the bench cities, than all the national forests in the Region, which accounts for the multiple maps issued for the Wasatch. With the publication of these two maps in 1937, administrative mapping and maps made for the public diverged, not to be reunited until the late 1960s.

The Intermountain Region issued several forest visitor booklets with maps between 1939 and 1942, uniform to many other such booklets then being made for national forests in all other regions of the Forest Service, except the California and North Pacific Regions. The Region also issued two more booklets in the early 1950s. Figure 16 below shows a typical booklet produced for many national forests of the time. The Intermountain Region issued booklets for the Cache (1943), Caribou (1948 with the map issued separately), Challis (1941), Idaho (1941), Payette (1941), Sawtooth (1939), and Wyoming (1940) National Forests and one for the Charleston Mountain area west of Las Vegas twice (1939 and 1947). With the reorganization of forests of north central Idaho in 1944 fashioning a completely different land base for the Payette National Forest, a forest visitor booklet was issued for the new Payette National Forest in 1951. A booklet was compiled for the Wasatch National Forest in 1952. All booklets were printed and distributed throughout the nation to depository libraries by the U.S. Government Printing Office. The maps found in these booklets were not based on Forest Service administrative maps. The maps had a public land grid, but no geographic grid, just basic information such as national forest boundaries, roads, and forest recreation information, but with the addition of the color red showing roads, recreation information, special management areas and special interest areas. Of all the Forest Service regions in the west, Region 4 issued the most forest visitor booklets.

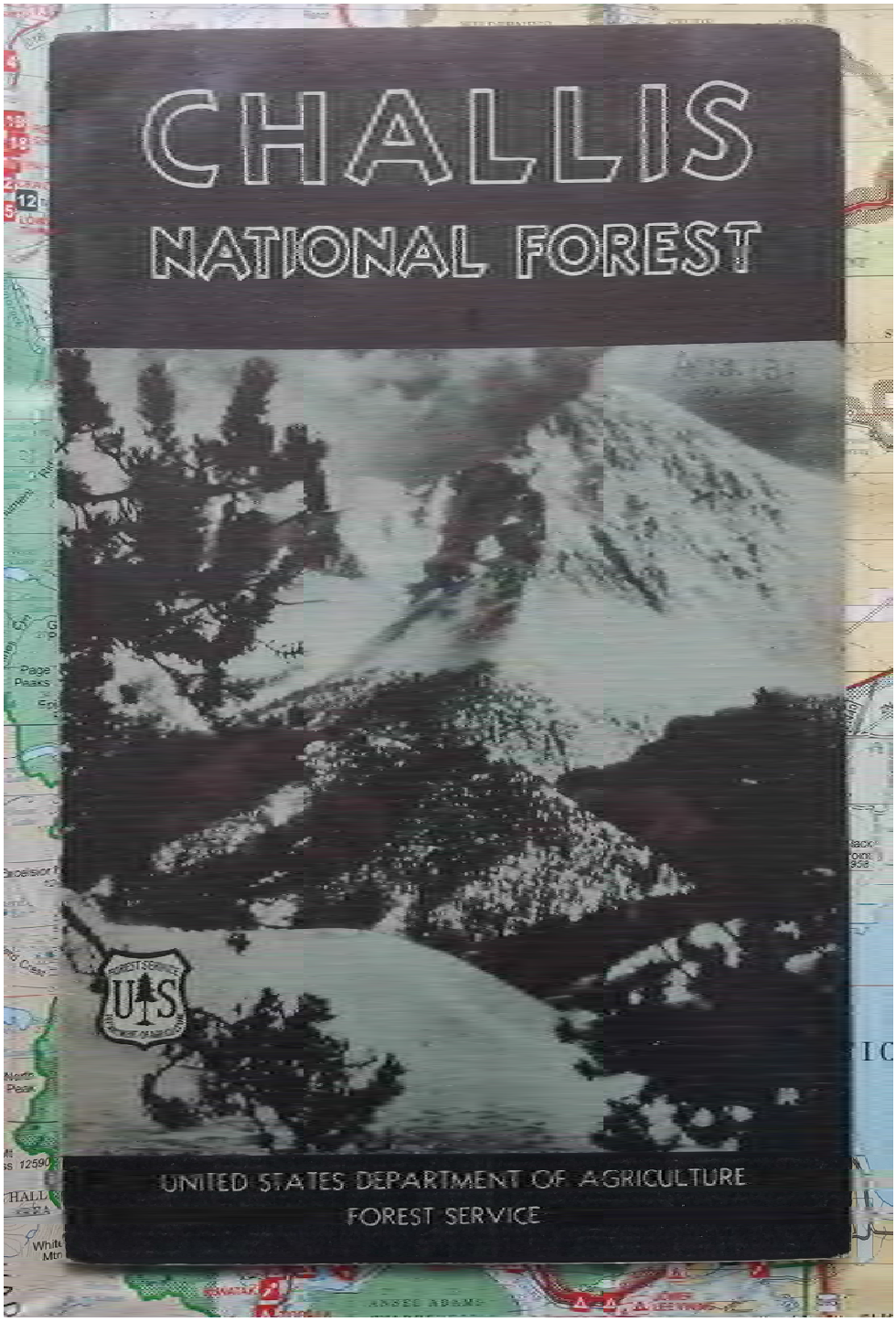


Figure 16: Map cover for the 1941 Challis National Forest booklet and map. Photograph captioned on the inside title page, " Majestic and stately Mount Borah of the Lost River Range rules over all Idaho peaks." In 1938, the Challis National Forest absorbed the Lost River Range upon the discontinuation of the Lemhi National Forest including Mount Borah, at 12,655 feet, the highest point in the state of Idaho.

C. Post-War Mapping

Like other Forest Service regions after the war, the Intermountain Region faced the need to produce newer more accurate maps while having to contend with a shortage of funding for aerial photography acquisition. Aerial photography was quickly becoming the standard base material from which administrative maps were made. The Intermountain Region chose, either voluntarily or because of the lack of resources, to revise old maps or make new maps without the use of aerial photography. After World War II administrative maps compiled as far back as 1929 with several revisions were revised

once again and reissued, most often with added green to show lands managed by the Forest Service and generally at 1:253,440-scale. The administrative map made for Teton National Forest can serve as a prime example. A 1:126,720-scale and a 1:253,440-scale administrative maps for the Teton National Forest were compiled at the Regional Office in Ogden in 1938 and published in the same year. The cartographer, Calvin S. Spaun revised the smaller scale map in 1943. It was revised again in 1944 by Merrill W. Bird and published in 1944. The 1938 map was again revised by Cavin Spaun in 1949 and printed in the same year. Forest boundaries were corrected to January 1, 1955 and the map reprinted in 1955. The maps dated 1944, 1949, and the reprint of 1955 all had national forest land shown in green a feature first seen on the 1938 administrative map of the Weiser National Forest. Multiple revisions, publication dates, and reprintings of older administrative maps for the forests of the Intermountain Region became the pattern not broken until 1962 with the publication of the Dixie National Forest administrative map at 1:126,720.

Other regions of the Forest Service were grappling with the problem of locating or contracting for authoritative and accurate base materials to produce new administrative maps. Often regional offices would revise existing maps and produce temporary blue line or ozalid prints as working copies pending the acquisition of new base materials for new maps. Because of the mixed accuracy of its maps, the Forest Service adopted a system for classifying maps of all regions based on the source information/source data used to construct them, with a "Class A" rating as the highest for accuracy and "E" or "EE" for "accuracy unknown." From the map record itself one can conclude that the classification system began around 1951 and ended about 1980 when most every national forest had been accurately mapped with aerial photography and carried an "A" classification, that is, except for the Intermountain Region. A map was rated "Class A" if it had been "Compiled and drawn from Forest Service planimetric maps constructed by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs; control by U.S. Forest Service, U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, and U.S. Geological Survey."[15] How this classification system was applied to base data is difficult to determine since the definitions for each of the letter designations could not be found after many years of research and inquiries of Forest Service cartographers. The administrative maps produced by the Intermountain Region until 1962, mostly revisions of existing maps made between 1929 and 1944, carried an accuracy rating of "Class E" or accuracy unknown, if the map had an accuracy rating at all.

1962 saw the introduction of newer administrative maps that appeared more like the new maps being produced by other regions of the Forest Service. Issued at a scale of 1:126,720 or two miles to the inch with public land (Township & Range) and geographic coordinates, the maps showed national forest land in green, paved roads, roads, trails and their designated numbers in red, and water features shown in blue. They also showed national forest and a host of other boundaries, towns and settlements, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation features such as campgrounds. The maps also frequently had an authority diagram showing the source of the base materials used and a key map of a state highlighting the area shown on the map. With national standards to adhere to, the Intermountain Region produced its first truly new administrative map in 1962, some 15 years after the first such map, the 1947 Tahoe National Forest map, was issued by California Region cartographers.

This map was the 1962 administrative map of the Dixie National Forest's Dixie Division (western half) followed in 1963 by a its twin for the Powell Division (eastern half). Both the 1962 and 1963 map's compilation statement read, "Compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah, 1962, from U.S. Forest Service planimetric maps, U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles, and U.S. Army Map Service topographic maps." From these base materials, the accuracy rating for this, the first new administrative map for the Intermountain Region, was only "Class C." It could be that the Forest Service planimetric maps might have been rated class A but the other base materials that went into making the map, namely the U.S. Geological Survey topographic quadrangles or the U.S. Army Map Service topographic maps could not be "A" rated due to the age of the source materials or their small scale. Between 1962 and 1975, the last year covered by this work, the Intermountain Region did not produce one administrative map that was worthy of a "Class A" rating. By 1975, all other regions of the Forest Service had completed or had nearly completed a Class A map for all of the national forests within their regions. The 1962 and 1963 administrative maps for the Dixie National Forest were revised in 1977 and reissued in 1979 by the U.S. Government Printing Office. These revisions did not have an accuracy rating only the notation that each was a "Forest Service Map." In 1975 the Forest Service established its Geometronics Service Center in Salt Lake City concentrating most mapping activities at the Service Center. With data sharing agreements with the U.S. Geological Survey and other agencies in the Department of Agriculture and federal government for digital and remotely sensed imagery, maps were made at the Center according to national accuracy standards thereby ending accuracy classifications. The Geometronics Service Center is now called the Geospatial Technology and Applications Center.

The Intermountain Region made many maps of individual ranger districts once the "Class C" administrative maps had been made. Idaho forests accounted for most of the forests having sets of ranger district maps made: Boise, Challis, Payette, and Sawtooth National Forests. The Toiyabe National Forest in Nevada and California also had a set made. One ranger district map for the Boise and two for the Toiyabe have not been identified and so cannot be represented here as complete sets. Ranger District maps can be difficult to identify as they were not distributed by the Government Printing Office to

[15] This wording from the compilation statement of the 1958 Class A administrative map of the Sitgreaves National Forest.

depository libraries, although there are a few exceptions. A set of four maps all dated 1964 for the Fishlake National Forest appears complete, as does the set of three for the Sawtooth and Teton National Forests although others could still be discovered. A single ranger district map for the Dixie National Forest dated 1963 (Powell Ranger District) probably indicates that there are others yet to be identified. The Sawtooth National Forest turned its Ketchum Ranger District map into a folded forest visitor map in 1967 which was printed and distributed to depository libraries in 1969, and another one in 1974. The 1974 map was reprinted in 1981. The California District also converted ranger district maps into forest visitor maps, but on a much larger scale than this single example from the Intermountain Region for the Sun Valley area. Before World War II, the Northern and North Pacific Regions shared an early interest in producing small scale administrative maps of its ranger districts and after the war, the Northern Region continued to produce ranger district maps as did the California Region. In fact, the California Region made the production of ranger district maps its major mapping program from about 1950 well into the 1960s. All the ranger district maps have been located in libraries and archives for forests of the Intermountain Region. What has been found have been listed here under their national forest.

The Intermountain Region launched a new series of maps for the forest visitor in 1949 that were unique to the region. This series ended about 1959 with the last such map published for the Boise National Forest. One can call this series "Recreation Maps" because most of the maps in the series had this phrase in their titles. They bore no relation to administrative maps then being revised and reprinted during the same time and had scales that varied between about 1:300,000 and 1:650,000. The maps used red to carry road and recreation information with black for rivers and streams, mountain chains and peaks, boundaries, and populated places. At times, blue replaced the black ink, such as found on the Targhee National Forest of 1955 pictured below (Figure 18). Typescript text presented basic information about the forest along with recreation information. Most maps were issued only once, but at times two editions were made for one forest, such as the 1951 and 1955 maps made for the Ashley National Forest. The Nevada and the Toiyabe had multiple maps made in order to fully map their widely dispersed units as did the Humboldt, Manti-La Sal, and the Sawtooth National Forests. These maps were not as polished and as accurate as the 1937 maps of the Wasatch and Uinta National Forests (Figure 15). The Region faced the reality that by the late 1940s, a number of its national forests had never had a forest visitor map made (Humboldt, La Sal, Manti, Nevada) and that for nearly ten years Region 4 had made no maps at all for the public. The folded maps in the Recreation map series was seen as a solution to this lack of maps and were issued a rapid rate.

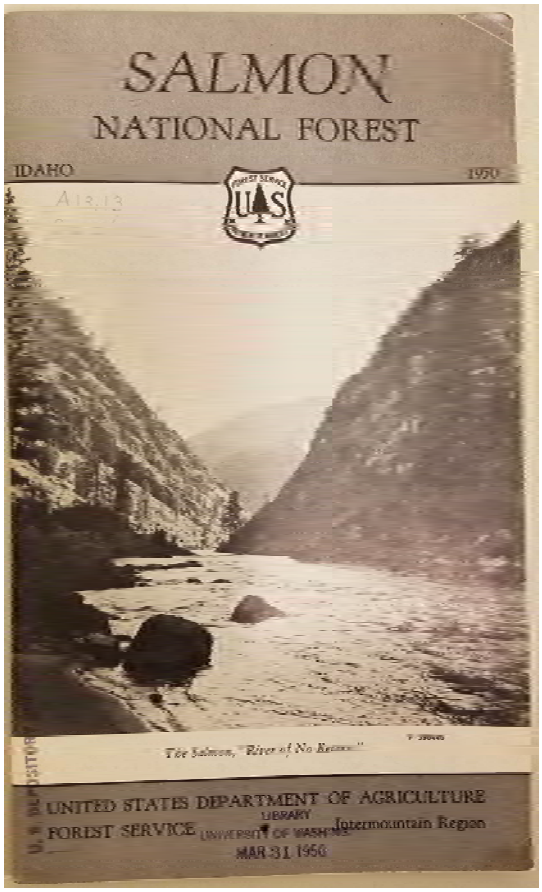


Figure 17: Salmon National Forest visitor map of 1948 (published in 1950 by the Government Printing Office) like that of the Teton National Forest (published 1949), resembled the maps found in the back of the national forest booklets issued 1938-1952, but were issued separately. The handsome design of the front cover and detailed text on the back was a format that was not continued by the Intermountain Region.

Just as these recreation maps were being introduced, the Intermountain Region produced two maps dated 1948 that had the same characteristics as the maps found in the national forest booklets. These were the visitor maps for the Teton National Forest dated 1948 and printed in 1949 and the Salmon National Forest of 1948 and printed in 1950 (see Figure 17). The maps had scales that were a bit larger than the recreation maps that followed, but the main difference between these two forest visitor maps and the recreation maps that followed was that these two folded maps had a well-designed front cover with a photograph and detailed text on the back, sharing characteristics of those maps then being made by the Rocky Mountain, California, Pacific Northwest, and Southern Regions. Soon, the Intermountain Region would fully launch its Recreation map series without photographs, bold title panel, and an abbreviated typescript text, quite unlike the Teton and Salmon National Forest maps of 1949.

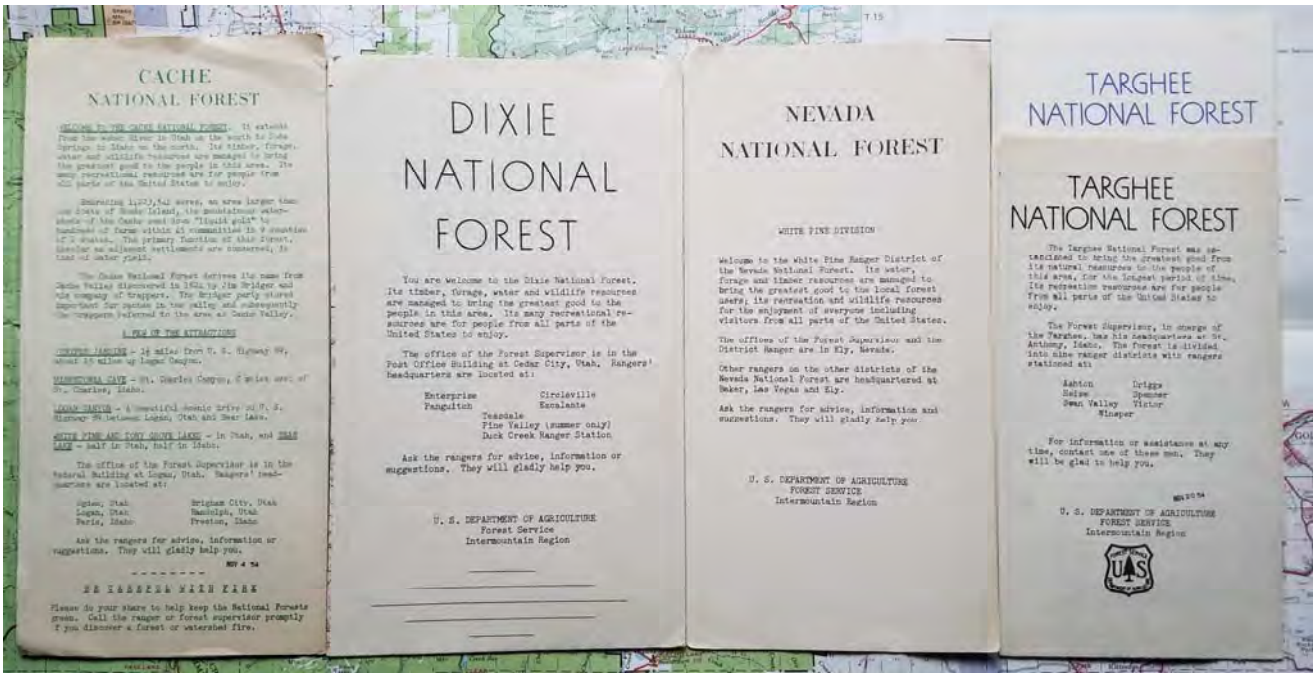

CACHE
NATIONAL FOREST
DIXIE
NATIONAL
FOREST
You are welcome to the Dixie National Forest. Its timber, forage, water and wildlife resources are managed to bring the greatest good to the people in this area. Its many recreational resources are for people from all parts of the United States to enjoy.
The office of the Forest Supervisor is in the Post Office Building at Cedar City, Utah. Rangers' headquarters are located at:
Enterprise
Circleville
Panguitch
Escalante
Teasdale
Pine Valley (summer only)
Duck Creek Ranger Station
Ask the rangers for advice, information or suggestions. They will gladly help you.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Forest Service
Intermountain Region
NEVADA
NATIONAL FOREST
WHITE PINE DIVISION
Welcome to the White Pine Ranger District of the Nevada National Forest. Its water, forage and timber resources are managed to bring the greatest good to the local forest users; its recreation and wildlife resources for the enjoyment of everyone including visitors from all parts of the United States.
The offices of the Forest Supervisor and the District Ranger are in Ely, Nevada.
Other rangers on the other districts of the Nevada National Forest are headquartered at Baker, Las Vegas and Ely.
Ask the rangers for advice, information and suggestions. They will gladly help you.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
Intermountain Region
TARGHEE
NATIONAL FOREST
TARGHEE
NATIONAL FOREST
The Targhee National Forest was established to bring the greatest good from its natural resources to the people of this area, for the longest period of time. Its recreation resources are for people from all parts of the United States to enjoy.
The Forest Supervisor, in charge of the Targhee, has his headquarters at St. Anthony, Idaho. The forest is divided into nine ranger districts with rangers stationed at:
Ashton
Driggs
Heise
Spencer
Swan Valley
Victor
Wimpey
For information or assistance at any time, contact one of these men. They will be glad to help you.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
Intermountain Region

Figure 18: Recreation maps released by the Intermountain Region for its national forests beginning in 1949 with the Manti National Forest (that had not had a visitor map made up till then) ending in 1959 with the Boise National Forest recreation map. Pictured left to right: Cache National Forest (1953); Dixie National Forest (1952); Nevada National Forest, White Pine Division (1953); Targhee National Forest (1950) and behind it with blue lettering, Targhee National Forest (1955).

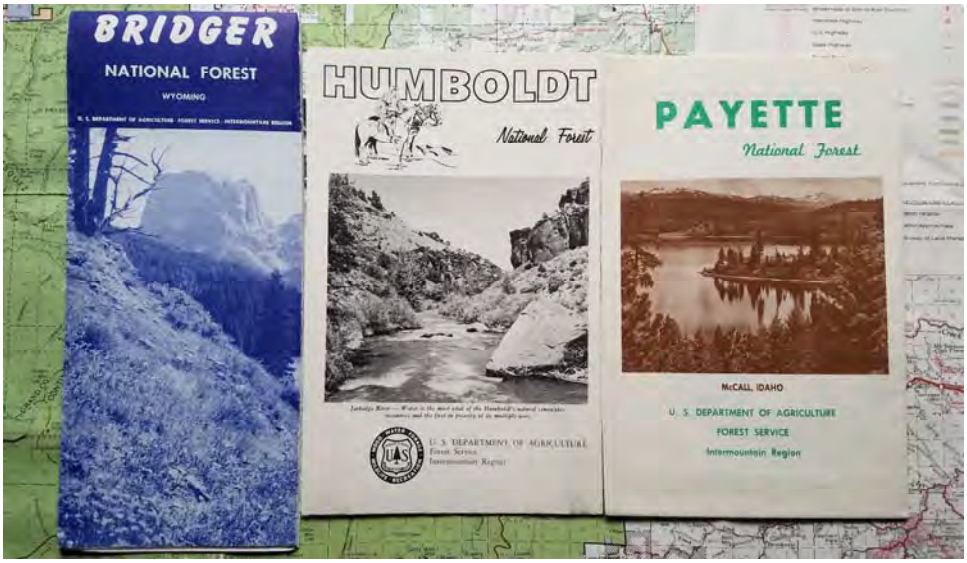


Figure 19: Before a new series of forest visitor maps were introduced in 1962, a few "transitional" maps were made. These maps resembled the "Recreation maps" made between 1949 and 1959, generally at a larger scale, included photographs on their front panels, and more fully developed text. Show above are maps of the Bridger National Forest (1961); the Humboldt National Forest (1962); Payette National Forest (1960).

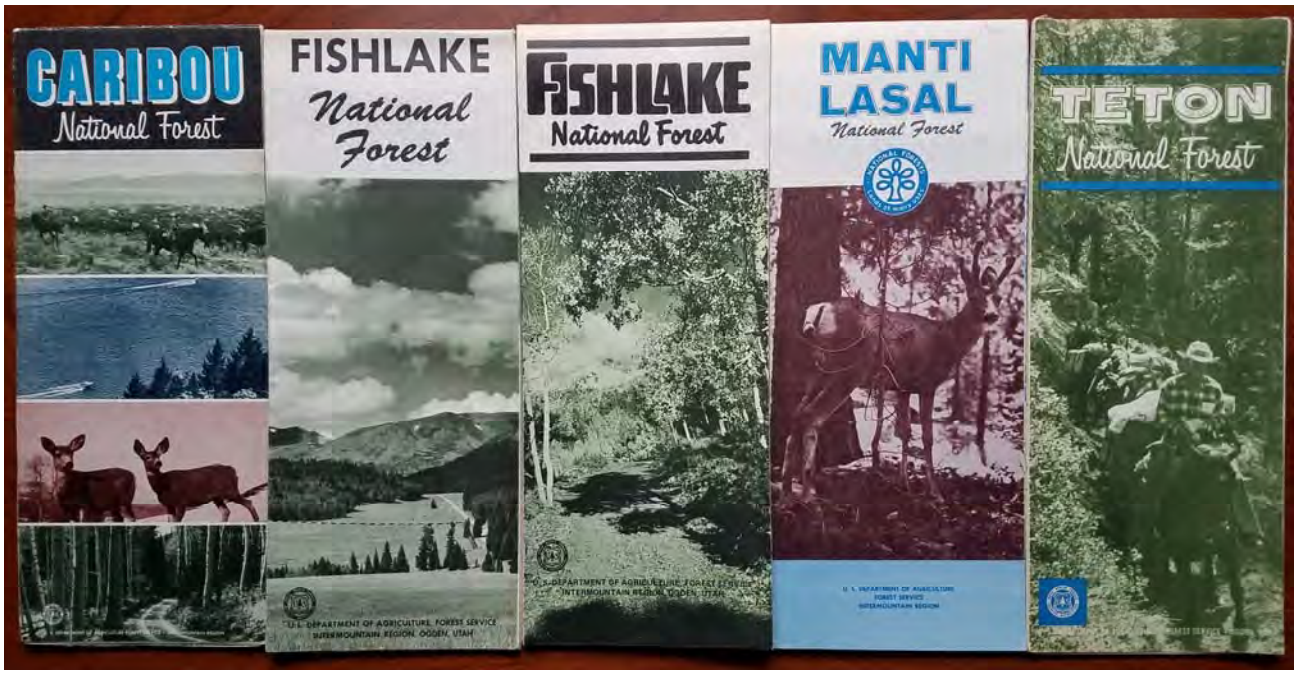


Figure 20: New series of forest visitor maps launched in 1962 for the forests of the Intermountain Region. These were often reprinted even into the early 1980s. A few forests had a new map made after the first one had been issued, like the Fishlake maps shown above. From left to right: Caribou National Forest (1963; Fishlake National Forest (1962); Fishlake National Forest (1968); Manti-La Sal National Forest (1962); Teton National Forest (1964). All carried the map accuracy rating of Class E, or "Accuracy Unknown."

At the same time as the new administrative maps were issued by the Intermountain Region, the Region also rolled out a new series of forest visitor maps replacing the older recreation map series. The year 1962 witnessed not only the first new administrative map compilation in many years, but also the publication of new forest visitor maps for the Ashley, Boise, Cache, Dixie, Fishlake, and Manti-La Sal. These were reprinted several times. The Intermountain Region reprinted the 1962 Dixie forest visitor map in 1964, 1966, 1975 and 1980, and the Manti-La Sal map in 1965, 1975, and 1981. A few national forests had new editions made. The Fishlake National Forest had a new map made in 1968 replacing the 1962 first edition. Likewise, a new 1968 map for the Uinta National Forest replaced the 1964 first edition. If an accuracy rating was provided on these forest visitor maps it was never higher than a "Class E" with two exceptions. The folded Salmon National Forest visitor map of 1966 carried the note, "Forest Service Map Class A" without any additional information in its compilation statement or anywhere on the map explaining how this map achieved this top accuracy rating. Similarly, the folded forest visitor map of the Toiyabe National Forest's Las Vegas Ranger District map also issued in 1966 had a "Class A" accuracy rating without any information on the source material used to compile the map. These two maps are at variance with the Forest Service's usual practice of fully documenting how its maps had been compiled.

This series of forest visitor maps continued the separation between the administrative maps and the maps made for the public. But in the late 1960s on the national forests of Nevada, administrative maps and forest visitor maps were coming together. Between 1966 and 1968, the Humboldt National Forest produced five new "Class C" 1:126,720-scale administrative maps providing full coverage of its widely dispersed divisions. In one year, 1968, the Toiyabe National Forest turned out four "Class C" administrative maps at the same scale for its main divisions except the Las Vegas Ranger District. In the years that immediately followed this rapid production of administrative maps, forest visitor maps at a reduced scale were made from them. The five maps of the Humboldt translated into three "Class C" visitor maps, two with two units back to back and singular one for the Ruby Division (Lamoille and Wells Ranger Districts). The four administrative maps of the Toiyabe National Forest were reproduced again at a smaller scale into three "Class C" forest visitor maps. Even though the new series of forest visitor maps launched in 1962 continued to be reprinted, these maps from the Humboldt and Toiyabe National Forests issued between 1966 and 1972 ended the disconnection between administrative maps and the forest visitor maps. Further erosion of the separation occurred in 1976 with the publication of an administrative map and a folded forest visitor map of the Wasatch-Cache National Forest at the same scale, same format, same symbols, with the map printed on both sides of the sheet. However, both maps had an accuracy rating of "Class C" and the forest visitor edition was reprinted in 1989. From 1976 onwards, new maps would be issued in both an administrative and a forest visitor edition with scattered reprintings as needed of the 1962 series of visitor maps.

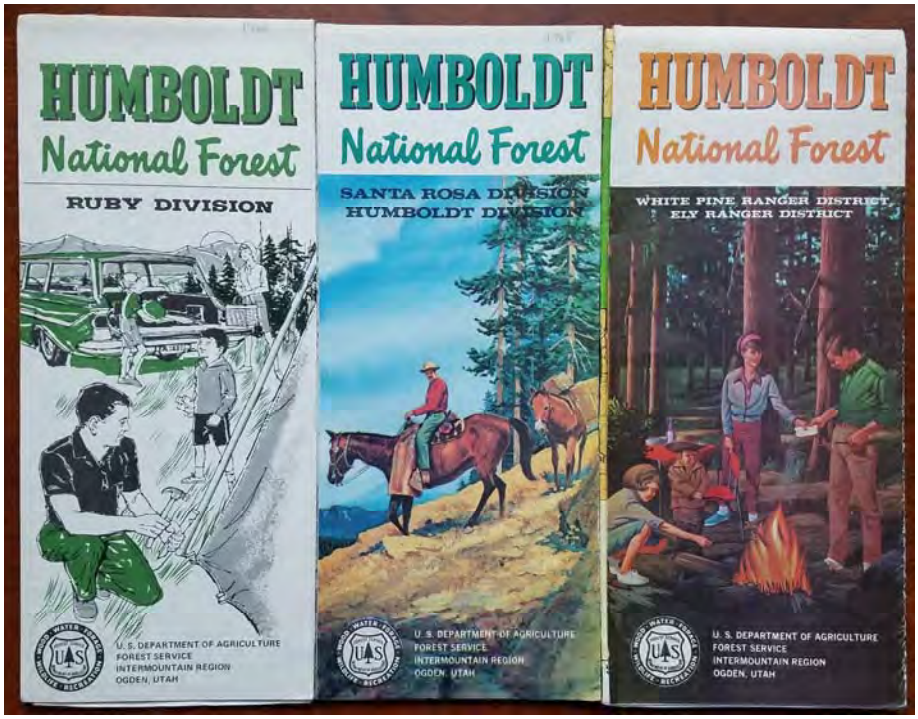


Figure 21: Folded forest visitor maps for the Humboldt National Forest made from five administrative maps at a slightly smaller scale, eliminating the separation between administrative maps and forest visitor maps in the mapping of the Intermountain Region. Dates of issue left to right: 1968, 1968, 1969.

Figure 22: Three maps of the Toiyabe National Forest made from four administrative maps made in 1968 providing coverage for the entire forest, except for the Las Vegas Division. Dates of the visitor maps: 1969, 1969, and 1972.

D. The Cartobibliography, Citation Key, and Index to Cartographers

1. Scope and Arrangement

The cartobibliography appearing after the administrative history of each national forest in the regional chapters includes forest mapping published by the federal government from 1891 until about 1975. The ending date was chosen for two reasons. First, the Government Printing Office adopted the MARC (MAchine Readable Cataloging) record format, a standard descriptive cataloging format, early in 1976 and began to catalog Forest Service maps directly into the OCLC national bibliographic utility. The Library of Congress created the MARC format for books, maps, and other non-book formats. These MARC cataloging records were published in paper in the Government Printing Office's *Monthly Catalog of Government Publications.* With common descriptive rules for maps, libraries too, began in earnest to contribute their own map records, both current and historical, to the national database along with the Library of Congress and the Government Printing Office. Because more is known about Forest Service maps after these developments of the mid-1970s, both those printed by the Government Printing Office and those printed locally by regional offices of the Forest Service, there is less of a need to list here what has already been gathered together in the national bibliographic database. Second, the Forest Service in and around 1975 began to bring its forest visitor's maps into conformity with its administrative maps, the majority of which were published at a scale of 1:126,720 or 2 miles to the inch with a high accuracy rating of "Class A," so much of what was unique in the visitor maps issued by the various Forest Service regions soon disappeared.

Some types of maps will not appear in the cartobibliography. Only published maps and maps that have been personally examined or found on WorldCat (OCLC's internet catalog) are to be found in the listing. The map holdings of the National Agriculture Library, Library of Congress, National Archives, as well as academic libraries have been the main source of map citations. There are several categories of maps that are not found here: manuscript maps, drawings, cadastral maps, published maps with manuscript annotations, all being unique and not commonly held, are left off as are most every Forest Service thematic map, maps made to illustrate environmental impact statements and forest management plans, and commercial reformatting of Forest Service maps. Internal engineering maps and drawings made for forest improvements such as roads, trails, telephone systems, and fire protection facilities as well as timber sale maps are not included here. As a general rule, the cartobibliography lists the maps that are available for review by the public in libraries, government agencies, and institutions. Modern black & white travel maps or campground directories in booklet format are not listed.

Every effort has been made to include as many significant regionally produced special area maps, such as recreation areas, trails, driving tours, and the like, as was possible. Yet due to their numbers, singularity, and ephemeral nature, this type of map was difficult to identify and gather. Other maps for wilderness areas and national grasslands were widely distributed. These are included here in separate section (Section VIII.)

Due to the unique mapping characteristics found in each region of the Forest Service, the cartobibliography is arranged in a slightly different way for each region. This is especially true for the early maps of the Forest Reserves produced by the U.S. Geological Survey. But in general, the first maps to be listed are those showing the whole region and then by smaller areas in the region not identified with a particular national forest. Next to be listed are General Land Office state maps included in whole or in part of the particular region followed by the largest segment of the map listing, the maps of individual forest reserves and national forests. Under each individual national forest a few descriptive paragraphs and an administrative history in chronological order by event are provided. The cartobibliography concludes with a separate listing of special mapping: wilderness areas, national grasslands, and miscellaneous areas. Finally, indexes to the names of the cartographers that appeared on maps differentiated by federal agency and a bibliography of sources used in the compilation of this work concludes each regional chapter.

Internal arrangement of the cartobibliography is by date of publication. In order to preserve this chronological arrangement and, at the same time, maintain a strong link between a national forest's administrative history and its maps, under each forest the first maps to be listed are those that accompany Presidential Proclamations and Executive Orders. Most every proclamation diagram is found reproduced in the pages of the *United States Statutes at Large* and these are noted with an * in the administrative history itself. But the proclamation diagrams described in citations are those printed separately and not the smaller page-sized diagrams found in the volumes of the *U.S. Statutes at Large*. Executive Order maps were, for the most part, only issued separately and do not include maps, but when they do, citations are provided for those maps. After the proclamation and executive order maps come any General Land Office maps produced for the forest reserve, then Geological Survey mapping, *Forest Atlas* citations, and finally U.S. Forest Service mapping up to the mid-1970s.

The order of map entries within each agency category is first by date. If two or more maps have the same date, then by scale, the larger scale map listed first. If two or more maps have the same date and scale, then by map type in this order: administrative, topographic, forest visitor or recreation map. Maps of a forest's ranger districts will always follow an

administrative map of the entire forest if both map types have the same date. Information enclosed with brackets is information derived from a source other than the map itself or if accompanied by a "?" it is the author's best estimate.

2. Use

Since many of these early forest reserves were later broken up into smaller national forests and renamed, or the reverse, merged together, it is important for a researcher to note that if they are examining the modern day Targhee National Forest, for instance, the first entry in the administrative history for the Targhee notes that the forest was established from lands of the Henrys Lake and Yellowstone National Forests. At that point, our user should examine the map listings for both these forests to discover additional mapping resources and administrative history made previous to the establishment of the Targhee in 1908. Similarly, in reviewing the administrative history and mapping of early forest reserves, note the last entry in each that specifies how that early national forest was reorganized or renamed. Then follow up by surveying these newer national forests for maps covering the area of interest. Cross references are provided, but users should rely on the administrative histories to take them back and forth in time to other areas in this work to gain the complete administrative and map record of any given national forest or specific land area.

3. Sample Map Entry See Figures 21, 22, and 23 below.

1) **Sawtooth National Forest, Idaho, 1932.** (Forest Visitors map)
2) U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1931 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by M.W. Bird and H.M. Shank; traced by M.W. Bird, 1932. The Columbia Planograph Co., Washington, D.C.
3) 1933. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W115º25' – W113º30'/N44º20' – N43º20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 51 x 67 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
4) Main motor highways, hotels, and improved campgrounds shown in red. Also shows national forest, national monument, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities, and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian."
5) Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph, "Little Redfish Lake and Sawtooth Mountains." Title panel also has "United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Intermountain Region, Issued 1933." Back folded panel has, "U.S. Government Printing Office: 1933."
6) Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 468 (December 1933), page 430.
7) Holdings: Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Chicago; NA
8) OCLC: 45478706

Explanation:

First line, title information:
Title of the map as it appears open and flat. (Type of map if not obvious from the title)

Second line, statement of responsibility:
Agency and/or author information as it appears on the map. Revisions if any. Printing information if available on the map. Reprinting information if any.

Third line, mathematical data:
Date, [Date verified], [? Date not verified], scale, geographic coordinates only if printed on the map, Public land grid shown or not shown, color or black & white, physical dimensions, height by width in centimeters, and if folded, dimensions folded, how relief is depicted or not (if a topographic map, the contour interval is provided).

Fourth line, descriptive information found on the main map:
Explanation of color or colors, boundaries, transportation, cultural features such as towns and structures, physical features. Also includes special attributes of the map such as map class, principal meridian, index, inset maps, key maps, special areas shown, and other information.

Fifth line, descriptive information found on the verso and folded title panel of the map, if necessary:
Existence of text or photographs or other characteristics such as location maps, etc. Panel title information. Panel illustration. Other important information found on the folded title panel such as date and printing information. Usually, only applies to forest visitor maps.

Sixth line, map reference:
Whenever a specific reference is found in an index or annual report of another agency for an individual map or *Forest Atlas*, it is provided here as are *Monthly Catalog* citations from the Government Printing Office.

Seventh line, holding information:
Listing of institutions holding this map in its collections. Most commonly used are: NA= National Archives; NAL = National Agricultural Library; LC = Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division; university and public libraries are spelled out. If held by more than 10 Libraries, the map is considered commonly held, and only the holdings of the Library of Congress, National Archives, or National Agricultural Library are indicated.

Eighth line, national cataloging information:
OCLC catalog number when available. Libraries will sometimes catalog a forest visitor map as a book and not as a map. Where possible, both cataloging formats (book and/or map) represented by OCLC catalog numbers are provided as well as relevant holdings information. If no OCLC cataloging is available, then there will be no OCLC reference.

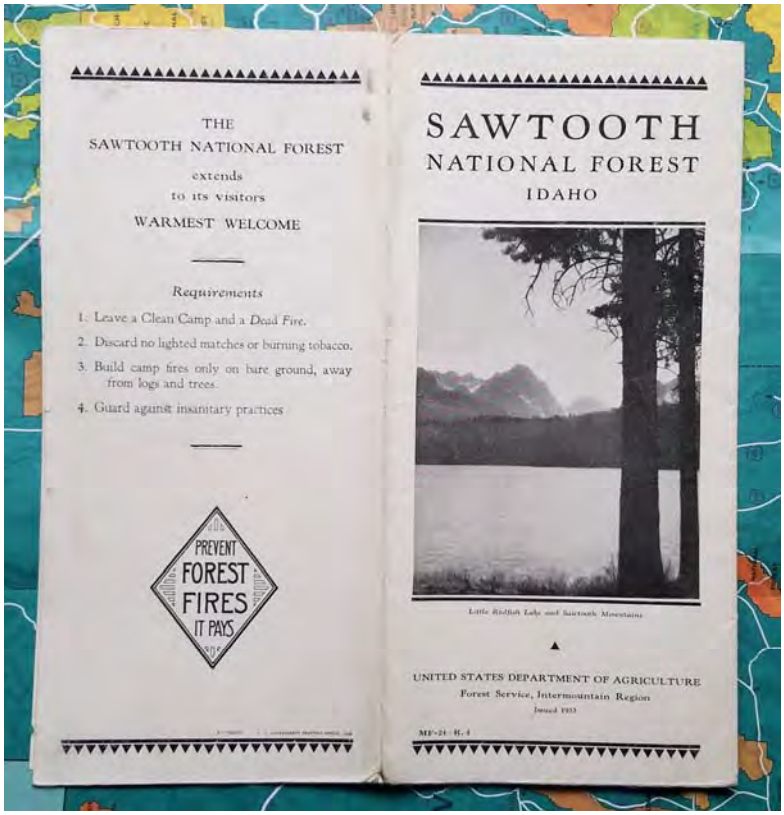


Figure 23: Front and back illustrated panels for the 1932 forest visitor's map of the Sawtooth National Forest, Idaho as described in the sample citation. The map was "Issued 1933" by the Government Printing Office.

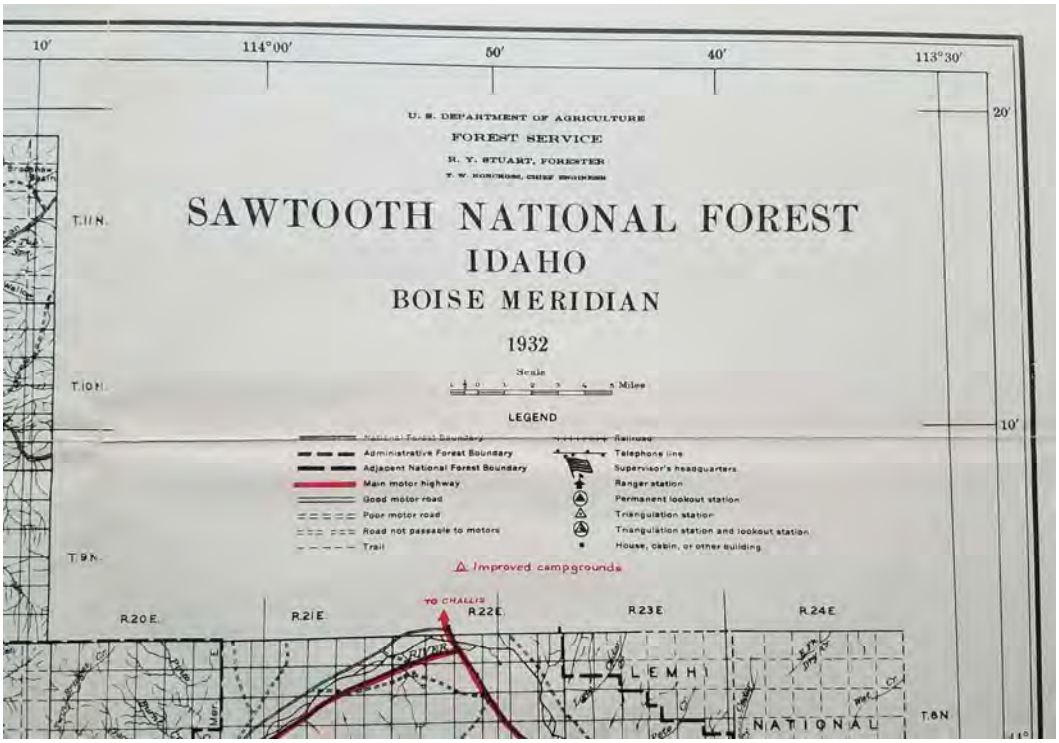


Figure 24: Inside title block and legend from the upper right corner of the 1932 Sawtooth National Forest map.

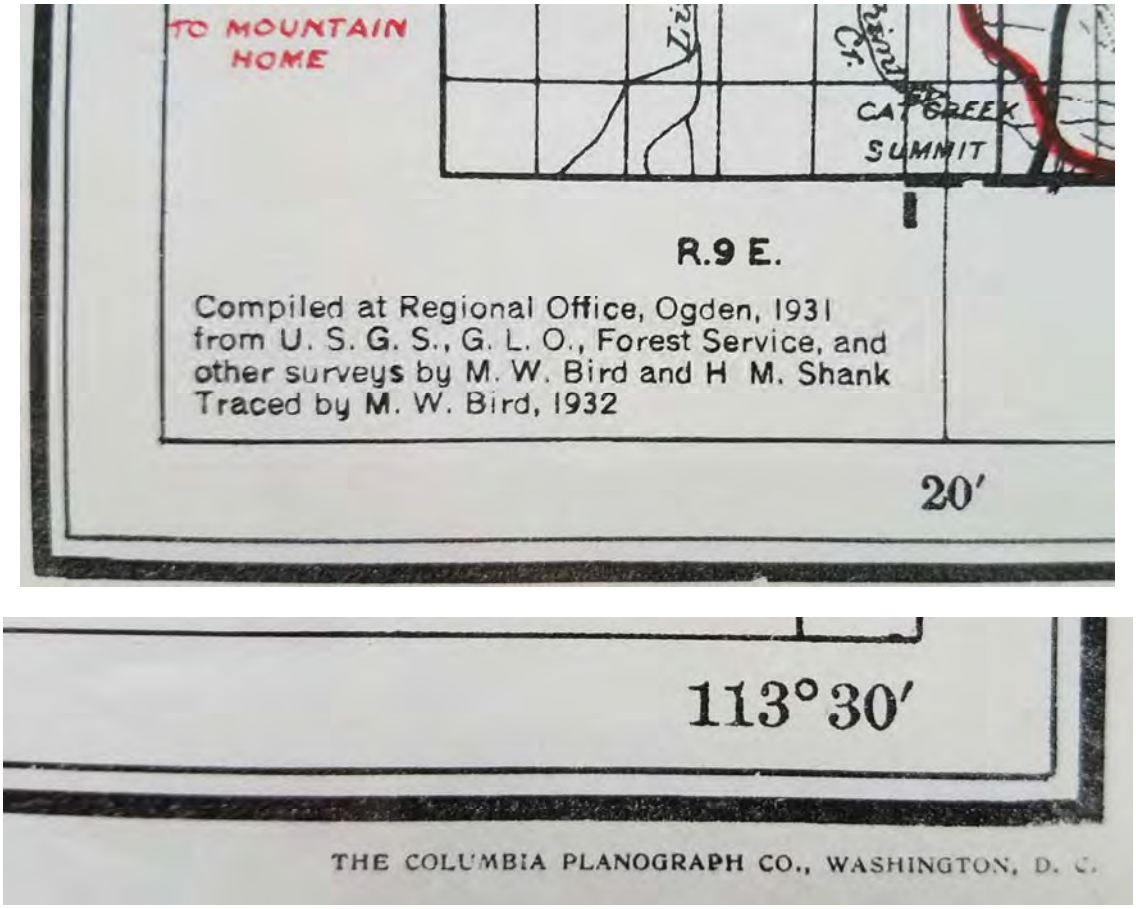

TO MOUNTAIN HOME
CAT CREEK SUMMIT
R.9 E.
Compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1931
from U. S. G. S., G. L. O., Forest Service, and
other surveys by M. W. Bird and H M. Shank
Traced by M. W. Bird, 1932
20′
113°30′
THE COLUMBIA PLANOGRAPH CO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

Figure 25: Compilation and printing statements from the unfolded 1932 Sawtooth National Forest map. The compilation statement appears at the lower left corner inside the neat line; printing statement appears in the lower right corner outside the neat line.

4. Cartographers

In the course of this project, for all regions, over 300 individual cartographer's and draftsmen's names have been identified on Forest Service mapping from about 1905 until the early 1960s when the practice of including cartographer's names in the map's credit lines ceased. This includes cartographic staff both in the Washington Office and those in all regional offices of the Forest Service. The practice of naming cartographers on the maps came to an end earlier in some regions, notably the Pacific Northwest Region that stopped including names by the mid-1940s. Much like other regions, the Intermountain Region ended the practice of naming those responsible for compiling and tracing map work by the early 1960s. In each regional chapter, the names of the U.S. Geological Survey and U.S. General Land Office cartographers are also listed for maps made for that region.

It was customary for engineering staff, not just in the Forest Service but also in many other federal agencies to identify themselves with initial letters of their first and middle names and then with their full last names. In some cases, names of cartographers were expressed entirely with initials. Even the veteran Forest Service engineer who served as Chief of the Engineering Division from 1920 to 1947, Theodore W. Norcross, expressed his name as T.W. Norcross on all Forest Service publications, directories, and maps. One will never see his first name on any of his work. Importantly, this custom not only disguised the identity of the cartographer, the custom also hid the identity of women cartographers. The work of women cartographers of the Forest Service has been revealed, especially those working in regional offices, by this examination of Forest Service mapping. Early Forest Service staff directories issued by the agency itself did not reach down to fully list the rank and file and so are of limited use in identifying its cartographers up to about 1940. After this date most all Forest Service staff came to be listed. Even so, initials continued to be used in place of full first and middle names.

To obtain the most complete name possible for the index of cartographers, city directories for Washington, DC and for all the cities where regional offices are located were consulted. Many names could not be located in the directories, but most every important one has been identified, some with interesting stories as the city directories often included the person's occupation or employer. Typical are the results from the Intermountain Region. Of the 60 Forest Service cartographers identified on Region 4 maps, nine, or about 5.5%, remain known only by their initials or last names.

Many women cartographers were identified system-wide including three who had changed their last names due to marriage including one listed here in this chapter on the Intermountain Region. Inez V. Adams married Thompson Corn and appeared on Region 4 from 1931 onwards as Inez A. Corn. Joining the well-known women cartographers stationed in Washington, D.C., Sara Lillian Acker, Clare B. Noyes, Francene Sizer, Helen B. Smith, Ellen L. Mehurin, and Josephine M. Waggaman are the Intermountain District's Inez V. Adams and Florence I Shafer. Most cartographers were locally hired and only a handful of cartographers moved from one regional office to another. Each regional chapter will include an index of cartographer's names, the form(s) of the name found on Forest Service maps, a listing of the maps that carry their name in the credits, and a short sketch of their careers if revealed by their entries in the city directories. A complete listing of U.S. Forest Service cartographers can be found in the "Mapping of Our National Forests" chapter elsewhere on this website. The list is not an attempt to be a comprehensive directory or biography of all Forest Service or other agency cartographic or engineering personnel. Only those names that appear on maps are included.

V. Maps of the Region

District Four, District Headquarters, Ogden, Utah, 1915. (Administrative map)
U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service; I.N.H, dfts.
1915. Scale, ca. 1:2,500,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 52 x 46 cm. Relief not shown.
The national forests of District 4 are shown in yellow, green, and blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, major cities and towns, railroads, major lakes and streams. Does not include the Bridger National Forest within District Four.
Holdings: NA

National Forests, District 4, 1918. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Printed by U.S. Geological Survey.
1918. Scale, ca. 1:2,000,000. W117º30' – W109º00'/N45º15' – N36º45'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 62 x 47 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
National forests of District 4 shown in three shades of green; national forests in adjacent districts shown in a different shade of green; state and county boundaries, national parks, national monuments, military reservations, Indian Reservations, county names, district and Forest Supervisor's headquarters shown in purple; water features shown in

blue. Also shows state capitals, county seats, and other towns and settlements, and railroads.
Reference: *40th Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey* (1918/1919), page 168.
Holdings: Univ. of Kansas; NA
OCLC: 732905157

National Forests, District 4, Showing Main Highways, 1918. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Printed by U.S. Geological Survey.
1918. Scale, ca. 1:2,000,000. W117º30' – W109º00'/N45º15' – N36º45'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 62 x 46 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
National forests of District 4 shown in three shades of green; national forests in adjacent districts shown in a different shade of green; state and county boundaries, national parks, national monuments, military reservations, Indian Reservations, county names, district and Forest Supervisor's headquarters shown in purple; water features shown in blue; main highways and their official names shown in red. Also shows state capitals, county seats, and other towns and settlements, and railroads.
Reference: *40th Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey* (1918/1919), page 168.
Holdings: LC; NA

Recreation map of the National Forests of South Central Idaho. (Forest Visitors map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Intermountain District, Ogden, Utah, February 1922. Williams-Webb Co. Wash. D.C.
1922. Scale not given. W117°00' – W112°30'/N45°35' – N42°30'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 56 x 66 cm., folded to 21 x 12 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Map depicts the national forests of the Intermountain District in Idaho north of the Snake River by showing national forest and state boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, and major rivers, streams, and lakes. In red the map shows automobile roads, wagon roads, scenic trails, game preserve boundaries, and in red letters, the location of hotels (H), stores (S), meals (M), telephones (T), ranch products (R), and gasoline (G). With green, the map indicates regions of special scenic interest, water courses well stocked with trout, and Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes table of distances, inset map of the western United States indicating area covered by the map by patterned green color, and two black & white photographs. LC copy date stamped "Jul 26 1922."
18 panels of text and black & white photographs on verso. Panel title: *The National Forests, South Central Idaho, Sawtooth, Lemhi, Challis, Payette, Salmon, Weiser, Boise, Idaho.* Back panel title: *A Mountain Vacation Land, The National Forests of South Central Idaho.* Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph, "Castle Mountain from Mirror Lake."
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 330 (June 1922), page 721.
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 41588637

Tourist map of Utah and Northwestern Arizona. (Forest Visitors map)
Prepared by the United States Forest Service, District No. 4, Ogden, Utah, 1923. Government Printing Office.
[1924] Scale, ca. 1:850,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 82 x 56 cm., folded to 22 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Map highlights the roads and the national forest areas of Utah and northwestern Arizona, north of the Colorado River (Arizona Strip). Also shows national forest, national park, national monument, and state boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams. Descriptive text placed near a feature, such as the Ashley National Forest, providing tourist information and/or interesting facts and figures. Shows lands of the Dixie and the Kaibab National Forests in the Arizona Strip area before this area was transferred to Region 3, Southwestern Region in 1934. LC copy date stamped "May 23 1924."
24 panels of text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *National Forests of Utah.* Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph, "Sevier-Cove road in rugged Southern Utah."
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 352 (April 1924), page 592.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Utah; Southern Utah Univ.; Brigham Young Univ.; Univ. of Wisconsin, Milwaukee; LC; NA
OCLC: 10992963

Tourist Map of Eastern Idaho and Western Wyoming. (Forest Visitors map) **See Figure 12**
Prepared by the United States Forest Service, District No. 4, Ogden, Utah, 1925; compiled and traced by G.L. Nichols. Engineer Reproduction Plant, U.S. Army, Washington Barracks, D.C. 6095.
1925. Scale, ca. 1:825,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 83 x 58 cm., folded to 24 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, and state boundaries, paved roads, gravel roads, railroads, unimproved roads, towns and settlements, lakes and streams, and Yellowstone National Park. Covers the area of the

Intermountain District in eastern Idaho and the western slope of the Rocky Mountains in Wyoming along with adjacent areas in southwestern Montana.
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *On the Roof of the Continent, the National Forests of Eastern Idaho and adjacent states.* Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph, "Falls of the Snake River, Targhee National Forest, Idaho." Title panel also has, "United States, Department of Agriculture, Forest Service." Back folded panel has "Government Printing Office."
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 370 (October 1925), page 195.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Brigham Young Univ.; Univ. of Wisconsin, Milwaukee; NA
OCLC: 39670624

Map of Southern Idaho and Western Wyoming, 1926. (Forest Visitors map) **See Figure 12**
Prepared by the United States Forest Service, District No. 4, Ogden, Utah, 1926; compiled and traced by G.L. Nichols. Engineer Reproduction Plant, U.S. Army, Washington Barracks, D.C. 6945.
1926. Scale, ca. 1:885,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 56 x 80 cm., folded to 22 x 12 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, and state boundaries, along with paved roads, gravel roads, railroads, unimproved roads, towns and settlements, lakes and streams, and Yellowstone National Park. Covers the area of the Intermountain District in Idaho and on the western slope of the Rocky Mountains in Wyoming. Also shows the Madison National Forest (now the southern portions of the Beaverhead National Forest) in Montana.
20 panels of text and black & white photographs. Panel title: *The Strip-Notch blaze: A guide to the National Forests of Southern Idaho and Western Wyoming.* [A strip-notch blaze on trees mark Forest Service built and maintained trails]. Back panel has, "Government Printing Office." Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white drawings of trees with strip-notch blaze.
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 384 (December 1926), page 344.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Colorado School of Mines; Idaho State Historical Society; Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis; Montana State Univ.; Oregon Institute of Technology; Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographical Society Library; Univ. of Wyoming; LC; NA
OCLC: 35787315

National Forests of the Northern Half of the Intermountain Region. (Administrative map)
Prepared by the U.S. Forest Service, Region Four, Ogden, Utah, 1930; compiled by H.M. Shank & G.L. Nichols; traced by G.L. Nichols. Engineer Reproduction Plant, U.S. Army, Washington, D.C. 9381 1931.
1931. Scale, ca. 1:760,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 85 x 104 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
National forests of Region Four shown in green with darkened border outline; national forests of adjacent regions shown in green without border highlight. Also shows national forest, national park, national monument, Indian Reservation, and state boundaries, cities and towns, four classes of roads and federal highway numbers, railroads, rivers, and lakes.
Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; LC
OCLC: 57045503

National Forests of the Southern Half of the Intermountain Region. (Administrative map)
Prepared by the U.S. Forest Service, Region Four, Ogden, Utah, 1930; compiled by H.M. Shank & G.L. Nichols; traced by G.L. Nichols. Engineer Reproduction Plant, U.S. Army, Washington, D.C. 9381 1931.
1931. Scale, ca. 1:760,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 87 x 103 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
National forests of Region Four shown in green with darkened border outline; national forests of adjacent regions shown in green without border highlight. Also shows national forest, national park, national monument, Indian Reservation, and state boundaries, cities and towns, four classes of roads and federal highway numbers, railroads, rivers, and lakes.
Holdings: Univ. of Chicago
OCLC: 55093233

National Forests of the Northern Half of the Intermountain Region. (Forest Visitors map) **See Figure 12**
Prepared by the U.S. Forest Service, Region Four, Ogden, Utah, 1930; compiled by H.M. Shank & G.L. Nichols; traced by G.L. Nichols. Engineer Reproduction Plant, U.S. Army, Washington, D.C. 9381 1931.
1931. Scale, ca. 1:760,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 85 x 104 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows national forests of the Intermountain Region north of Provo and the Great Salt Lake in green with national forest boundaries accented in a dark border; national forests in adjacent regions shown in green without the border accent. Also shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, national monument, and state boundaries, four classes of roads, federal highway numbers, cities and towns, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams.
Text and black & white photographs on verso. Panel title: *National Forests, Northern Half of the Intermountain Region:*

Southern Idaho, Northern Utah, Western Wyoming, Northeastern Nevada. Panel illustrations, captioned, black & white Photographs, "Starting down with a load of logs from the Boise National Forest" [Logging railroad engine by a log dump] and "Stanley Lake, Challis National Forest." On panel title: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service – Intermountain Region, prepared by Regional Forester, Ogden, Utah, 1931. U.S. Government Printing Office: 1931.
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 439 (July 1931), page 9.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Colorado School of Mines; Idaho State Library; Univ. of Chicago; Harvard College Library; Brigham Young Univ.; NA; NAL
OCLC: 29342927

National Forests of the Southern Half of the Intermountain Region. (Forest Visitors map) **See Figure 12**
Prepared by the U.S. Forest Service, Region Four, Ogden, Utah, 1932; compiled by H.M. Shank & G.L. Nichols; traced by G.L. Nichols. U.S. Government Printing Office: 1932.
1932. Scale, ca. 1:1,300,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 83 x 94 cm., folded to 25 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows national forests of the Intermountain Region in Utah, Nevada and a portion of northern Arizona in green with national forest boundaries accented in a dark border. Also shows national forest, national park, national monument, and state boundaries, four classes of roads, federal highway numbers, cities and towns, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams.
Text and black & white photographs on verso. Panel title: *National Forests, Intermountain Region (Southern Half): Northern Arizona, Utah and Nevada.* Panel illustrations, uncaptioned, black & white photograph of two children walking down a forest road, and an uncaptioned black & white photograph of a stand of aspen on the other panel title, Also on panel title, "United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service – Intermountain Region, prepared by Regional Forester, Ogden, Utah."
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 451 (July 1932), page 7.
Holdings: NA; NAL and 11 other libraries
OCLC: 29342979

National Forests Region 4, 1938. (Administrative map)
[U.S. Forest Service, Intermountain Region] P.S. Bieler, 7-28-38.
1938. Scale, ca. 1:1,900,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (township & Range) grid. Blueline print with added color. 65 x 51 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows national forests hand colored in green; Bureau of Reclamation Projects in yellow. Also shows state and county boundaries, main motor highways, railroads, urban areas, forest supervisor's headquarters, rivers, lakes and streams.
Holdings: NA

National Forests Region 4, 1947. (Administrative map)
[U.S. Forest Service, Intermountain Region] P.S. Bieler, 7-28-38; revised Mar. 1939.
1947. Scale, ca. 1:1,900,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (township & Range) grid. Blueline print. 65 x 51 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows national forests, Bureau of Reclamation Projects, state and local boundaries, main motor highways, railroads, urban areas, forest supervisor's headquarters, rivers, lakes and streams.
Holdings: NA

National Forests of the Intermountain Region, 1950. (Forest Visitors map)
[U.S. Forest Service, Intermountain Region]; A.G.S. & P.S.B. Agriculture Ogden. DPS, Ogden, Utah-51-1877.
1951. Scale, ca. 1:1,900,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (township & Range) grid. Color. 65 x 51 cm., folded to 27 x 14 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows national forests in green; main motor highways and their federal highway numbers, national park and monument boundaries, primitive areas, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites shown in red; water features shown in light blue; state boundaries, state names, cities and towns, and secondary roads shown in dark blue.
Typescript text, directory information, and graphic on verso. Panel title: *National Forests of the Intermountain Region: map, directory, facts, and information.* Title panel has outline map of the Intermountain Region.
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; LC
OCLC: 38741339

National Forests of the Intermountain Region, 1954. (Forest Visitors map)
[U.S. Forest Service, Intermountain Region]. A.G.S. & P.S.B. Agriculture – Ogden. DPS, Ogden, Utah.
1954. Scale, ca. 1:2,000,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 62 x 48 cm, folded to 26 x 13 cm. Relief not shown.
A map of many colors: green for national forests; dark blue for secondary roads, state names and state boundaries; light blue for water features; a patterned red layer for wilderness or wild areas; and a brighter red for main motor highways,

Forest Service administrative facilities, federal highway numbers, winter sports areas, lodges, and research/experiment stations.
Text, illustrations, and forest date on verso. Panel title: *National Forests of the Intermountain Region, map, directory, facts and information.* Title panel has outline map of the Intermountain Region (Region 4).
Holdings: Univ. of Illinois; LC
OCLC: 781156697

National Forests Region Four, 1960. (Forest Visitors map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; traced by C. Spaun, 1952; revised Aug. 1960.
[1960] Scale, ca. 1:1,900,080. W120º10' – W108º50'/N46º00' – N36º00'. Public land (township & Range) grid. Color. 59 x 54 cm., folded to 18 x 12 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows the national forests in Region Four in several shades of green; national parks and national forest administrative centers are shown in pink; primitive, wilderness, wild, and scenic areas within national forests are shown in a red cross hatched pattern. Also shows Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, public land grids, rivers, lakes, and streams in black & white. Includes color illustration of Smokey Bear. "Regional Headquarters, Ogden, Utah."
Text, directory information, and one color (blue) illustrations on verso. Titles and caption text in green. Panel title: *National Forests of the Intermountain Region: Map, Directory, Facts and Information.* Panel illustration, captioned, one color (blue) photograph, "Mountain-Valley Relationship." Directory and statistics for fiscal year 1959. Title panel also has, "U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Intermountain Region." Back folded panel has location map showing the entire Intermountain Region.
Holdings: 10 libraries
OCLC: 21639314

National Forests Region Four, 1960. (Forest Visitors map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; traced by C. Spaun, 1952; revised Aug. 1960.
[1961] Scale, ca. 1:1,900,080. W120º10' – W108º50'/N46º00' – N36º00'. Public land (township & Range) grid. Color. 59 x 54 cm., folded to 18 x 12 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows the national forests in Region Four in several shades of green; national park properties shown in grey, Forest Service administrative centers are shown in pink; primitive, wilderness, wild, and scenic areas within national forests are shown in a red cross hatched pattern. Also shows Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, public land grids, rivers, lakes, and streams in black & white. Includes color illustration of Smokey Bear. "Regional Headquarters, Ogden, Utah."
Text, directory information, and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *National Forests of the Intermountain Region: Map, Directory, Facts and Information.* Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph, "Mountain-Valley Relationship." Directory and statistics for fiscal year 1960. Title panel also has, "U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Intermountain Region." Back folded panel has large location map showing the entire Intermountain Region.
Holdings: private collection

National Forests of the Intermountain Region, 1966. (Forest Visitors map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office Ogden, Utah, 1966. AFPS, Ogden, Utah/66-2324.
1966. Scale, ca. 1:1,500,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 78 x 74 cm., folded to 26 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
The national forests of Region 4 are shown in dark and light green, orange, and pink; national forests in adjacent regions are shown in shades of brown; national parks and monuments are shown in gray; water features shown in blue; interstate and paved roads, historical routes, road numbers, and recreation sites shown in red; wilderness, scenic, and primitive areas shown in a patterned red layer. Also shows state boundaries and Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes "Location Map" of the United States highlighting the location of the Intermountain Region. "Forest Service Map Class E."
Text and illustrations on verso. Panel title: *National Forests of the Intermountain Region: Utah, southern Idaho, western Wyoming, Nevada.* Panel illustration, uncaptioned, three vignettes of forest visitors fishing, skiing, and camping.
Holdings: LC and 22 other libraries
OCLC: 869856559

National Forests of the Intermountain Region, 1972. (Forest Visitors map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office, Ogden, Utah, 1966; limited revision June 1972. *GPO 780-925. Map reprinted in 1980 with slightly different color scheme and with "*U.S. Government Printing Office: 1980 – 699-666" and again in 1981 with *U.S. Government Printing Office 1981 – 576-684."
1972. Scale, ca. 1:1,500,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 78 x 73 cm.,

folded to 26 x 11 cm. Relief not shown.
The national forests of Region 4 are shown in dark and light green, yellow, and orange; national forests in adjacent regions are shown in shades of brown; national parks and monuments are shown in gray; water features shown in blue; interstate and paved roads, historical routes, road numbers, and recreation sites shown in red; wilderness, scenic, and primitive areas shown in a patterned red layer. Also shows state boundaries and Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes "Location Map" of the United States highlighting the location of the Intermountain Region. "Forest Service Map Class E."
Text and one color illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, color drawings of recreational pursuits in the National Forests, fishing, skiing, and camping. Panel title also has, "Intermountain Region, U.S. Forest Service, Ogden, Utah."
Holdings: 21 libraries
OCLC: 11779247

VI. U. S. Department of the Interior, General Land Office, State Maps, 1891-1944

The state maps issued irregularly by the General Land Office (since 1946 the Bureau of Land Management) to show the progress of public land surveying, important federal land withdrawals, administrative organization, and growth of the territorial or state infrastructure, can prove to be important spatial records for the researcher in the history of the national forests. The G.L.O. state maps show state and county boundaries, military (red) and Indian (yellow) reservations, national parks, monuments, and game and bird refuges (purple), water features and federal water projects (blue), national forests (green), status of public land surveys, towns and cities, locations of United States land offices, roads and railroad lines, rivers, lakes, and streams. Unfortunately, the G.L.O. state maps do not show forest purchase areas established by the U.S. National Forest Reservation Commission. These maps provide a unique and essential state context for the national forests that individual national forest maps lack. In some instances, they can be the only cartographic representation of a few, early, short-lived forest reserves. The map listing that follows provides full citations only for those G.L.O. state maps with a scale of 1:1,000,000 or larger, issued from the beginning of the forest reserves in 1891 to the end of G.L.O. state mapping in 1944, that actually show the forest reserves / national forests for that state. The years that state maps were issued are provided ahead of the map citations. After 1944, researchers can rely on the colored base and topographic maps compiled by the U.S. Geological Survey of the several states showing public lands including national forests.

1. Idaho

The General Land Office issued a state map for Idaho in 1891, however this map does not show forest reserves. The first G.L.O. map to show federal forest land came in 1898; the last in 1939.

State of Idaho.
Department of the Interior, General Land Office; compiled from the official records of the General Land Office and other sources under the direction of Harry King, C.E., Chief of Drafting Division, G.L.O., 1898; compiled by R. H. Morton; traced and lettered by I.P. Berthrong. The Friedenwald Co. Photo-Lith. Balto.
1898. Scale, 1:760,320 (1 inch = 12 miles). W117°10" – W110°50'/N49°00' – N42°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 112 x 76 cm. Relief shown by shading.
Shows the Priest River and Bitter Root Forest Reserves in Idaho and only partially, the Yellowstone Park Timber Land Reserve and the Teton Forest Reserve in adjacent Wyoming.
Holdings: LC

State of Idaho.
Department of the Interior, General Land Office; compiled from the official records of the General Land Office and other sources under the direction of Harry King, C.E., Chief of Drafting Division, G.L.O., 1899; compiled by R. H. Morton; traced and lettered by I.P. Berthrong. A.B. Graham Photo. Lith. Washington, D.C.
1899. Scale, 1:760,320 (1 inch = 12 miles). W117°10" – W110°50'/N49°00' – N42°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 112 x 76 cm. Relief shown by shading. Also issued in an uncolored edition.
Shows the Priest River and Bitter Root Forest Reserves in Idaho and only partially, the Yellowstone Park Timber Land Reserve and the Teton Forest Reserve in adjacent Wyoming.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Yale Univ.; Idaho State Historical Society; Univ. of Chicago; Harvard College Library; Oregon Historical Society; Univ. of Utah; Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographical Society Library; LC; NA
OCLC: 41587985

State of Idaho.
Department of the Interior, General Land Office; compiled from the official records of the General Land Office and other sources under the direction of Frank Bond, Chief of Drafting Division, G.L.O., 1905; revised by A.F. Dinsmore; traced and lettered by I.P. Berthrong and C.J. Helm. Andrew B. Graham, Lithographers, Washington, D.C.
1905. Scale, 1:760,320 (1 inch = 12 miles). W117°10" – W110°50'/N49°00' – N42°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 114 x 75 cm. Relief shown by shading. Also issued in a black & white edition with some drainage information shown in blue.
Shows forest reserves added since 1899: Payette, Weiser, Sawtooth, Cassia, Henry's Lake, and Pocatello, all south of the Bitter Root Forest Reserve and all destined to become part of District 4 (Intermountain). Also includes inset maps of the towns of Pocatello, Wallace, Lewiston, and Boise.
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; Univ. of Utah; Library of Virginia; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA
OCLC: 41588872

State of Idaho.
Department of the Interior, General Land Office; compiled from the official records of the General Land Office and other sources under the direction of Frank Bond, Chief of Drafting Division, G.L.O., 1907; revised and drawn by Charles J. Helm. Andrew B. Graham, Lithographers, Washington, D.C.
1907. Scale, 1:760,320 (1 inch = 12 miles). W117°10" – W110°50'/N49°00' – N42°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 114 x 75 cm. Relief shown by shading. Also issued in an uncolored edition.
Shows expanded U.S. Forest Service areas all over the state now called "National Forests."
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Yale Univ.; Univ. of Idaho; Idaho State Historical Society; Twin Falls (Idaho) Public Library; Columbia Univ.; Oregon Historical Society; LC; NA
OCLC: 41588932

State of Idaho.
Department of the Interior, General Land Office; compiled from the official records of the General Land Office and other sources under the direction of I.P. Berthrong, Chief of Drafting Division, G.L.O., 1909; revised and drawn by Charles J. Helm. Andrew B. Graham Co. Lithographers, Washington, D.C.
1909. Scale, 1:760,320 (1 inch = 12 miles). W117°10" – W110°50'/N49°00' – N42°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 110 x 73 cm. Relief shown by shading. Also issued in an uncolored edition.
Holdings: LC; NA; and 13 other libraries.
OCLC: 41588746

State of Idaho.
Department of the Interior, General Land Office; compiled from official records of the General Land Office, U.S. Geological Survey and other sources under the direction of I.P. Berthrong, Chief of Drafting Division, G.L.O., 1913; compiled and drawn by Daniel O'Hare; traced and lettered by Wm. Bauman – Geo. A. Daidy. The Eckert Lithographing Company, Washington, D.C.
1913. Scale, 1:760,320 (1 inch = statute 12 miles). W117°10" – W110°50'/N49°00' – N42°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 114 x 75 cm. Relief shown by shading. Also issued in an uncolored edition.
Holdings: LC; NA; and 11 other libraries
OCLC: 41588980

State of Idaho.
Department of the Interior, General Land Office; compiled chiefly from the official records of the General Land Office with supplemental data from other map making agencies under the direction of I.P. Berthrong, Chief of Drafting Division, G.L.O., 1921; compiled and drawn by Daniel O'Hare; traced and lettered by George A. Daidy. The Columbia Planograph Co., Washington, D.C.
1921. Scale, 1:760,320 (1 inch = 12 statute miles). W117°10" – W110°50'/N49°00' – N42°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 114 x 76 cm. Relief shown by shading. Also issued in an uncolored edition.
Large land area not in the national forest in north central Idaho now shown to have been included in the Idaho and the Payette National Forests as authorized by Public Law 66-69 (41 Stat. 324) of October 29, 1919.
Holdings: Univ. of Idaho; Idaho State Historical Society; Brigham Young Univ., Idaho; Western Michigan Univ.; Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographical Society Library; LC; NA
OCLC: 41589036

State of Idaho.
United States Department of the Interior, General Land Office; compiled from the official records of the General Land office and other sources, 1932; compiled and drawn by H. Ruh. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1932. Scale, 1:760,320 (1 inch = 12 miles). W117°10" – W110°55'/N49°00' – N42°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 108 x 70 cm. Relief shown by shading and hachures. Also issued in an uncolored edition.

Unlike previous G.L.O state maps of Idaho, this 1932 and the 1939 that followed does not show land areas in adjacent parts of neighboring states.
Holdings: LC; NA; and 13 other libraries
OCLC: 28659782

State of Idaho.
United States Department of the Interior, General Land Office; compiled from the official records of the General Land office and other sources, 1939; revised by T.W. Gales – Relief by D.E. Walker; compiled and drawn by H. Ruh. Printed by the Geological Survey.
1939. Scale, 1:760,320 (1 inch = 12 miles). W117°10" – W110°55'/N49°00' – N42°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 108 x 70 cm. Relief shown by shading and hachures. Also issued in an uncolored edition.
Holdings: LC; NA; and 22 other libraries
OCLC: 18150292

2. Nevada

During this time period, the General Land Office issued state maps of Nevada for the years 1894, 1903, 1908, 1914, 1930, and 1941, but the maps for 1894 and 1903 do not yet show forest reserves since the first federal forest reserve in the state was proclaimed in May of 1906.

State of Nevada.
Department of the Interior, General Land Office; compiled from the official records of the General Land Office and other sources under the direction of I.P. Berthrong, Chief of Drafting Division, G.L.O., 1908; compiled and drawn by Daniel O'Hare; lettered by Chas. J. Helm. Andrew B. Graham Co., Lithographers, Washington, D.C.
1908. Scale, 1:760,320 (1 inch = 12 miles). W120°00" – W114°00'/N42°00' – N35°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 107 x 75 cm. Relief shown by shading. Also issued in a black & white edition.
State and county boundaries shown in red; Indian Reservations shown in yellow; national forests shown in green. After the initial national forests were proclaimed in 1906, this 1908 map shows the Moapa (Vegas and Charleston units), the Toiyabe (4 units), and the Humboldt (Ruby and Independence units). The map also shows adjacent national forests in the California District (District 5) with land in Nevada, namely the Tahoe and Inyo National Forests. Water features shown in blue; topographical features shown in brown. Includes insets of the City of Reno and Goldfield & North Goldfield.
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Yale Univ.; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Nevada, Reno; Univ. of Utah; Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographical Society Library; LC; NA
OCLC: 24800749

State of Nevada.
Department of the Interior, General Land Office; compiled from the official records of the General Land Office and other sources under the direction of I.P. Berthrong, Chief of Drafting Division, G.L.O., 1914; lettered by Chas. J. Helm. The Eckert Lithographing Co., Washington, D.C.
1914. Scale, 1:760,320 (1 inch = 12 statute miles). W120°00" – W114°00'/N42°00' – N35°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 106 x 75 cm. Relief shown by shading. Also issued in a black & white edition.
Much more land has been reserved for national forests in the six intervening years since the last General Land Office map was issued for Nevada. The Humboldt National Forest has expanded northward to the Nevada-Idaho border, whereas the Humboldt's former Ruby Mountains Unit is now the separate Ruby National Forest. The Nevada National Forest (established in 1909) now appears in the east central portions of the state and the Santa Rosa Mountains have been set aside as the Santa Rosa National Forest (1911). National forests in the California District (District 5), the Tahoe, Eldorado, Mono, and Inyo, have all advanced further into Nevada. The two unit Moapa and the four unit Toiyabe are unchanged. Map includes city plans of Reno, Winnemucca, Elko, Ely, Goldfield and Columbia, Tonopah, and Carson City. Bird reservations are shown for the first time in purple.
Holdings: LC; NA and 18 other libraries
OCLC: 28276108

State of Nevada.
United States Department of the Interior, General Land Office; compiled from the official records of the General Land Office and other sources, 1930; compiled and drawn by H. Ruh. Engraved and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1930. Scale, 1:760,320 (1 inch = 12 miles). W120°00" – W114°00'/N42°00' – N35°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 106 x 73 cm. Relief shown by hachures, shading, and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition.
This map no longer shows areas in other states immediately adjacent to Nevada and lacks all city plans. The changes in

the national forests shown on this map include the addition of the Santa Rosa and Ruby National Forests into the Humboldt; the lands of the former Vegas unit of the Moapa has been returned to the public domain; the Charleston unit of the Moapa now is part of the Dixie National Forest. National Monuments and bird reservations are shown in purple.
Holdings: LC; NA and 15 other libraries
OCLC: 29371117

State of Nevada.
United States Department of the Interior, General Land Office; compiled from the official records of the General Land Office and other sources, 1941; compiled and drawn by H. Ruh; relief revised by D.E. Walker; revised by T.W. Gales. No printing information provided.
1941. Scale, 1:760,320 (1 inch = 12 miles). W120°00" – W114°00'/N42°00' – N35°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 107 x 73 cm. Relief shown by hachures, shading, and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition.
Little change is seen on this map, except that the federal forest lands in the Santa Rose Range are now shown as being a part of the Toiyabe National Forest, being transferred from the Humboldt National Forest. In 1932 the first Toiyabe National Forest was absorbed with the Nevada National Forest and six years later, a second Toiyabe was established in 1938. These changes were not documented on any General Land Office map of Nevada.
Holdings (Color): LC and 10 other libraries; (Black & white): NA
OCLC (Color): 29371143

3. Utah

From 1891 until 1945, the General Land Office issued maps for the Territory of Utah and after 1896, the State of Utah for the years 1893, 1902, 1908, 1915, 1926, 1937, and 1943, but the map for 1893 does not show forest reserves since the first federal forest reserve in the state was proclaimed in February of 1897.

Map of the State of Utah.
Department of the Interior, General Land Office; compiled from the official records of the General Land Office and other sources under the direction of Harry King, C.E., Chief of Drafting Division, G.L.O., 1902; compiled and drawn by J. Ulke. Andrew B. Graham, Photo-Litho. Washington, D.C.
1902. Scale, 1:760,320 (1 inch = 12 miles). W114°00" – W109°00'/N42°00' – N37°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 88 x 66 cm. Relief shown by shading. Also issued in a black & white edition.
State and county boundaries and military reservations shown in red; Indian Reservations shown in yellow; water features shown in blue; topographical features shown in brown; forest reserves shown in green. Shows the three forest reserves of Utah as of 1902: Uintah, Payson, and Fish Lake. Also shows cities, settlements, railroads. Public land grid based on the Salt Lake and Uinta Special Meridians.
Holdings (Color): Arizona Historical Society, Southern Arizona Division; Colorado School of Mines, Yale Univ.; Univ. of Chicago; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Utah; Brigham Young Univ.; LC; (Black & white): NA
OCLC: 32785257

State of Utah.
Department of the Interior, General Land Office; compiled from the official records of the General Land Office and other sources under the direction of I.P. Berthrong, Chief of Drafting Division, G.L.O., 1908; compiled by A.F. Dinsmore; traced and lettered by Wm. Bauman Jr. Andrew B. Graham, Lithographers, Washington, D.C.
1908. Scale, 1:760,320 (1 inch = 12 miles). W114°00" – W109°00'/N42°00' – N37°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 85 x 66 cm. Relief shown by shading. Also issued in a black & white edition.
After six years since the last G.L.O state map was issued, this 1908 map shows 14 national forests with a great deal more land reserved in forests. (Ashley, Cache, Dixie, Fillmore, Fishlake, LaSalle, Manti, Minidoka, Nebo, Pocatello, Powell, Sevier, Uinta, and Wasatch).
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Connecticut; Univ. of Chicago; Harvard College Library; Brigham Young Univ.; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA
OCLC: 35818390

State of Utah.
Department of the Interior, General Land Office; compiled from the official records of the General Land Office and other sources under the direction of I.P. Berthrong, Chief of Drafting Division, G.L.O., 1915; compiled by A.F. Dinsmore; traced and lettered by Wm. Bauman Jr. and Thos. O. Wansleben. The Eckert Lithographing Company, Washington, D.C.
1915. Scale, 1:760,320 (1 inch = 12 statute miles). W114°00" – W109°00'/N42°00' – N37°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 84 x 66 cm. Relief shown by shading. Also issued in a black & white edition.
This 1915 map still shows the 14 national forests in Utah as did the 1908, but the 1915 maps shows some transfers have

occurred. Map also shows national forests in adjacent parts of other states, such as the Kaibab National Forest in Arizona, the LaSal national forest extension into Colorado, and the Cache, Minidoka, and Pocatello in Idaho. New on this 1915 map is the national monuments and bird refuges shown in purple and reclamation projects shown in light blue.
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Colorado, Boulder; Univ. of Chicago; Buffalo & Eire County Public Library; Univ. of Utah; Brigham Young Univ.; LC; NA
OCLC: 82154778

State of Utah.
United States Department of the Interior, General Land Office; compiled from the official records of the General Land Office and other sources, 1926; compiled by T.W. Gales; drawn by Phyllis Dennee. The Columbia Planograph Co., Washington, D.C.
1926. Scale, 1:760,320 (1 inch = 12 statute miles). W114°00" – W109°00'/N42°00' – N37°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 82 x 66 cm. Relief shown by hachures, shading and spot heights.
Shows national forests on the borders in states immediately adjacent to Utah, such as the Nevada National Forest, and extensions of the Minidoka and Cache into Idaho, and the LaSal into Colorado. Utah now shows 10 national forests. Gone from the map are the Pocatello, Fillmore, Nebo, and Sevier.
Holdings: Arizona Historical Society, Southern Arizona Division; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Chicago; Harvard College Library; Western Michigan Univ.; Columbia Univ.; Univ. of Utah; Brigham Young Univ.; Univ. of Wyoming; LC; NA
OCLC: 28043816

State of Utah.
United States Department of the Interior, General Land Office; compiled from the official records of the General Land Office and other sources, 1937; compiled and drawn by T.W. Gales. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1937. Scale, 1:760,320 (1 inch = 12 statute miles). W114°00" – W109°00'/N42°00' – N37°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 80 x 65 cm. Relief shown by hachures, shading and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition.
The 1937 map does not show areas in other states adjacent to Utah. Utah still has 10 national forests with little change over the 1926 map.
Holdings: Stanford Univ.; Univ. of California, San Diego; Univ. of California, Santa Cruz; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Michigan; Univ. of Oregon; Reed College (Portland, Oregon); Carlton Univ. (Ontario) LC; NA
OCLC: 36580050

State of Utah.
----- 1943. Color and black & white reprint of the 1937 map.
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Colorado School of Mines; Ohio State Univ.; Univ. of Oregon; LC; NA
OCLC: 34948967

4. Wyoming

The first General Land Office issued for the state of Wyoming showing forest reserves came in 1892 and there following state maps for 1900, 1905, 1907, 1912, 1923, 1931 and 1941.

State of Wyoming.
Department of the Interior, General Land Office, 1892; compiled from the official records of the General Land Office and other sources under supervision of A.F. Dinsmore, Principal Draughtsman, G.L.O.; compiled and drawn by A.F. Dinsmore; traced and lettered by Wm. Naylor. Photo. Lith. & print by Forbes Co., Boston & N.Y.
1892. Scale, 1:715,000. W111°00" – W104°00'/N45°00' – N41°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 75 x 90 cm. Relief shown by shading. Also issued in a black & white edition.
Shows the Yellowstone Park Timber Land Reserve "(Ex. Orders, Mch 30 & Sept. 10, 1891)" outlined in red. These "Ex. Orders" noted on the map were actually presidential proclamations.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Chicago; Ohio State Univ.; Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographical Society Library; Univ. of Wyoming; LC; NA
OCLC: 21843229

State of Wyoming.
Department of the Interior, General Land Office; compiled from the official records of the General Land Office and other sources under the direction of Harry King, C.E., Chief of Drafting Division, G.L.O., 1900; compiled, drawn and lettered by I.P. Berthrong. A.B. Graham Photo. Lith., Washington, D.C.

1900. Scale, 1:760,320 (1 inch = 12 miles). W111°00" – W104°00'/N45°00' – N41°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 73 x 85 cm. Relief shown by shading. Also issued in a black & white edition.
Shows the Big Horn Forest, Teton Forest, and Yellowstone Park Timber Land Reserves outlined in green and the Black Hills Forest Reserve lands in Wyoming and adjacent areas in South Dakota.
Holdings: Yale Univ.; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Oregon; Univ. of South Dakota; Univ. of Utah; Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographical Society Library; Univ. of Wyoming; LC; NA
OCLC: 12380244

State of Wyoming.
Department of the Interior, General Land Office; compiled from the official records of the General Land Office and other sources under the direction of Frank Bond, Chief Drafting Division, G.L.O., 1905; compiled and drawn by I.P. Berthrong; traced and lettered by I.P. Berthrong. Brett Litho. Co., N.Y.
1905. Scale, 1:760,320 (1 inch = 12 miles). W111°00" – W104°00'/N45°00' – N41°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 71 x 84 cm. Relief shown by shading. Also issued in a black & white edition.
Shows the greatly enlarged Yellowstone Forest Reserve in the western part of the state on both sides of the Continental Divide as well as the Big Horn, Black Hills, and Medicine Bow Forest Reserves and nearby forest reserves in adjacent states. Map also includes small insets of the cities of Evanston, Laramie, Sheridan, and Cheyenne.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Denver Public Library; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Utah; Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee, American Geographical Society Library; Univ. of Wyoming; LC; NA
OCLC: 29012713

State of Wyoming.
Department of the Interior, General Land Office; compiled from the official records of the General Land Office and other sources under the direction of I.P. Berthrong, Chief Drafting Division, G.L.O., 1907; compiled and drawn by I.P. Berthrong; traced and lettered by I.P. Berthrong. Andrew B. Graham Co., Photo-Lithographers, Washington, D.C.
1907. Scale, 1:760,320 (1 inch = 12 miles). W111°00" – W104°00'/N45°00' – N41°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 72 x 84 cm. Relief shown by shading. Also issued in a black & white edition.
Shows the new national forests established in the 1905-1907 period including the Bear Lodge, Crow Creek, and Sierra Madre along with earlier forest reserves now called the Big Horn, Medicine Bow, and the Yellowstone National Forests and nearby national forests in adjacent states. Map also includes small insets of the cities of Evanston, Laramie, Sheridan, and Cheyenne.
Holdings: LC; NA and 13 other libraries
OCLC: 30413767

State of Wyoming.
Department of the Interior, General Land Office; compiled from the official records of the General Land Office and other sources under the direction of I.P. Berthrong, Chief Drafting Division, G.L.O., 1912; compiled and drawn by I.P. Berthrong; traced and lettered by I.P. Berthrong. Map does not have printing information.
1912. Scale, 1:760,320 (1 inch = 12 miles). W111°00" – W104°00'/N45°00' – N41°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 73 x 86 cm. Relief shown by shading. Also issued in a black & white edition.
The Yellowstone National Forest has been broken up and the Washakie National Forest is shown straddling both sides of the Continental Divide. Map also includes small insets of the cities of Evanston, Laramie, Sheridan, and Cheyenne.
Holdings: LC; NA and 16 other libraries
OCLC: 39812558

State of Wyoming.
Department of the Interior, General Land Office; compiled chiefly from the official records of the General Land Office with supplemental data from other map making agencies under the direction of I.P. Berthrong, Chief Drafting Division, G.L.O., 1923; compiled and drawn by I.P. Berthrong; revised, traced and lettered by J.J. Black. The Columbia Planograph Co., Washington, D.C.
1923. Scale, 1:760,320 (1 inch = 12 statute miles). W111°00" – W104°00'/N45°00' – N41°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 73 x 83 cm. Relief shown by shading. Also issued in a black & white edition.
The Washakie National Forest has now been confined to the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains and thus the boundary between District 2 (Rocky Mountain) and District 4 (Intermountain) in Wyoming has been fixed on the Continental Divide.
Holdings: Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographical Society Library; Univ. of Wyoming; LC; NA
OCLC: 40417331

State of Wyoming.
United States Department of the Interior, General Land Office; compiled from the official records of the General Land Office and other sources 1931; compiled and drawn by T.W. Gales. Engraved and printed by the U.S. Geological

Survey.
1931. Scale, 1:760,320 (1 inch = 12 miles). W111°00" – W104°00'/N45°00' – N41°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 74 x 80 cm. Relief shown by shading. Also issued in a black & white edition.
The Medicine Bow National Forest occupies its present position along the border with Colorado and the Bridger National Forest has been absorbed by the Wyoming National Forest.
Holdings: LC; NA and 12 other libraries
OCLC: 29011401

State of Wyoming.
----- 1941. Black & white reprint of the 1931 map.
Holdings: NA

VII. Administrative History and Mapping of Individual Forests of the Intermountain Region

AQUARIUS FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, UTAH
1903-1908

The Aquarius Forest Reserve is situated on the Aquarius Plateau, which was named by Almon H. Thompson, a member of the Powell Survey in the mid-1870s. Early visitors to the area were impressed by the amount of water found in the region's lakes, streams, and falls. (Van Cott, p. 11) The lands of the Aquarius National Forest now make up the eastern portion of the Dixie National Forest or the Escalante Ranger District, the northern portion of which today is largely administered by the neighboring Fishlake National Forest. The National Archives has a copy of the original printed Presidential Proclamation of October 24, 1903 together with a cut out section of a General Land Office map of the state of Utah of an indeterminate date showing the boundaries and land area of the newly established Forest Reserve hand drawn in green and annotated "639,000 acres." The Aquarius was administered from the town of Escalante, Utah.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1903, October 24	Proclamation, 33 Stat. 2320	Established Forest Reserve on 639,000 gross acres of the Aquarius Plateau.
2) 1907, December 13	*Proclamation 785, 35 Stat. 2166	87,159 acres added on the southwestern corner of the forest. Acreage now stands at 726,159 gross.
3) 1908, July 2 (effective July 1, 1908)	Executive Order 908	Name changed to Powell National Forest without changes in boundaries.

*Map/diagram accompanies text of this proclamation in *U.S. Statutes at Large.*

DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS

Aquarius National Forest. Utah: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated December 13, 1907.
Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1907; compiled from public land surveys and U.S. Geological Survey. [Proclamation No.] 785.
1907. Scale, ca. 1:316,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 30 x 40 cm., folded to 33 x 21 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows national forest boundary and "Additions from Public Lands" in a cross-hatched pattern. Also shows major roads, settlements, lakes and drainage features. "Salt Lake Meridian and Base."
Holdings: NA

GENERAL LAND OFFICE MAP

Map of the Proposed Aquarius Forest Reserve in the State of Utah.
[U.S. General Land Office]; Drawn by Albert F. Potter, 1903.
1903. Scale, ca. 1:126,720 (2 miles to 1 inch) [reduced to 3 miles to 1 inch or ca. 1:190,000]. No geographic coordinates. Partial public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 44 x 53 cm. Relief shown pictorially and by shading.
Shows proposed forest reserve boundary, seven vegetation types, land status such as mining claims, homestead entries, unsurveyed lands claimed by bona fide settlers, towns, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Salt Lake Meridian.
Holdings: NA

See **Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Powell Folio** 1909 below for coverage of the Aquarius National Forest in folio format.

ASHLEY NATIONAL FOREST, UTAH-WYOMING
1908-Present

The several 'Ashley" place names found in the northeastern area of Utah, such as Ashley Creek and Ashley Gorge, all share the same source, General William H. Ashley of the Rocky Mountain Fur Company who led mountain men and trappers into the area in 1828. General Ashley devised the rendezvous system where trappers, Indians, and traders would meet annually in a predetermined location to exchange furs, goods, and money. Ashley is a thoroughly appropriate name for this national forest in this particular part of the West. The Ashley National Forest includes practically the entire eastern portion of the Uinta Mountain Range, which has the distinction of being the highest range of mountains in the United States that extend in an east-west direction. As of September 30, 2019 the area of the Ashley National Forest embraced 1,410,254 gross acres.

The Ashley National Forest was created from the northern portion of the Uinta National Forest embracing an area of 952,086 acres, 947,490 acres in Utah and 4,596 acres in Wyoming. Over the years with several boundary adjustments, the forest slowly grew to 1,115,538 acres just before the transfer of its lands in Wyoming, including the north slope of the Uinta Range in 1954, to the Wasatch National Forest. Also in 1954, the Ashley National Forest lost its western extremity to the Wasatch National Forest but gained land to the south from the Uinta National Forest in the Duchesne River drainage. Between the years 1954 and 1968, the Ashley National Forest did not administer any lands in the State of Wyoming. With the creation of the Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area in 1968, the Ashley once again included land in Wyoming within its boundaries and its area increased to 1,401,306 acres. Forest Supervisor's headquarters are located in Vernal, Utah where they have been since the forest's founding in 1908.

The 243,957 acre High Uintas Primitive Area was established on the Ashley and Wasatch National Forests in 1931 under the Forest Service's Regulation L-20, the only such area so designated in the state of Utah. Even though the Intermountain Region issued a 1948 map entitled, *High Uintas Wilderness Recreation Area…* as well as administrative maps in the same year and again in 1955 naming the Uinta Mountains as the "High Uintas Wilderness Area," the area had never been reclassified as a wilderness area under the 1939 U1 regulation. As the national debate over wilderness warmed up in the late 1950s, the Forest Service recognized the absolute necessity of using the correct terminology for its special area designations. Thus the special area map issued in 1958 correctly named area, *High Uintas Primitive Area…* Under the 1964 Wilderness Act, all areas designed Wilderness, Wild, or Canoe (referring to the Boundary Waters Canoe Area in Minnesota) 30 days before the passage of the act became part of the National Wilderness Preservation System. Because the High Uintas did not have any of these designations, it continued as a Primitive Area until the passage of the Utah Wilderness Act of 1984. That law established the High Uintas Wilderness with 273,426 acres on the Ashley National Forest and 186,574 acres on the Wasatch National Forest.

On January 28, 1963, the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior entered into a joint agreement recommending the establishment of the Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area with the administration being divided between the U.S. Forest Service and the National Park Service; the area within the boundaries of the Ashley National Forest to be administered by the Forest Service and the area outside the National Forest to be administered by the National Park Service. In 1964 the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation completed the Flaming Gorge Dam on the Green River and created a 66 square mile reservoir. Congress then acted on September 16, 1968, and authorized the 207,363-acre Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area consisting of Ashley National Forest land combined with land transferred from the National Park Service. After the President signed the law on October 1, 1968, the Ashley National Forest administered the entire recreation area. The reservoir and recreation area extends from the town of Green River, Wyoming near Interstate 80 to the 502-foot dam near Dutch John, Utah.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1)	1908, July 1	Executive Order 884	Established National Forest from lands formerly administered by the Uinta National Forest in Utah and Wyoming on 952,086 gross acres.
2)	1910, October 7	*Proclamation 1093, 36 Stat. 2750	Land transferred to and from the Uinta National Forest on the Ashley's western boundary to conform to drainage divide.

			Sections 25, 26, & 36 in T. 3 N., R. 16 E., Salt Lake Meridian added. Total area now measures 998,160 gross acres.
3)	1917, November 26	Proclamation 1409, 40 Stat. 1718	Small parcels of land eliminated. Area Reduced to 987,673 gross acres.
4)	1926, May 3	Proclamation 1772, 44 Stat. 2611	Land added in T. 3 N., R. 18 E., Salt Lake Meridian. Area: 996,630 gross acres.
5)	1930, April 2	Proclamation 1903, 46 Stat. 3017	Small parcels totaling 13,785 acres added. Area enlarged to 1, 010,415 gross acres.
6)	1931, January 26	Public Law 71- 571, 46 Stat. 1040	Approximately 40,289 acres of land in Wyoming added for timber production and protection of the Colorado River watershed and Hoover Dam. Area now stands at 1,050,704 gross acres.
7)	1933, February 18	Proclamation 2030, 47 Stat. 2555	43,525 acres of land in several small parcels added in Utah. Area enlarged to 1,093,229 gross acres.
8)	1933, November 7	Executive Order 6409	Wyoming lands of the Ashley National Forest in T. 12 & 13 N., R. 116 W., Sixth Principal Meridian transferred to the Wasatch National Forest. Wasatch National Forest transfers the East Fork, Smiths Fork Creek drainage to the Ashley National Forest. Area enlarged to 1,107,399 gross acres.
9)	1954, March 30 (effective July 1, 1954)	Public Land Order 950 19 Federal Register 1931	Land added from the Uinta and the Wasatch National Forest (Duchesne River Basin) and land transferred to the Wasatch National Forest in Wyoming and on the north slope of the Uinta Mountains. Ashley no longer administers lands in Wyoming.
10)	1954, December 30	Public Land Order 1048 20 Federal Register 155	P.L.O. 950 of March 30, 1954 corrected. At the end of 1954, area revised to include 1,313,461 gross acres.
11)	1968, October 1	Public Law 90-540, 82 Stat. 904	Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area authorized. Boundaries of the Ashley National Forest extended to include 109,577 acres of former Dept. of the Interior and private lands in the new Recreation Area along with 91,537 acres of Ashley National Forest lands. Ashley National Forest again administers land in Wyoming. Area enlarged to 1,440,721 gross acres.
12)	1969, March 6	Secretary of Agriculture Order 34 Federal Register 5125-5126	Portion of forest boundary extended by the Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area in accordance with Public Law 90-540 (82 Stat. 904).
13)	1969, July 14	Public Land Order 4673 34 Federal Register 12135	Land transferred to the Uinta National Forest. Private lands eliminated from the boundaries of the Ashley National Forest.
14)	1970, March 5	Public Land Order 4772 35 Federal Register 4402	103 acres in Uintah County added and 10,273 acres of both public and private land eliminated from the Ashley National Forest in Uintah County.
15)	1970, March 20	Public Land Order 4782 35 Federal Register 5109	2,240 acres of private land in Daggett County eliminated from the boundaries of the Ashley National Forest. Area reduced to 1,398,986 gross acres.

16) 1984, September 28	Public Law 98-428, 98 Stat. 1657	"Utah Wilderness Act of 1984" establishes the 460,000-acre High Uintas Wilderness on the Ashley and Wasatch National Forests from the High Uintas Primitive Area created by the Forest Service in 1931.
17) 1998, October 30	Public Law 105-326 112 Stat. 3040	"Dutch John Federal Property Disposition and Assistance Act of 1998" privatizes certain lands and structures in and around the federally-built construction town of Dutch John, Utah and authorizes the transfer of lands between the Ashley National Forest and the U.S. Dept. of the Interior. Other public lands transferred to the Uinta National Forest.

*Map/diagram accompanies text of this proclamation in *U.S. Statutes at Large.*

MAPS AND DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Ashley National Forest, Utah and Wyoming: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.
Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1908. [Executive Order] No. 884.
1908. Scale, ca. 1:316,800. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 34 x 42 cm., folded to 34 x 20 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows national forest and state boundaries and where national forest and watershed boundaries coincide. "Formerly part of Uinta National Forest (Proclamation of Oct. 6, 1906). "Salt Lake Meridian." "Uinta Special Meridian." "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings: NA

Ashley National Forest, Utah – Wyoming: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated Oct. 7, 1910.
Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1910. [Proclamation] No. 1093.
1910. Scale, ca. 1:190,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 52 x 78 cm., folded to 33 x 21 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.
Shows national forest and state boundaries, [drainage] "Divide forming National Forest boundary," land "Addition," lands "Transferred to Uinta National Forest [from the Ashley National Forest], and lands "Transferred from Uinta National Forest" [to the Ashley National Forest]. Map also shows settlements, roads, Forest Service administrative installations, trails, lakes, and drainage features. Indicates location of the 40º40' parallel and in lower center of the map 110º20'. "Salt Lake Meridian and Base." "Uinta Special Meridian and Base." "Sixth Principal Meridian and Base."
Holdings: LC; NA

Ashley National Forest, Utah and Wyoming, 1933: Map referred to in Executive Order dated Nov. 7, 1933.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah, 1927 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.M. Shank and G.L. Nichols; traced at Washington Office, by C.B. Noyes, 1933; revised by C.J. Truscott, 1932. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1933. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W110º42' – W109º10'/N41º10' – N40º20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 41 x 58 cm., folded to 33 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, primitive area, state, and county boundaries, and, in 2 shades of red, shows lands "Transferred from the Ashley National Forest to the Wasatch National Forest," and lands "Transferred from the Wasatch National Forest to the Ashley National Forest." Also shows towns and settlements, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Salt Lake, Uinta Special, and Sixth Principal Meridians."
This map is a standard Forest Service administrative map at 1:253,440-scale used as a base to show the land and boundary changes made by Executive Order No. 6409, a drainage divide adjustment in the western portion of the Ashley National Forest.
Holdings: LC; NA

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Ashley Folio.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey; topography from U.S. Geological Survey maps; land lines from General Land Office plats; Jan., 1909.
1909. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W110º30' – W109º20'/N41º05' – N40º20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 12 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour

interval 250 feet).
Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Identifies type of alienated land by letters keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on front cover of the atlas. "Salt Lake Meridian." "Uinta Meridian."
Reference: 31st Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey (1909/1910), page 87.
Holdings: Yale Univ.; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 20140725

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Ashley National Forest, Utah and Wyoming, 1918. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Ogden, 1917 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys; traced by E.L. Mehurin. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1918. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W110º42' – W109º15'/N41º03' – N40º20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 36 x 54 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, military reservation, state, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes and streams. "Salt Lake, Uinta, and Sixth Principal Meridians."
Holdings: NA

Ashley National Forest, Utah and Wyoming, 1923. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Ogden, 1922 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by C.D. Jackson; traced by C.D. Jackson, 1923. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1923. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W110º42' – W109º15'/N41º03' – N40º20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 72 x 107 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes and streams. "Salt Lake, Uinta, and Sixth Principal Meridians."
Holdings: Brigham Young Univ.; NA
OCLC: 367554456

Ashley National Forest, Utah and Wyoming, 1928. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Ogden, 1927 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by H.M. Shank and G.L. Nichols; traced by G.L. Nichols, 1927. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1928. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W110º42' – W109º15'/N41º03' – N40º20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 42 x 56 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Forest Service administrative boundaries and main motor highways shown in red. Also shows national forest, military reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Salt Lake, Uinta Special, and Sixth Principal Meridians."
Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Michigan; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 237074349

Ashley National Forest, Utah and Wyoming, 1931. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Ogden, 1927 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by H.M. Shank and G.L. Nichols; traced by G.L. Nichols, 1927. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1931. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W110º42' – W109º15'/N41º03' – N40º20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Blueline print. 42 x 58 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Blueline print shows Forest Service administrative boundaries and main motor highways. Also shows national forest, military reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Salt Lake, Uinta Special, and Sixth Principal Meridians."
Holdings: NA

Ashley National Forest, Utah and Wyoming, 1933. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah, 1927 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.M. Shank and G.L. Nichols; traced at Washington Office, by C.B. Noyes, 1933; revised by C.J. Truscott, 1932. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1933. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W110º42' – W109º10'/N41º10' – N40º20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 41 x 58 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Main motor highways and their route numbers shown in red. Also shows national forest, primitive area, state, and

county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Salt Lake, Uinta Special, and Sixth Principal Meridians."
Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; Boston Public Library; Syracuse Univ.; Univ. of Utah; Brigham Young Univ.; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 24019948

Ashley National Forest, Utah and Wyoming, 1934. (Forest Visitors map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah, 1927 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.M. Shank and G.L. Nichols; traced at Washington Office, by C.B. Noyes, 1933; revised by C.J. Truscott, 1932. U.S. Government Printing Office.
[1935] Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W110º42' – W109º10'/N41º10' – N40º20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 42 x 58 cm., folded to 24 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Main motor highways and their route numbers shown in red. Also shows national forest, primitive area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Salt Lake, Uinta Special, and Sixth Principal Meridians."
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Ashley National Forest, Utah – Wyoming.* Panel illustrations, captioned, black & white photographs, (front) "Uinta River" and (back) "Tamarack Lake." Title panel also has, "United States, Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Intermountain Region."
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 490 (October 1935), page 1088.
Holdings: Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Chicago; NA; NAL
OCLC: 144579509

Ashley National Forest, Utah and Wyoming, 1939. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
1939. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W110º42' – W109º10'/N41º20' – N40º20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 52 x 56 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, primitive area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, air routes, landing fields, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Salt Lake, Uinta Special and Sixth Principal Meridians."
Holdings: Univ. of Colorado; Colorado School of Mines; Harvard College Library; NA
OCLC: 57004667

Ashley National Forest, Utah and Wyoming, 1945. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1927 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.M. Shank and G.L. Nichols; revised by C.J. Truscott 1932; traced by C.B. Noyes, 1933; revised by M.H. Lewis, 1939; revised by P.S. Bieler, 1945.
1945. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W110º42' – W109º10'/N41º20' – N40º20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 54 x 58 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, primitive area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, air routes, landing fields, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Salt Lake, Uinta Special and Sixth Principal Meridians."
Holdings: Univ. of California, Los Angeles; Univ. of Utah; Brigham Young Univ.; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 22250452

Ashley National Forest, Utah and Wyoming, 1948. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, 1948, from U.S.G.S., Bureau of Land Management (formerly G.L.O.), Forest Service and other surveys by Calvin Spaun; traced 1948 by Calvin Spaun.
1948. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W110º42' – W109º10'/N41º20' – N40º20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 53 x 58 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition without green forest layer.
Lands of the Ashley National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, special area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, landing fields, rivers, lakes, and streams. This map and its 1955 reprint incorrectly labels the Uinta Range as being a part of the "High Uintas Wilderness Area, when it should have been called a primitive area. "Salt Lake, Uinta Special and Sixth Principal Meridians."
Holdings (Color): NA; NAL; LC. (Black & white): Univ. of Arizona; Brigham Young Univ.; LC
OCLC (Black & white): 367442482

Recreation Map, Ashley National Forest, Utah and Wyoming, 1951.
Compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah; traced by A.G. Saunders. DPS, Ogden, Utah-52-1304.
1952. Scale, ca. 1:350,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 45 x 49 cm., folded to 22 x 13 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Three classes of roads, public camps, and scenic points of interest shown in red. Also shows national forest, High Uintas Wilderness, national monument, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes location map. "Salt Lake Uinta Special and Sixth Principal Meridians."
Descriptive typescript text on verso. Panel title: *Ashley National Forest.* No panel illustration.
Holdings: Brigham Young Univ.
OCLC: 818214139

Ashley National Forest, Utah, 1955*. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1946, from U.S.G.S., Bu. Land Man. (formerly G.L.O.), Forest Service and other surveys by C. Spaun; traced 1947 by C. Spaun.
1955* (*Reprint of 1948 edition with forest boundaries revised to 7-1-1954 and ownership overlay added). Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W111º03' – W109º10'/N41º00' – N39º50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 52 x 66 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition without green forest layer.
Lands of the Ashley National Forest shown in green. Also shows National forest, wilderness area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, air routes, landing fields, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes "Key Map" highlighting the location of the Ashley National Forest in the state of Utah. An important transition map. After the July 1, 1954 boundary changes between the Wasatch and the Ashley National Forest, the Ashley no longer extended north into the state of Wyoming. From 1955 until the addition of the Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area in 1969, the Ashley was exclusively a Utah National Forest. "Forest Service Map Class E." "Salt Lake and Uinta Special Meridians."
Holdings (Color): LC; NA; (Black & white): Colorado State Univ.; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Utah; Brigham Young Univ.; Univ. of Wyoming
OCLC (Black & white): 14217450

Recreation map, Ashley National forest, Utah and Wyoming, 1955.
Compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah; traced by Paul S. Bieler.
1955. Scale, ca. 1:350,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 41 x 50 cm., folded to 21 x 14 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Ashley National Forest shown in pink; roads, trails, road numbers, wilderness boundary, camp and picnic areas, dude ranches, and scenic points shown in red. Also shows national forest, national monument, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes location map. Public Land grid based on the Salt Lake and Uinta Special Meridians. Map provides no coverage of any part of Wyoming.
Descriptive typescript text on verso. Panel title: *Ashley National Forest.* No panel illustration.
Holdings: Univ. of Utah; Western Michigan Univ.; LC
OCLC: 10701469

Ashley National Forest, Utah, 1962. (Forest Visitors map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah, 1962.
1962. Scale, ca. 1:316,800. W111º02' – W109º14'/N40º55' – N41º50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 48 x 59 cm., folded to 26 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Map reprinted in 1964 with "DPSU-May 64-7000. (OCLC: 56044247). Map reprinted 1965 with, "DPSU/65/537-22." Map reprinted 1966 with, "DPSU/66-1776-11."
Lands of the Ashley National Forest shown in green; paved roads, improved recreation sites, and mileages on paved roads shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, national monument, primitive area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, minor roads, road numbers, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and trail numbers. Includes "Key Map" of Utah highlighting the Ashley National Forest and a listing of recreation sites keyed by number to the map. "Forest Service Map Class E." "Salt Lake and Uinta Special Meridians."
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Ashley National Forest.* Panel illustration, captioned, "Sir Edmund Hillary, world renowned mountain climber from New Zealand, in the High Uintas Primitive Area."
Holdings: LC and 20 other libraries
OCLC: 9848855

Ashley National Forest, Utah, 1963. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah, 1963, from U.S. Forest Service planimetric maps, U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles, and U.S. Army Map Service topographic maps.
1963. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W111º02' – W109º13'/N41º00' – N39º50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 110 x 134 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Ashley National Forest shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road and trail numbers, and public

land grid shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, primitive area, Indian Reservation, national monument, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes "Authority Diagram" and "Key Map" of Utah highlighting the location of the Ashley National Forest. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Salt Lake and Uinta Special Meridians."
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Kansas; Harvard College Library; Pennsylvania State Univ.; LC; NA
OCLC: 55852297

Ashley National Forest (Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area), Utah and Wyoming, 1969. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah, 1969, from U.S. Forest Service planimetric maps, U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles, and U.S. Army Map Service topographic maps; map content is current as of May 1969.
1969. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W109º50' – W109º00'/N41º35' – N40º45'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 99 x 67 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights
National forest lands shown in green; major roads and highways and their route numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, recreation area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, and minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes "Key Map" of the interstate region showing the Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area in green and major roads and highways in red and a "Source Diagram." "Salt Lake and Sixth Principal Meridians."
Holdings: Univ. of Michigan; LC; NA
OCLC: 5493027

Ashley National Forest and Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area. (Forest Visitors map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Intermountain Region.
[1970?] Scale, ca. 1:750,000. No geographic coordinates or Public land (Township & Range) grids. Color. 28 x 24 cm., on sheet 28 x 41 cm., folded to 14 x 9 cm. Relief not indicated.
The lands of the Ashley National Forest shown in green; High Uintas Primitive Area and the Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area shown in dark green; water features shown in blue; roads and visitor information sources shown in red. Also shows national forest, national monument, and state boundaries, towns and settlements, Forest service administrative facilities, visitor centers, and highway numbers. Includes inset of Dutch John and Vicinity and the Red Canyon Area and index to recreation sites keyed by number to the map.
Text and drawings on verso. Panel title.
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona

Ashley National Forest, Utah and Wyoming, 1971. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office, Ogden, Utah, 1971, from the 1969 Wasatch Forest Series map, 1969 Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area map, and 1963 Ashley Forest Service map; limited office and field revision; Indian Reservation boundary taken from Bureau of Land Management land ownership map dated January 1971. *U.S. Government Printing Office: 1972 – 782-295. "Limited office revision 1977" and reissued as a forest visitor map dated 1979 with "*U.S. Government Printing Office 1980-661-497."
1972. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W111º02' – W109º10'/N41º35' – N39º50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 1 map in two sections, one section printed on each side of sheet, 122 x 92 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. [East Half] has subtitle, "Roosevelt, Flaming Gorge and Vernal Ranger Districts." [West Half] has subtitle, "Roosevelt and Duchesne Ranger Districts."
Lands of the Ashley National Forest shown in dark green; Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area shown in light green; adjacent national forest land shown in lime green; Indian Reservations shown in yellow; paved and secondary roads, road and trail numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, recreation area, Indian Reservation, national monument, primitive area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes "Source Diagram" and "Key Map" on both sides of sheet. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Uintah, Salt Lake and Sixth Principal Meridians."
Holdings: LC and 10 other libraries
OCLC: 5412903

Ashley National Forest and Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area. (Forest Visitors map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Intermountain Region.
1975. Scale, ca. 1:750,000. No geographic coordinates or Public land (Township & Range) grids. Color. 28 x 24 cm., on sheet 28 x 41 cm., folded to 14 x 9 cm. Relief not indicated. Reprinted 1979 and 1982.
The lands of the Ashley National Forest shown in green; High Uintas Primitive Area and the Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area shown in dark green; water features shown in blue; roads and visitor information sources shown in red. Also shows national forest, national monument, and state boundaries, towns and settlements, Forest service

administrative facilities, visitor centers, and highway numbers. Includes inset of Dutch John and Vicinity and the Red Canyon Area and index to recreation sites keyed by number to the map.
Text and drawings on verso. Panel title.
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Denver Public Library; Univ. of Central Oklahoma
OCLC: 14231825

BEAR RIVER FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, IDAHO-UTAH
1906-1908

The short-lived Bear River Forest Reserve (after March 4, 1907, Bear River National Forest) was named after the Bear River, one of the more significant rivers in the area. Michel Bourdon, a French Canadian trapper working for the Hudson's Bay Company, is credited with the giving the river its name in 1818. He was killed in the area by Indians the next year. The Malad Division or the western portion of the Bear River Forest Reserve (Idaho & Utah) is now administered by the Caribou National Forest having been a part of the Pocatello National Forest (1908-1915) and part of the Cache National Forest (1915-1942) in years past. The larger area of the Bear River National Forest, the area immediately west of Bear Lake in the Wasatch Range, now forms the heart of the Cache National Forest. The Headquarters of the Supervisor were located in the town of Logan, Utah.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1906, May 28	*Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3206	Established Forest Reserve on 683,280 acres in Idaho and Utah from lands formerly administered by the Logan Forest Reserve (182,080 acres) and unreserved public lands.
2) 1908, May 26 (effective July 1, 1908)	Executive order 801 & 802	Forest abolished; northwestern portion (Malad Division) added to the Pocatello National Forest (E.O. 801), 138,720 acres. Wasatch Range portion (E.O. 802), 544,500 acres, used to establish the Cache National Forest.

*Map/diagram accompanies text to this proclamation in *U.S. Statutes at Large.*

DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Bear River Forest Reserve, Idaho – Utah: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated May 28, 1906. **See Figure 26**
Forest Service, U.S. Dep't. of Agriculture, 1905; compiled from G.L.O. plats.
1906. Scale, ca. 1:316,800. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.
40 x 33 cm., folded to 43 x 21 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows forest reserve boundaries and the Idaho/Utah state line. Indicates location of the 42nd parallel and in the lower margin, "35° West from Washington." Public land grid in Idaho based on the "Boise Meridian and Base Line" and in the state of Utah by the "Salt Lake Meridian and Base Line." The lands of the former Logan National forest, 182,080 acres were added to 501,200 acres of public lands to create the Bear River Forest Reserve in 1906 at 683,280 acres. Some copies of this proclamation diagram do not have the subtitle, "Diagram forming a part of…"
Holdings: LC; NA

Pocatello National Forest, Idaho and Utah: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.
For complete citation to Executive Order No. 801, see under Pocatello National Forest, Idaho and Utah.

Cache National Forest, Idaho and Utah: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.
For complete citation to Executive Order No. 802, see under Cache National Forest, Idaho and Utah.

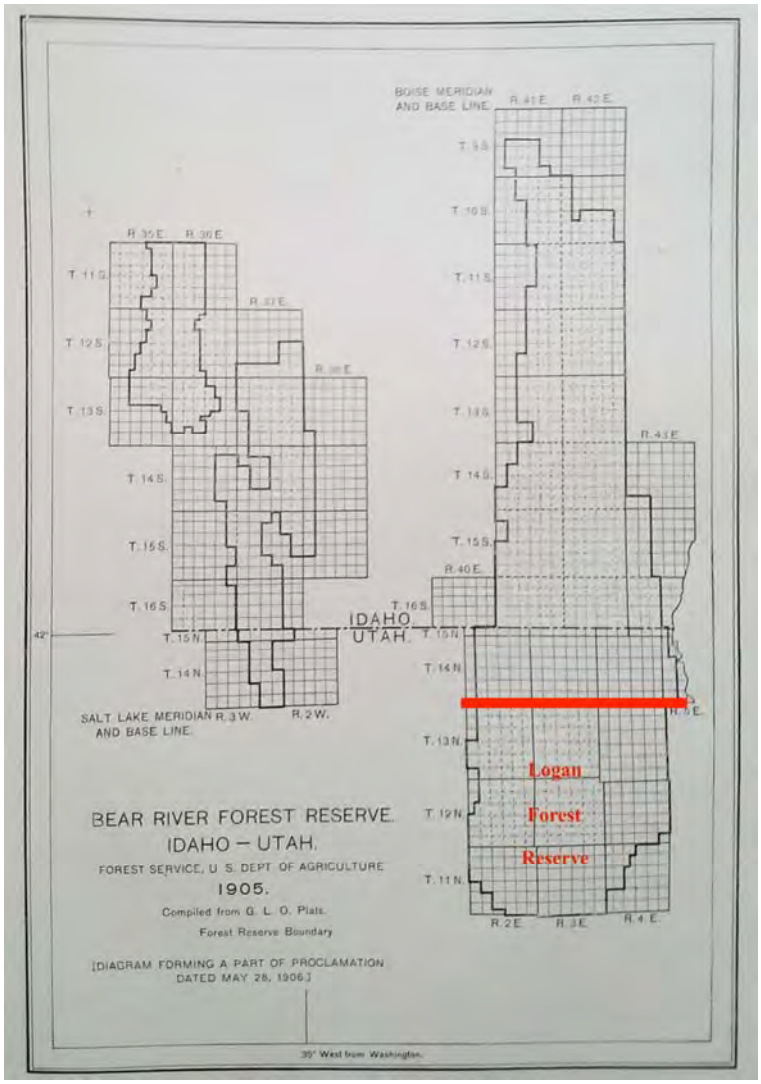


Figure 26: Proclamation diagram of May 26, 1906 showing the Bear River Forest Reserve created from unreserved public lands in Utah and Idaho and the lands of the former Logan Forest Reserve in T. 11, 12, & 13 N., R. 2, 3, & 4 E., Salt Lake Meridian.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Bear River Folio.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey; topography by the U.S. Geological Survey, Hayden Survey and Wheeler Survey; land lines by General Land Office; classification by Forest Service; Jan., 1908.

1908. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W111º40' – W111º25'/N42º40' – N41º40'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 8 numbered sheets (of a projected 12) in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 250feet). Also issued in a black & white edition.

Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, roads, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams. General land classification shown in color and identifies type of alienated land by letters both keyed to a separate map legend sheet. Index to map sheets (index shows all 12 projected sheets) found on front cover of the atlas. "Boise Meridian." "Salt Lake Meridian."

Reference: 29th Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey (1907/1908), page 71.

Holdings: Yale Univ.; LC; NA; NAL. Yale and the National Agricultural Library both file this folio under the Cache National Forest. The Library of Congress copies include sheets 1, 4, 6, 7, & 9-12 in colored and uncolored editions, but lacks sheets 2, 3, 5, and 8. These four sheets missing from the planned **Bear River Folio** were included in the Pocatello Folio, issued later in 1908, joining lettered sheets A, B, & C (former Port Neuf National Forest) forming a 7-sheet atlas for the Pocatello National Forest.

OCLC: 884593996

BEAVER FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, UTAH
1906-1908

The area formerly known as the Beaver Forest Reserve/National Forest is now administered by the Fishlake National Forest as the southern portion of the Beaver Ranger District or the national forest area south of that section of Interstate 70 between the settlements of Cove Fort and Sevier. The national forest lands north of Interstate 70 in the Pavant Range and in the Canyon Mountains or the Scipio Division, once a part of the Fillmore National Forest, were transferred to the create the Nebo National Forest in 1908. These lands were returned to the Fillmore National Forest in 1913.

Before being added to the Fishlake National Forest, the area of the Beaver National Forest spent a brief time (1908-1923) as part of the Fillmore National Forest. The Beaver Forest Reserve/National Forest was named for the nearby town of Beaver, Utah, the location of its Supervisor's Headquarters, and is centered on the Tushar Mountains in Beaver, Piute, and Millard Counties. This short-lived national forest should not be confused with the Beaver National Forest interpretive center that existed for a time at Ghost Ranch, New Mexico, on the Carson National Forest, 17 miles northwest of Abiquiu off U.S. Highway 84.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1906, January 24	*Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3189	Established Forest Reserve on 261,593 acres of public land.
2) 1907, April 25	*Proclamation, 35 Stat. 2128	25,106 acres added.
3) 1908, June 18 (effective July 1, 1908)	Executive Order 826	Forest abolished. All lands, 286,699 acres, transferred to the Fillmore National Forest.

*Map/diagram accompanies text of these proclamations in *U.S. Statutes at Large.*

DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

The Beaver Forest Reserve, Utah: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated January 24, 1906.
Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1905.
1906. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 26 x 21 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows forest reserve boundary and indicates location of the 38º30' parallel. In lower left margin, "35º30' West from Washington." "Salt Lake Meridian and Base."
Holdings: LC; NA

Beaver National Forest, Utah: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated April 25, 1907.
Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1907.
1907. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 51 x 38 cm., folded to 33 x 21 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows national forest boundary and lands "Added from Public Lands." Indicates location of the 38º30 parallel and in lower left margin, "Longitude 35º30' West from Washington." "Salt Lake Meridian and Base."
Holdings: LC; NA

Fillmore National Forest, Utah: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908].
For complete citation to Executive Order No. 826, which transferred the entire Beaver National Forest to the Fillmore National Forest, see below under Fillmore National Forest.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

Forest Atlas of the National Forest of the United States; Beaver Folio.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey; Aug. 1907.
1907. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W112º32' – W112º15'/N38º32' – N38º10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 4 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 250 feet) Also issued in a black & white edition.
Shows national forest boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, Forest Service facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams General land classification shown in color and identifies type of alienated land by letters both keyed to separate map legend sheet. Public land grid based on the Salt Lake Meridian. No graphic index to sheets on front cover. Became the southern part of the Fillmore National Forest (1908) before becoming part of the Fishlake National Forest in 1923.
Reference: 29th Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey (1907/1908), page 71
Holdings: Yale Univ.; LC; NA; NAL; Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographical Society Library
OCLC: 884714525

BOISE NATIONAL FOREST, IDAHO
1908-Present

The Boise National Forest, created from the western portion of the Sawtooth National Forest in 1908, was named for the city of Boise, the capital of the state of Idaho. Boone states (p. 43) that all Boise place names are transferred from the name given to the river by French-Canadian explorers and trappers for the great variety of trees (Fr. Bois) growing along its banks. While this might not seem a remarkable riparian feature, but sighting trees in the distance after traveling through or across the great treeless Snake River plain was a cause for excitement if not celebration for early travelers. The place name took several forms before the present day 'Boise' was fixed in 1892. Forest Supervisors Headquarters have been located in Boise, Idaho since 1908. Note that here, in an Idaho National Forest, all land additions up to 1934 have been allowed only through Acts of Congress. Idaho was one of the states where Congress had prohibited the president from adding lands to existing National Forests under the Fulton Amendment of 1907. Land eliminations are not so bound. The gross acreage of today's Boise National Forest, which includes both Forest Service and private/other government land embraces 2,950,912 acres.

In the text of the forest visitor's map of the Boise National Forest published in 1936 stated that "One of the most important functions of the Boise National Forest is to protect the watersheds of the Boise River and the South Fork of the Payette River, the waters from which are used extensively for irrigation." (panel 5) For the purposes of watershed protection, the U.S. Congress, in 1930, added almost 300,000 acres to the Boise National Forest on its southwestern corner to protect the Boise River watershed for irrigation purposes. Administrators of the federal Boise Reclamation Project convinced the Congress to add the land in order to control silting behind the Arrowrock Dam and Reservoir.

Five years later, the National Forest Reservation Commission, charged with implementing the Weeks Law, established the Arrowrock Purchase Unit in 1935 with the goal of purchasing lands along the length of Arrowrock Reservoir to protect the reservoir from erosion and silting. This purchase unit was enlarged in 1938 and again in 1947 to include the Moores Creek drainage, an important tributary to the Boise River, and the South Fork of the Payette River for erosion control and to consolidate Forest Service land holdings. As first established in 1935, the purchase unit's acreage was set at 355,673 acres of which it was proposed to focus initial purchases some 30,000 acres of private land at $3.55 per acre. Two subsequent decisions in 1938 and 1947 by the National Forest Reservation Commission increased the total area of the purchase unit to 726, 970 acres all within the boundaries of the Boise National Forest's 2,958,356 gross acreage. 107,500 acres of the were targeted to be purchased in order to fully accomplish the objectives set for Purchase Unit. By the time the Commission was discontinued in 1976, 36,834 acres of private land had been purchased over the 40 year period with an average purchase price of $3.56 per acre. The National Forest System has demonstrated over the years to be an important part of the national effort to conserve soil and land resources and promote flood control and regulation of stream flow. The Arrowrock Purchase Unit exemplifies the Commission's and the Forest Service's water conservation efforts.

The Boise National Forest along with its neighbor the Payette National Forest underwent a thorough reorganization in the spring of 1944. Essentially, the old Payette National Forest was added to the Boise National Forest to become the northern half of the Boise, while the Idaho and the Weiser National Forests were discontinued and their lands combined into a brand new Payette National Forest. Thus, four National Forests were recombined into two. The new Payette National Forest was moved north and west of its original location and the Boise National Forest had been extended to the north, nearly doubling the Boise's size to almost three million acres.

The Wilderness Act of 1964 declared that all areas then called "Wilderness" "Wild" or "Canoe" areas by the Forest Service 30 days before the passage of the law would become part of the newly established National Wilderness Preservation System. In 1964, the Boise National Forest embraced portions of both the Idaho and the Sawtooth Primitive Areas. These two primitive areas did not become charter members of the National Wilderness Preservation System in 1964. The Idaho Primitive area was set aside by the Chief of the Forest Service on April 7, 1931 under the Forest Service's Regulation L-20 with an immense area of 1,087,744 acres at establishment, increasing by 1960 to 1,232,744 acres. It covered parts of the Idaho, Salmon, Challis, and the old Payette National Forest. When the old Payette National Forest was added to the Boise National Forest in 1944, the Boise inherited the former Payette National Forest's portion of the Idaho Primitive Area. The Sawtooth Primitive Area was also created under Regulation L-20 in 1937 on parts of the Boise, Sawtooth and Challis National Forests embracing an area of 216, 383 acres. It is interesting to note that these two areas appeared on maps of the Boise National Forest as being "Wilderness Areas," but since the late 1950s, the Forest Service returned to their proper designation of "Primitive Area." The Sawtooth became part of the National Wilderness Preservation System in 1972 and under the same law, the Sawtooth National Recreation Area was designated on about 754,000 acres of the Boise, Challis, and Sawtooth National Forests. The Idaho Primitive Area became part of the River of No Return Wilderness in 1980 by an Act of Congress. In 1984, Congress changed the name of this wilderness area to the Frank Church – River of No Return Wilderness to honor Idaho's popular senator and conservationist. The Middle Fork of the Salmon River was one of the very first rivers added to the Wild and Scenic River System, specified by the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968.

Forest Service Chief Richard E. McArdle reported that during the 1952 fiscal year (July 1, 1951 to June 30, 1952) that 2,319 acres were released from a military withdrawal and became part of the Boise National Forest. Since this action did not employ the an executive order, public law, or public land order in its execution, it can only be mentioned here as having been completed.

One can surmise that the set of ranger district maps for the Boise National Forest, extracted and printed from the 1966 administrative map base, was originally designed to number ten maps. The map numbered D-4 has not been seen by the author and was likely projected to be a map covering the Atlanta Ranger District adjacent to the Sawtooth Primitive Area. Only nine of the ten ranger district maps have been sighted and confirmed and are described here along with a ***speculative*** citation for the Atlanta Ranger District D-4.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1908, June 26 (effective July 1, 1908)	Executive Order 857	Established National Forest from lands formerly administered by the Sawtooth National Forest on 1,147,360 gross acres.
2) 1910, December 24	*Proclamation 1113, 36 Stat. 2773	Small parcels of land eliminated totaling 9,940 acres. Area reduced to 1,137,420 gross acres. Resurvey of 1911 further reduces the total area of the Boise National Forest to 1,107,000 gross acres.
3) 1930, July 1	Public Law 71-491, 46 Stat. 841	Approximately 299,113 acres of land added to protect the watershed behind the Arrowrock Dam and Reservoir of the Boise Reclamation Project. Area enlarged to 1,407,381 gross acres.
4) 1932, September 21	Executive Order 5925	Land transferred to and from the Sawtooth National Forest along and near the South Fork, Boise River and Pine, Idaho. Area decreased to 1,357,722 gross acres.
5) 1934, May 17	Public Law 73-228, 48 Stat. 779	257,209 acres of land added. Area increased to 1,694,931 gross acres.
6) 1935, August 29	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	The Arrowrock Purchase Unit established with a gross area of 355,673 acres to acquire land along the Boise River to prevent further silting and erosion along the banks of the Arrowrock Reservoir.
7) 1938, May 25	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	The Arrowrock Purchase Unit enlarged by 110,000 acres to 465,673 gross acres, of which, 140,000 acres considered necessary to purchase (7,262 acres had already been purchased up to this time).
8) 1942, June 5	Public Law 77-582, 56 Stat. 320	900 acres added in T. 6 N., R. 5 E., Boise Meridian, to establish an experimental forest.
9) 1944, March 18 (effective April 1, 1944)	Public Land Order 217 9 Federal Register 3655	Entire first (old) Payette National Forest added upon first Payette's discontinuation.
10) 1945, November 6 (effective July 1, 1945)	Public land Order 301 10 Federal Register 14148	Approximately 30,000 acres transferred to the (Second) Payette National Forest in the West Mountains above the South Fork, Payette River. Boise National Forest comprises 2,950,613 gross acres.
11) 1947, February 7	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	The Arrowrock Purchase Unit extended by 261,297 gross acres all within the boundaries of the Boise National Forest to now include a region drained by Moores Creek and tributaries to the Payette River for erosion control and to prevent silting of irrigation works.

12) 1959, July 17	Public Law 86-92, 73 Stat. 218	Land added in T. 14 & 15 N., R. 3 E., Boise Meridian, in connection with the Cascade Reservoir reclamation project.
13) 1961, January 12	Secretary of Agriculture Order (Public Law 804, 70 Stat. 656) 26 Federal Register 627-628	Land exchanged with the Defense Dept. in the Lucky Peak Reservoir area.
14) 1961, January 12	Secretary of Agriculture Order (Public Law 270, 43 Stat. 653) 26 Federal Register 627-628	Small land parcel added in Section 20, T. 2 N., R. 8 E., Boise Meridian, authorized under the Act of June 7, 1924. Area: 2,954,146 gross acres.
15) 1964, July 2	Public Land Order 3410 29 Federal Register 9384	SW ¼ of section 15, T.6 N., R. 5 E., Boise Meridian (160 acres) added under Public Law 87-524 (76 Stat. 140) that permitted the addition of lands acquired under section 8 of the Taylor Grazing Act (48 Stat. 1272).
16) 1968, March 26 (effective April 4, 1968)	Federal Register Notice 33 Federal Register 5375	4,370 acres, acquired or withdrawn earlier by the Bureau of Reclamation for the Anderson Ranch Reservoir, added.
17) 1968, October 2	Public Law 90-542, 82 Stat. 906	Middle Fork, Salmon River from its origin to its confluence with the main Salmon River added to the Wild and Scenic River System under Forest Service administration.
18) 1969, January 27	Federal Register Notice 34 Federal Register 1567	49 acres in T. 1 N., R. 8 E., secs. 15 & 16 (Anderson Ranch Reservoir lands) added. Area: 2,958,336 gross acres.
19) 1972, August 22,	Public Law 92-400, 86 Stat. 612	Sawtooth National Recreation Area Established on the Sawtooth, Boise, and Challis National Forests. Sawtooth Wilderness established, superseding the Sawtooth Primitive Area designated by the Forest Service in 1937.
20) 1980, July 23	Public Law 96-312, 94 Stat. 948	"Central Idaho Wilderness Act of 1980" establishes River of No Return Wilderness, on 2,336,757 acres, superseding the Idaho Primitive Area, established in 1931, and the Salmon River Breaks Primitive Area established in 1963 from a part of the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness, itself established in 1936. Also adds the "Magruder Corridor," 105,600 acres to the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness, and designates a 125 mile section of the Salmon River as part of the Wild and Scenic River System under the Forest Service.
21) 1984, March 14	Public Law 98-231, 98 Stat. 60	River of No Return Wilderness name changed to Frank Church – River of No Return Wilderness.
22) 2000, November 9	Public Law 106-493 114 Stat. 2213	Public Law 86-92 of July 17, 1959 adding lands to the Boise and Payette National Forests amended to provide for the equal exchange of lands around Cascade Reservoir.

*Map/diagram accompanies text to this proclamation in *U.S. Statutes at Large.*

MAPS AND DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Boise National Forest, Idaho: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1908. [Executive Order] No. 857.
1908. Scale, ca. 1:316,800. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.
54 x 29 cm., folded to 29 x 20 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows the boundaries of the newly created Boise National Forest from lands formerly administered by the Sawtooth

National Forest (Proclamation of Nov. 6, 1906), locates the course of the South Fork Boise River and indicates where national forest and watershed boundaries coincide. "Boise Meridian and Base." "Area-1,147,360 Acr."
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; NA
OCLC: 41591093

Boise National Forest, Idaho: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated Dec. 24, 1910.
U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1910. [Proclamation] No. 1113.
1910. Scale, ca. 1:190,000. W116º00' – W114º50'/N44º25' – N43º20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 54 x 54 cm., folded to 33 x 21 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.
Shows national forest boundaries, [drainage] "Divide forming National Forest boundary," land "Eliminations." Map also shows settlements, roads, trails, lakes, and drainage features. Includes three inset maps showing land eliminations in greater detail. "Boise Principal Meridian."
Holdings: LC; NA

Sawtooth National Forest, Idaho, 1932: Map referred to in Executive Order dated Sept. 21, 1932.
For complete citation see below under Sawtooth National Forest (Executive Order No. 5925).

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

See **Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Sawtooth Folio** (1907) below for coverage of the Boise National Forest in folio format.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Boise National Forest, Idaho 1917. (Forest Visitors map) **See Figure 10**
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1917. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W116º10' – W114º50'/N44º22' – N43º20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 67 x 63 cm., folded to 21 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
"Waters stocked with fish" shown in green (lakes and streams); "Region[s] of special scenic interest and recreation," state game refuge boundaries, automobile roads, "Mountain Climbing,- points affording a fine view," "Areas of Geological interest," and, as indicated by letters, shows locations of stores, hotels, post offices, and ranches. Also shows national forest boundaries, towns and settlements, other roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers lakes and streams. "Boise Principal Meridian."
Descriptive text on verso. Panel title: *Map of Boise National Forest, Directions to Campers and Travelers.* No panel illustrations.
Holdings: NA

Boise National Forest, Idaho, 1923. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, August, 1923 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.S. Meekham and C.B. Noyes; traced by S.L. Acker. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1923. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W116º15' – W114º50'/N44º25' – N43º20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 100 x 100 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian."
Holdings: Boise Public Library
OCLC: 41591306

Boise National Forest, Idaho, 1925. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, Aug. 1923 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.S. Meekham and C.B. Noyes; traced by S.L. Acker; revised 1925. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1925. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W116º10' – W114º50'/N44º25' – N43º20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 107 x 101 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Main automobile highways shown in red. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian."
Holdings: NA

Boise National Forest, Idaho, 1925. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, August, 1923 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.S. Meekham and C.B. Noyes; traced by S.L. Acker; revised 1925. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1925. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W116º15' – W114º50'/N44º25' – N43º20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 54 x 50 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Main automobile highways shown in red. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian."
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; LC: NAL; NA
OCLC: 41590723

Boise National Forest, Idaho, 1929. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Ogden, 1928, 1929 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by A.L. Anderson and G.L. Nichols; traced by G.L. Nichols, 1928-1929. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1929. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W116°15' – W 114°45'/N44°25' – N43°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 106 x 107 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows National Forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian."
Holdings: LC

Boise National Forest, Idaho, 1929. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Ogden, 1928, 1929 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by A.L. Anderson and G.L. Nichols; traced by G.L. Nichols, 1928-1929. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1929. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W116°15' – W 114°45'/N44°25' – N43°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 55 x 53 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows "Administrative" forest boundaries (different from proclaimed boundaries) and main motor highways in red. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, rails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes and streams. "Boise Meridian."
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; NAL; NA
OCLC: 41590848

Boise National Forest, Idaho, 1929. (Forest Visitors map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Ogden, 1928, 1929 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by A.L. Anderson and G.L. Nichols; traced by G.L. Nichols, 1928-1929. The Columbia Planograph Co., Washington, D.C.
1930. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W116°15' – W 114°45'/N44°25' – N43°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 55 x 54 cm., folded to 21 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows "Administrative" forest boundaries (different from proclaimed boundaries) and main motor highways in red. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes and streams. "Boise Meridian."
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration: captioned, black & white photograph, "The mountain road winds on" depicting a road through the forest. Title panel also has, "U.S. Government Printing Office: 1930.
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 423 (March 1930), page 677.
Holdings: San Diego Public Library; Colorado State Univ.; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Michigan; Univ. of Washington; NA
OCLC: 45479374

Boise National Forest, Idaho, 1933. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1928 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by A.L. Anderson; traced by G.L. Nichols, 1928-29; revised by M.W. Bird, 1933. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1933. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W116°15' – W 114°45'/N44°25' – N43°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 58 x 55 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian."
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; Univ. of Illinois; Syracuse Univ.
OCLC: 41590894

Boise National Forest, Idaho, 1934. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1928 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by A.L. Anderson; traced by G.L. Nichols, 1928-29; revised by M.W. Bird, 1933. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1934. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W116°15' – W 114°45'/N44°25' – N43°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 58 x 55 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Main motor highways and federal route numbers shown in red. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian."
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; Boise Public Library; Univ. of Chicago; Boston Public Library; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 45478716

Boise National Forest, Idaho, 1935. (Forest Visitors map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
[1936] Scale, ca. 1:500,000 W116º15' – W114º45'/N44º30' – N43º15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 30 x 29 cm., on sheet, 33 x 44 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes typescript descriptive text in the left margin of the sheet. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian.
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 501 (September 1936), page 1012.
Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Montana; NA
OCLC: 52481822

Boise National Forest, Idaho, 1936. (Forest Visitors map) **See Figure 14**
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Ogden, 1928 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by A.L. Anderson; traced by G.L. Nichols, 1928-1929; revised by M.W. Bird, 1933. The Columbia Planograph Co., Washington, D.C.
1936. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W116°15' – W 114°45'/N44°25' – N43°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 57 x 53 cm., folded to 21 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Main motor highways shown in red. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian."
Text, black & white illustrations, and road mileage table on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, captioned, "Grandjean Peak from Sacajawea Hot Springs." Title panel has, "United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Intermountain District, Issued 1936" and "U.S. Government Printing Office, MF-8, R.4."
Holdings: Colorado State Univ.; Louisiana State Univ.; Harvard Univ., Botany Libraries; Univ. of Washington; NA; NAL
OCLC: 71203807

Boise National Forest, Idaho, 1939. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah, 1938 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by C. Spaun; traced 1939 by C. Spaun.
1939. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W116º15' – W114º55'/N44º23' – N43º10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 116 x 98 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Administrative national forest boundaries (not indicated on the legend), main motor highway and federal highway numbers shown in red. Also shows national forest, military reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian."
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; LC; NA
OCLC: 41589307

Boise National Forest, Idaho, 1945. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1944, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by Calvin Spaun; traced 1945 by Calvin Spaun.
1945. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W116º20' – W114º40'/N45º00' – N43º15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 84 x 58 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, wilderness area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian." This map and those that follow show the addition of the first (old) Payette National Forest in 1944 to the north that nearly doubled the size of the Boise National Forest.
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Los Angeles; Idaho State Historical Society; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Oregon; Univ. of Utah; Univ. of Washington; LC; NAL; NA

OCLC: 24787029

Boise National Forest, Idaho, 1946. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1944, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by Calvin Spaun; traced 1945 by Calvin Spaun.
1946. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W116º20' – W114º40'/N45º00' – N43º15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 2 maps, 102 x 119 and 103 x 119 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Map printed in two sheets, a northern half and southern half, although sheets are not so identified. When placed together, the map measures 205 x 119 cm. Main roads and compass roses centered on forest lookout stations shown in red. Also shows national forest, wilderness area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian."
Holdings (color): NA (southern sheet only; (Black & white): LC (both sheets)

Boise National Forest, Idaho, 1950. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1944, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by Calvin Spaun; traced 1945 by Calvin Spaun; revised 1950 by C. Spaun. Agriculture – Ogden.
1950. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W116º20' – W114º40'/N45º00' – N43º15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 85 x 60 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition without green forest layer.
Lands of the Boise National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, wilderness area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian."
Holdings (Color): Univ. of California, Berkeley; Colorado School of Mines; LC; NA; NAL; (Black & white): Colorado School of Mines; Brigham Young Univ.; LC
OCLC (Color): 56992653; (Black & White): 365162328

Boise National Forest, Idaho, 1956*. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1944, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by Calvin Spaun; traced 1945 by Calvin Spaun; revised 1950 by C. Spaun. Agriculture – Ogden.
*1956 *(Reprint of 1950 edition). Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W116º20' – W114º40'/N45º00' – N43º15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 74 x 62 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Boise National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, wilderness area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Forest Service Map Class E." "Boise Meridian."
Holdings: NA
OCLC: 10798545

Recreation Map, Boise National Forest, Idaho, 1959.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Intermountain Region; A.G.S.
1959. Scale, ca. 1:443,520. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 48 x 34 cm., folded to 25 x 12 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows main highways, good motor roads, federal and state highway numbers, mileages between points, Forest Service administrative facilities, wilderness area boundaries, and recreation site information (camp grounds, special interest areas, etc.) in red. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, poor motor roads, main trails, selected buildings, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian.
Typescript text and illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Boise National Forest.* No panel illustration.
Holdings: Washington State Univ.; LC
OCLC: 10718009

Boise National Forest, Idaho, 1960*. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1944, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by Calvin Spaun; traced 1945 by Calvin Spaun; revised 1950 by C. Spaun. Agriculture – Ogden.
*1960 *Reprint of 1950 edition. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W116º20' – W114º40'/N45º00' – N43º15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 81 x 56 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Boise National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, wilderness area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian."
Holdings; NA

Boise National Forest, Idaho, 1962. (Forest Visitors map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah, 1962.
1962. Scale, ca. 1:316.000. W116º16' – W114º45'/N44º50' – N43º14'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color 60 x 48 cm., folded to 26 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Map reprinted in 1964 with, "DPSU / June 64/2000." Reprinted 1975 with, "*GPO: 1975-679-284."
Lands of the Boise National Forest shown in green; paved roads, county lines, and improved recreation areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and primitive area boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, road and trail numbers, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes "Key Map" of Idaho highlighting the location of the Boise National Forest in relation to major towns and highways and table of "Recreation Sites." "Forest Service Map Class E." "Boise Meridian."
Text and illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Boise National Forest*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned view of a rushing mountain river.
Holdings: Florida State Univ.; Idaho State Historical Society; Twin Falls (Idaho) Public Library; Southern Methodist Univ.; Univ. of Utah; Utah State Univ.; LC; NAL
OCLC: 41589052

Boise National Forest, Idaho, 1966. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah, 1966, from U.S. Forest Service planimetric maps, U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles, and U.S. Army Map Service topographic maps.
1966. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W116º20' – W114º50'/N45º00' – N43º14'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 166 x 110 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Boise National Forest shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road and trail numbers, and built up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, primitive area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sits. Includes "Source Diagram" and "Key Map" of Idaho highlighting the location of the Boise National Forest in relation to the state's major cities and highways. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Boise Meridian."
Holdings: Univ. of Idaho; Idaho State Historical Society; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Michigan; Western Michigan Univ.; Cornell Univ.; Utah State Univ.; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA
OCLC: 5412914

Atlanta Ranger District, D-4, Boise National Forest, Idaho, 1966. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
1966. Scale, ca. 1:175,000. W115º25' – W114º55'/N44º05' – N43º30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 54 x 40 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows ranger district, national forest, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities, and alienated lands. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Boise Meridian."
Holdings: surmise, this map has not been seen/confirmed

Bear Valley Ranger District, D-8, Boise National Forest, Idaho, 1966. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
1966. Scale, ca. 1:175,000. W115º45' – W114º50'/N44º35' – N44º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 40 x 54 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows ranger district, national forest, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities, and alienated lands. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Boise Meridian."
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society
OCLC: 41590510

Cascade Ranger District, D-9, Boise National Forest, Idaho, 1966. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
1966. Scale, ca. 1:175,000. W116º15' – W115º30'/N45º00' – N44º20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 54 x 40 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows ranger district, national forest, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities, and alienated lands. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Boise Meridian."
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society
OCLC: 41590536

Cottonwood Ranger District, D-2, Boise National Forest, Idaho, 1966. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
1966. Scale, ca. 1:175,000. W116º15' – W115º20'/N43º50' – N43º25'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 54 x 40 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows ranger district, national forest, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, recreation

sites, Forest Service administrative facilities, and alienated lands. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Boise Meridian."
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society
OCLC: 41590596

Emmett Ranger District, D-6, Boise National Forest, Idaho, 1966. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
1966. Scale, ca. 1:175,000. W116º20' – W115º55'/N44º45' – N44º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 54 x 40 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows ranger district, national forest, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities, and alienated lands. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Boise Meridian."
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society
OCLC: 41590554

Garden Valley Ranger District, D-7, Boise National Forest, Idaho, 1966. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
1966. Scale, ca. 1:175,000. W116º10' – W115º15'/N44º30' – N43º55'. Public Land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 54 x 40 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows ranger district, national forest, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities, and alienated lands. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Boise Meridian."
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society
OCLC: 41590629

Idaho City Ranger District, D-3, Boise National Forest, Idaho, 1966. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
1966. Scale, ca. 1:175,000. W116º15' – W115º20'/N44º10' – N43º35'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 40 x 54 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows ranger district, national forest, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities, and alienated lands. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Boise Meridian."
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society
OCLC: 41590580

Landmark Ranger District, D-10, Boise National Forest, Idaho, 1966. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
1966. Scale, ca. 1:175,000. W115º45' – W114º50'/N45º00' – N44º25'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 40 x 54 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows ranger district, national forest, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities, and alienated lands. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Boise Meridian."
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society
OCLC: 41590493

Lowman Ranger District, D-5, Boise National Forest, Idaho, 1966. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
1966. Scale, ca. 1:175,000. W115º45' – W114º50'/N44º21' – N43º49'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 41 x 54 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows ranger district, national forest, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities, and alienated lands. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Boise Meridian."
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society
OCLC: 41589287

Mountain Home Ranger District, D-1, Boise National Forest, Idaho, 1966. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
1966. Scale, ca. 1:175,000. W115º55' – W115º10'/N43º45' – N43º10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 40 x 54 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows ranger district, national forest, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities, and alienated lands. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Boise Meridian."
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society
OCLC: 41590612

Boise National Forest, Idaho, 1962. (Forest Visitors map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah, 1962; revised edition 1967. AFPS/Ogden, Utah.

1967. Scale, ca. 1:316.000 W116º16' – W114º45'/N44º50' – N43º14' Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color 60 x 48 cm., folded to 26 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Boise National Forest shown in green; paved roads, county lines, and improved recreation areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and primitive area boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, road and trail numbers, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes "Key Map" of Idaho highlighting the location of the Boise National Forest in relation to major towns and highways and table of "Recreation Sites." "Forest Service Map Class E." "Boise Meridian."
Text and illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Boise National Forest.* Panel illustration, uncaptioned view of a rushing mountain river.
Holdings: LC and 11 other libraries
OCLC: 5570610

BONNEVILLE NATIONAL FOREST, WYOMING
1908-1916

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1908, July 1	Executive Order 874	Established National Forest from 1,627,840 acres of the former Yellowstone National Forest, later reduced though a recalculation to 1,610,000 gross acres.
2) 1911, June 30 (effective July 1, 1911)	*Proclamation 1158, 37 Stat. 1708	577,850 acres transferred to establish the Bridger National Forest and 393,950 acres transferred to establish the Washakie National Forest. Another 24,930 acres eliminated. Acreage now stands at 613,270.
3) 1916, June 30 (effective July 1, 1916)	*Proclamation 1338, 39 Stat. 1784	Forest abolished, all lands of the Bonneville National Forest transferred to the Washakie National Forest.

*Map/diagram accompanies text of these proclamations in *U.S. Statutes at Large.*

DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Bonneville National Forest, Wyoming: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.
Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1908. [Executive Order] No. 874.
1908. Scale, ca. 1:400,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 48 x 45 cm., folded to 30 x 20 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows national forest and Indian Reservation boundaries and where national forest and watershed boundaries coincide. "Formerly part of Yellowstone National forest (Proclamation of March 2, 1907.) "6th Principal Meridian and Base."
Holdings: NA

Bonneville National Forest, Wyoming: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated June 30, 1911 and effective July 1, 1911.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1911. [Proclamation] No. 1158.
1911. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 54 x 43 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.
Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, [drainage] "Divide forming National Forest boundary" and land "Eliminations." Also shows settlements, ranches, roads, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes 2 inset maps showing land eliminations in greater detail and note, "The other eliminations from Bonneville Nat'l Forest are included on the diagrams forming parts of the Proclamations, effective July 1, 1911 for the Bridger and Washakie Nat'l Forests." "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; LC; NA
OCLC: 35814108

Washakie National Forest, Wyoming: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated June 30, 1916, effective July 1, 1916.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. [Proclamation] No. 1338.
1916. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 49 x 56 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachure and spot heights.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, lands "Transferred to Washakie National Forest (formerly Bonneville N.F.)," and lands "Transferred to Bridger National Forest"[formerly part of the Washakie National Forest]. Also shows settlements, roads, trails, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings: LC; NA; Region 2

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIOS

Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Bonneville Folio.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey; topography from U.S. Geological Survey maps; land lines from General Land Office plats; Jan., 1909.
1909. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 21 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 250 feet.)
Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, ranches, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Identifies type of alienated land within national forest boundary by letter keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. Public land grid based on the 6th Principal Meridian. Sheets 15 through 21 provide coverage for the future Washakie National Forest, established from the southern portion of the Bonneville National Forest in 1911 and administered as part of District [Region] 2; sheets 9-11, 13-15 provide coverage for the Bridger National Forest on the western slope of the Continental Divide established in 1911 and after 1919 administered by District [Region] 4; sheets 1-8, 11, 12, & 14 cover the remaining part of the Bonneville National Forest (1911-1916) or the Wind River Division, before it became part of the Washakie National Forest in 1916.
Reference: 30th Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey (1908/1909), page 87.
Holdings: NA

---- **Another edition.** "First edition Jan. 30, 1909; First correction Aug 12, 1909; Second correction May 31, 1911; Third correction Dec. 9, 1911; Fourth correction March 6, 1913; Second edition Sept. 17, 1913 . Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey. This edition consists of 11 black and white topographic maps. The folio atlas differs from the 1909 edition in that the portions of the Bonneville on the western slope of the Continental Divide have been detached and establish as the Bridger National Forest and the southern portion of the Bonneville National Forest were likewise detached and used to create the Washakie National Forest. This atlas represents the Bonneville National Forest as it existed from mid-1911 to 1916.
Holdings: NA; LC; NAL
OCLC: 884820458

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Bonneville National Forest, Wyoming. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1912. Engraved and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1912. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 100 x 69 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.
Shows national forest boundaries, [drainage] "Divide forming National Forest boundary," towns and settlements, roads, trails, rivers, lakes, and steams. Map has legend box for land "Eliminations" but none are shown. "Sixth Principal Meridian and Base." An administrative map created from the Proclamation Diagram of 1911.
Holdings: Region 2

BRIDGER NATIONAL FOREST, WYOMING (First)
1911-1923

The Bridger National Forest is named for Jim Bridger, famous mountain man, fur-trapper, explorer, and partner with Jedediah Smith, David Jackson and William Sublette in the Rocky Mountain Fur Company which flourished during the early part of the 19th century. It is entirely appropriate to name this National Forest after a mountain man as the Upper Green River Valley, surrounded by the Bridger National Forest, was the scene of several trapper rendezvous from 1826 to 1840. Other place names in the area, La Barge and Fontenelle Creeks and Sublette County testify to these trapper/explorer's early entry into this country.

The first Bridger National Forest included the area now known as the Pinedale Ranger District, or that area on the western slope of the Continental Divide, the headwaters and major upstream tributaries of the Green River. It was created from lands of the Bonneville National Forest and was, at the time it was proclaimed, administered by District 2 from Denver, Colorado. The Bridger National Forest was not transferred to District 4 until 1919 when the boundary between these two

Districts (later Regions) was placed along the Continental Divide. There was no official announcement through either a proclamation or executive order of the transfer between districts of the Bridger National Forest. In 1916, another but much smaller portion of the western slope was transferred from the Washakie National Forest (1911-1945) to the Bridger National Forest. This area added in 1916 now comprises the extreme southern portion of the Pinedale Ranger District of the Bridger-Teton National Forests. The Forest Supervisor's Headquarters for the first Bridger National Forest were centrally located to the forest in Pinedale, Wyoming until 1921 when they were transferred to Kemmerer, Wyoming, the headquarters of the Wyoming National Forest. The entire first Bridger National Forest was transferred to the Wyoming National Forest in 1923 and discontinued. In 1941 the name was revived when the Wyoming National Forest simply changed its name to the Bridger National Forest, without a change in its land base, continuing its supervisor's headquarters in Kemmerer.

After the first Bridger National Forest was absorbed by the Wyoming National Forest, the Forest Service created the Bridger Primitive Area in the Wind River Range on the western slope of the Continental Divide with 138,000 acres under the Forest Service's L-20 regulations. The area retained its primitive area designation until August of 1960 when it was reclassified as a wilderness area under Forest Service regulation U-1 and enlarged to 383,300 acres. It was one of the first areas included in the National Wilderness Preservation System under the 1964 Wilderness Act. The area was enlarged to 428,087 acres under the Wyoming Wilderness Act of 1984 and so occupies the majority of the land base of the first Bridger National Forest.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1911, June 30 (effective July 1, 1911)	*Proclamation 1164, 37 Stat. 1713	Established National Forest from 577,850 acres formerly part of the Bonneville National Forest.
2) 1916, June 30 (effective July 1, 1916)	*Proclamation 1337, 39 Stat. 1784	Approximately 140,000 acres on the western slope of the Continental Divide added from Washakie National Forest. Area now stands at 717,977 gross acres.
3) 1921, October 28	Executive Order 3569	Five land parcels totaling about 16,000 acres on the western margin of the forest ordered to be eliminated and returned to the public domain.
4) 1923, May 14	Executive Order 3842	Entire Forest of 701,971 gross acres transferred to the Wyoming National Forest to become the Bridger Division of the Wyoming National Forest.

*Map/diagram accompanies text to these proclamations in *U.S. Statutes at Large.*

DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS

Bridger National Forest (formerly part of Bonneville National Forest), Wyoming: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated June 30, 1911 and effective July 1, 1911.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1911. [Proclamation] No. 1164.
1911. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 46 x 42 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest and Indian Reservation boundaries, [drainage] "Divide forming National Forest boundary," and land "Eliminations (formerly part of Bonneville Nat. For.)" Also shows settlements, roads, trails, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes four insets showing land eliminations in greater detail. "Sixth Principal Meridian and Base." The text of this Proclamation states that the land eliminations shown on this map diagram are made from the Bonneville National Forest, by Proclamation No. 1158 dated July 1, 1911. See this Proclamation and Proclamation No. 1147 of July 1, 1911 for the Washakie National Forest in Region 2 (Rocky Mountain Region).
Holdings: LC; NA

Bridger National Forest, Wyoming: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated June 30, 1916, effective July 1, 1916.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. [Proclamation] No. 1337.
1916. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 47 x 58 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest and Indian Reservation boundaries, lands "Transferred from Washakie National Forest" [to the Bridger National Forest]. Also shows settlements, roads, trails, ranches, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal

Meridian. Land transferred lies entirely on the western slope of the Continental Divide.
Holdings: LC; NA

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIOS

Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Bonneville Folio.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey; topography from U.S. Geological Survey maps; land lines from General Land Office plats; Jan., 1909.
1909. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 21 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 250 feet).
Shows national forest Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, ranches, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Identifies type of alienated land within national forest boundary by letter keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. Public land grid based on the 6th Principal Meridian. Sheets 9-11, 13-15 provide coverage for the Bridger National Forest on the western slope of the Continental Divide established in 1911 (after this Folio was published) and administered after 1919 by District 4.
Reference: 30th Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey (1908/1909), page 87.
Holdings: NA

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Bridger National Forest, Wyoming, 1920. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Ggden [sic, i.e. Ogden], Utah, 1919 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by Ernest Lubeck; traced by Ernest Lubeck. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1920. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W110º40' – W108º48'/N43º30' – N42º38'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 54 x 70 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest and Indian Reservation boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings: Syracuse Univ.; LC; NA
OCLC: 62156575

BRIDGER NATIONAL FOREST, WYOMING (Second)
1941-Present

The Bridger National Forest was re-established not by adding lands or merging existing forests, but merely by changing the name of the Wyoming National Forest. Previous to its establishment in 1908, the Wyoming National Forest was part of the expansive 8.3 million acre Yellowstone National Forest and was located along the Wyoming-Idaho border. When the first Bridger National Forest merged with the Wyoming National Forest in 1923 to form an enlarged Wyoming National Forest, the two areas retained their former identities as the Wyoming Division in the west along the border with Idaho and the Bridger Division, on the west slope of the Continental Division. This forest made up of these two large divisions became the Bridger National Forest in 1941.

After the first Bridger National Forest was absorbed by the Wyoming National Forest, the Forest Service created the Bridger Primitive Area in the Wind River Range on the lands of the former Bridger National Forest under the Forest Service's L-20 regulations. The primitive area of hundreds of lakes and streams set amid massive granite outcroppings was located in the high country on the western slope of the Continental Divide with 138,000 acres. The area retained its primitive area designation even though it was often depicted on Forest Service maps as being a wilderness, until August of 1960 when it was reclassified as a wilderness area under Forest Service's regulation U-1 and enlarged to 383,300 acres. It was one of the first areas within the National Wilderness Preservation System under the 1964 Wilderness Act. The area was enlarged to 428,087 acres under the Wyoming Wilderness Act of 1984. The Teton Wilderness occupies one quarter of the land base of today's Bridger National Forest of 1,743,219 gross acres, of which only 8,888 acres are in ownership "other" than the Forest Service, or less than one percent.

The Bridger and the Teton National Forests administratively merged into one National Forest on July 1, 1973, however, each forest itself remains a separately proclaimed national forest. The merger brought almost 3.5 million acres and seven Ranger Districts under one Forest Supervisor with headquarters located in Jackson, Wyoming, the former headquarters of the Teton National Forest. Before the merger with the Teton National Forest, the Bridger National Forest had its supervisors Headquarters in Kemmerer, Wyoming, the former headquarters of its predecessor, the Wyoming National Forest.

Section 5002 of the "Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009" is cited as the "Craig Thomas Snake Headwaters Act of 2008," which honors the former United States Senator from Wyoming by adding segments of 13 rivers and creeks into the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. These include (1) a 7-mile segment of Bailey Creek; (2) a 22 mile segment of Blackrock Creek; (3) 76.7 miles of the Buffalo Fork of the Snake River; (4) 19 miles of Crystal Creek; (5) 21.5 miles of Granite Creek; (6) 58.8 miles of the Gros Ventre River; (7) 10 miles of the Hoback River; (8) 17 miles of the Lewis River; (9) 33.5 miles of Pacific Creek; (10) 8 miles of Shoal Creek; (11) 90.8 miles of the Snake River itself; (12) 16.2 mile segment of Willow Creek, and (13) a 7 mile segment of Wolf Creek.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1941, March 10	Executive Order 8709 6 Federal Register 1400	Re-established the Bridger National Forest by changing the name of the Wyoming National Forest to the Bridger National Forest without change in boundary. Area at reestablishment: 1,710,222 gross acres.
2) 1961, June 26	Public Land Order 2415 26 Federal Register 5925-26	1,608 acres added from the Targhee National Forest in T. 36 N., R. 119 W. and T. 37 N., R. 118 W., Sixth Principal Meridian.
3) 1962, February 16	Public Land Order 2615 27 Federal Register 1760	320 acres eliminated: South Half, Section 27, T. 34 N., R. 108 W., Sixth Principal Meridian. Area patented under the Stock Raising Homestead Act.
4) 1964, September 3	Public Law 88-577, 78 Stat. 890	The Bridger Wilderness Area on the Bridger National Forest made part of the National Wilderness Preservation System under the terms of the "Wilderness Act of 1964." Area first established by the Forest Service in 1931 as the Bridger Primitive Area on the Wyoming National Forest.
5) 1984, October 30	Public Law 98-550, 98 Stat. 2807	"Wyoming Wilderness Act of 1984" expands the existing Bridger Wilderness Area by adding a combined total of approximately 36,000 acres in the vicinity of Silver Creek and Newfork Lake.
6) 2009, March 30	Public Law 111-11 123 Stat. 1147	"Craig Thomas Snake Headwaters Legacy Act of 2008" designates 13 segments of Snake River headwater streams as parts of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

~~Wyoming~~ [Bridger] National Forest, Wyoming, 1940. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, 1929-30 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by H.M. Shank, C.J. Truscott and Nichols; traced 1930 by G.L. Nichols; revised 1940 by P.S. Bieler. Engineer Reproduction Plant, The Army War College, Washington, D.C. 14884 1939.
1939. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W111º00' – W108º50'/N43º30' – N41º45'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 82 x 77 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian." Map has the name "Bridger" applied to the map with a rubber stamp. "Wyoming National Forest" is printed.
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Utah; Brigham Young Univ.
OCLC: 22190171

Bridger National Forest, Bridger Division, Wyoming, 1946. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1929, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by H.M. Shank & C.J. Truscott; traced 1929 by G.L. Nichols; revised 1936 by M.H. Lewis; revised 1940 by P.S. Bieler; revised 1946 by M.W. Bird.
1946. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W110º20' – W108º50'/N43º30' – N42º28'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 64 x 53 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, wilderness, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads,

trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Los Angeles; Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Kansas; Univ. of Michigan; Detroit Public Library; Univ. of Utah; Univ. of Washington; Univ. of Wyoming; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 7013150

Bridger National Forest, Wyoming Division, Wyoming, 1946. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1945, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by P. Bieler and A. Saunders; traced 1946 by A. Saunders and C. Spaun.
1946. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W111º02' – W110º00'/N43º32' – N41º45'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 86 x 43 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Wyoming; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 44947484

Recreation Map, Bridger National Forest, Wyoming, 1951.
Compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah; traced by P.S. Bieler.
1951. Scale, ca. 506,880. No geographic coordinates. Public Land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 43 x 40 cm., folded to 22 x 12 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Roads, road numbers, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, wilderness boundaries, and recreation site information shown in red. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Sixth Principal Meridian. Map identifies the Washakie National Forest on the eastern slope of the Wind River Range. The Washakie had been abolished in 1945 and all its lands transferred to the Shoshone National Forest, six years before this map was published.
Typescript text and drawing on verso. Panel title: *Bridger National Forest.* No panel illustration. Title panel has, "U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Intermountain Region."
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Montana; LC
OCLC: 45280537

Bridger National Forest, Bridger Division, Wyoming, 1954*. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1929, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by H.M. Shank & C.J. Truscott; traced 1929 by G.L. Nichols; revised 1936 by M.H. Lewis; revised 1940 by P.S. Bieler; revised 1946 by M.W. Bird.
*1954 (*Reprint of 1946 edition with ownership overlay added). Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W110º20' – W108º50'/N43º30' – N42º28'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 64 x 53 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black and white edition.
Lands of the Bridger Division of the Bridger National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, wilderness, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes "Key Map" of the region highlighting the location of the Bridger Division. "Forest Service Map Class E." "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings (color): Univ. of California, Berkeley; Brigham Young Univ.; NA
OCLC (color): 367555097

Bridger National Forest, Wyoming Division, Wyoming, 1954*. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1945, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by P. Bieler and A. Saunders; traced 1946 by A. Saunders and C. Spaun.
*1954 (*Reprint of 1946 edition with ownership overlay added). Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W111º02' – W110º00'/N43º32' – N41º45'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 85 x 42 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black and white edition
Lands of the Wyoming Division of the Bridger National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes "Key Map" of the region highlighting the location of the Wyoming Division. "Forest Service Map Class E." "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings (black & white): Washington State Univ.; (Color): Brigham Young Univ.; NA
OCLC (color): 367554507 (black & white): 58919410

Recreation Map, Bridger National Forest, Wyoming, 1958.
Compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah; traced by P.S. Bieler.
1958. Scale, ca. 1:506,880. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 43 x 40 cm., folded to 21 x 12 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Roads, road numbers, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, camp grounds and other recreation site information,

and wilderness area boundaries shown in red. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Sixth Principal Meridian.
Text on verso. Panel title: *Bridger National Forest.* No panel illustration. Title panel has, "U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Intermountain Region."
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Utah State Univ.; LC
OCLC: 10718004

Bridger National Forest, Bridger Division, Wyoming, 1960. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1929, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by H.M. Shank & C.J. Truscott; traced 1929 by G.L. Nichols; revised 1936 by M.H. Lewis; revised 1940 by P.S. Bieler; revised 1946 by M.W. Bird. "Reprint of 1946 edition with ownership overlay added."
1960. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W110º20' – W108º50'/N43º30' – N42º28'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 64 x 53 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, wilderness, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes "Key Map." "Forest Service Map Class E." "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings: Washington State Univ.
OCLC: 58920389

Recreation Map, Bridger National Forest, Wyoming, 1961. See Figure 19
Compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah; revised 1961 by W.C. Anderton; traced by P.S. Bieler.
1961. Scale, ca. 1:450,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 49 x 45 cm., on sheet, 51 x 66 cm., folded to 26 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Roads, road numbers, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, wilderness area boundaries, campgrounds and other recreation site information shown in red. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes "Vicinity Map" of the Intermountain Region showing the location of the Bridger National Forest and table of recreation sites. Public land grid based on the Wind River and the Sixth Principal Meridian. Blue replaces black on map.
Text and blue & white illustrations and drawings on verso. Panel title: *Bridger National Forest, Wyoming.* Panel illustration, uncaptioned, Green River Lakes in dramatic mountain setting below Square Top Mountain. Title panel has, "U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Intermountain Region."
Holdings: LC and 10 other libraries
OCLC: 32810226

Bridger National Forest, Bridger Division, Wyoming, 1964. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah, 1964, from U.S. Forest Service planimetric maps, U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles, and U.S. Army Map Service topographic maps.
1964. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W110º15' – W108º55'/N43º30' – N42º30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 98 x 100 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Bridger National Forest shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road and trail numbers, and public land grid shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, wilderness, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes "Source Diagram" and "Key Map" showing the location of the Bridger Division in its regional setting. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Wind River and Sixth Principal Meridians."
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Colorado, Denver; Idaho State Historical Society; LC; NA
OCLC: 12842475

Bridger-Teton National Forest (Bridger Division – East Half), Wyoming, 1964. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah, 1964, from U.S. Forest Service planimetric maps, U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles, and U.S. Army Map Service topographic maps.
1964. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W110º15' – W108º55'/N43º30' – N42º30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 98 x 100 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Bridger National Forest shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road and trail numbers, and public land grid shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, wilderness, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes "Source Diagram" and "Key Map" showing the location of the Bridger Division in its regional setting. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Wind River and Sixth Principal Meridians." Same map as the 1964 Bridger Division above. "East Half" refers to the fact that the Bridger Division is the eastern half of the Bridger National Forest; the western half of the Bridger National Forest is the Wyoming Division.
Holdings: LC and 10 other libraries
OCLC: 5412899

Bridger National Forest, (Wyoming Division), Wyoming, 1966. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah, 1966, from U.S. Forest Service planimetric maps, U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles, and U.S. Army Map Service topographic maps.
1966. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W111º02' – W110º00'/N43º20' – N42º08'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 132 x 75 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition.
Lands of the Bridger National Forest shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road and trail numbers, and public land grid shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, primitive area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes "Source Diagram" and "Key Map" showing the location of the Wyoming Division in its regional setting. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Idaho State Historical Society; Univ. of Kansas; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Wyoming; LC
OCLC: 5412900

Bridger-Teton National Forest, Kemmerer, Greys River and Big Piney Ranger Districts (Bridger Division –West Half), Wyoming, 1966. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah, 1966, from U.S. Forest Service planimetric maps, U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles, and U.S. Army Map Service topographic maps.
1966. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W111º02' – W110º00'/N43º20' – N42º08'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 132 x 75 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Map reprinted in 1981 with "*U.S. Government Printing Office 1981 – 781-814.
Lands of the Bridger National Forest shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road and trail numbers, and public land grid shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows National Forest, primitive area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes "Source Diagram" and "Key Map" showing the location of the Wyoming Division in its regional setting. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Sixth Principal Meridian." Same map as the 1966 Wyoming Division as listed above. Now that the Bridger-Teton National Forests have merged administratively, the entire Bridger National Forest has become the "Bridger Division" and no longer refers to only the area of the forest immediately against the west slope of the Continental Divide. Thus the former Wyoming Division has become the western half of the Bridger Division.
Holdings: LC and 74 other libraries
OCLC: 19627962

Bridger National Forest, Wyoming, 1968. (Forest Visitors map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah 1967; map content is current as of June 1968. AFPS/Ogden, Utah/67-2128.
1968. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W111°02' – W108°55'/N43°30' – N42°08'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 71 x 76 cm., folded to 24 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Map reprinted in 1979 with, "*U.S. Government Printing Office: 1979-679-619.23.7.403 Reprint 1979," and with the inside title, Bridger-Teton National Forest (Bridger Division), Wyoming, 1968. (OCLC: 22044259)
Map shows the Bridger Division (Bridger National Forest) of the Bridger-Teton National Forest in dark green; adjacent national forest lands (Teton & Shoshone National Forests) in lighter green; wilderness boundaries, recreation and ski areas, paved and all weather roads and road numbers, and trails shown in red; rivers, lakes and streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and Urban areas. Includes "Key Map" and index to recreation sites. "Wind River and Sixth Principal Meridians." "Forest Service Map Class C."
Text and brown, black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Bridger National Forest.* Panel illustrations, uncaptioned drawing of a mounted mountain man (Jim Bridger?) and on the back panel, captioned photograph, "Green River Lakes."
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 897 (October 1969), page 48.
Holdings: NA; LC and 22 other libraries
OCLC: 5496569

Bridger-Teton National Forest (Bridger Division), Wyoming, 1968. (Forest Visitors map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah 1967; map content is current as of June 1968.
1968. Scale, ca. 1:6,336,000. W111°02' – W108°55'/N43°30' – N42°08'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 26 x 30 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Map shows the Bridger Division (Bridger National Forest) of the Bridger-Teton National Forest in green; wilderness

boundaries, recreation and ski areas, paved and all weather roads and road numbers, and trails shown in red; rivers, lakes and streams shown in blue. Also shows, national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and Urban areas. Includes "Key Map." "Wind River and Sixth Principal Meridians." "Forest Service Map Class C."
"Recreation Site Information Sheet" being a directory to recreation sites on verso.
Holdings: NA

Bridger-Teton National Forest (Teton Division), Wyoming, 1966. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah, 1966, from U.S. Forest Service planimetric maps, U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles, and U.S. Army Map Service topographic maps; land status revised 1973.
1973. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W111º02' – W109º40'/N44º20' – N42º58'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 130 x 97 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Map reprinted in 1983.
Lands of the Bridger-Teton National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, national park, wilderness, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, road numbers, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, recreation sites, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes "Key Map" and "Source Diagram. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Connecticut; Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Michigan; Cornell Univ.; Texas Tech; Univ. of Wyoming; LC
OCLC: 5412898

Bridger-Teton National Forest (Buffalo, Gros Ventre and Hoback Ranger Districts), Wyoming, 1973. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah, 1973, from U.S. Forest Service primary base series quadrangles and U.S. Forest Service secondary maps; land status revised 1973.
1973. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W111º02' – W109º40'/N44º18' – N42º55'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 127 x 94 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Map reprinted in 1983, *U.S. Government Printing Office: 1983-678-573.
Land of the Bridger-Teton National Forest shown in dark green; adjacent national forest lands shown in lime green; national park land shown in yellow; National Elk Refuge and John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Memorial Parkway shown in orange; rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, and trail numbers shown in red. Also shows national forest, national park, wilderness, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, road numbers, Forest Service administrative facilities, recreation sites, and other structures, recreation sites. Includes table of "Recreation site information," "Key Map," and "Index to topographic maps." "Forest Service Map Class C." "Sixth Principal Meridian." Verso of map is blank, but does have recreation information and an image of Woodsy Owl, this administrative map also served as a forest visitor map.
Holdings: LC and 14 other libraries
OCLC: 12391535

Bridger-Teton National Forest, Jackson, Wyoming. (Forest Visitors map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Intermountain Region.
1973. Scale, ca. 1:633,600. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 2 maps on one sheet, 28 x 33 cm. & 28 x 23 cm., folded to 14 x 9 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Map reprinted in 1980 with *U.S. Government Printing Office 1980 679-370,
Small brown pamphlet-style map. Includes facilities table, text, vicinity map, and an enlargement of Fremont Lake Area at 1:320,000-scale. Shows roads, ranger stations, recreation sites, points of interest, wilderness areas, lands of the Bridger-Teton National Forest and adjacent national forest lands. Title from the pamphlet's panel. Teton Division (northern section) – Bridger Division (southern section)
Holdings: California State Univ., Fresno; Univ. of Central Oklahoma
OCLC: 12308273

Bridger-Teton National Forest, Kemmerer, Greys River and Big Piney Ranger Districts (Bridger Division –West Half, Wyoming, 1966. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in Regional Office, Ogden, Utah, 1966, from U.S. Forest Service planimetric maps, U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles, and U.S. Army Map Service topographic maps; National Forest name changed in 1973 and map reprinted 1974.
1974. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W111º02' – W110º00'/N43º20' – N42º08'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 132 x 75 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Map reprinted 1981: *U.S. Government Printing Office 1981 – 781-814.
Lands of the Bridger-Teton National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, recreation

sites and road numbers. Includes "Key Map" showing the regional setting of the Bridger-Teton National Forest and "Source Diagram." "Forest Service Map Class C." "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Connecticut; Florida State Univ.; Northern Illinois Univ.; Univ. of Kansas; Univ. of Central Oklahoma; Univ. of Wisconsin, Green Bay; Univ. of Wyoming; LC
OCLC: 7952655

CACHE NATIONAL FOREST, UTAH – IDAHO
1908-Present

The Cache National Forest derives its name from the Cache Valley an agricultural valley in northern Utah and extending into southern Idaho, bounded by the Bear River Mountains on the east, the Bannock and Wellsville Ranges on the west, and the Wasatch Mountains on the south. This valley was first known as Willow Valley, but as mountain men began to cache their furs and trapping gear in the valley, the name was changed by common usage to Cache Valley (Van Cott, p. 61) & (Boone, p. 60). The central portion of the Cache National Forest, the Bear Range, was reserved by President Theodore Roosevelt in 1903 at the request of the residents of Cache and Rich Counties in Utah. The forest reserve was needed for the purpose of controlling grazing by sheep and cattle. Watersheds in the Bear River Range had been so heavily grazed that summer floods and mud-rock flows endangered the water supplies and threatened irrigation works with silting. President Roosevelt first established the Logan Forest Reserve on May 29, 1903 on 182,080 acres. The Logan Forest Reserve later merged with over 500,000 acres of public land to create the new Bear River Forest Reserve in 1906 on 683,280 acres. The Cache National Forest began as a part of the general reorganization of Forest Service lands in 1908 and at establishment, measured 533,840 acres, of which 182,000 acres originated from the Logan Forest Reserve (1903-1906).

The Cache National Forest was created from the eastern portion of the former Bear River National Forest, or the upland area of the Bear River Range between Ogden, Utah in the south and the Bear River (Soda Point Reservoir) on the north, with land in both Utah and Idaho. In 1915 all units of the Pocatello National Forest were added to the Cache National Forest. At that time, the Pocatello National Forest included the original Pocatello Forest Reserve directly south of the city of Pocatello in the northern Bannock Range, the former Port Neuf Forest Reserve in the Portneuf Range, and two units formerly part of the Bear River Forest Reserve, located in the southern Bannock Range (see Figure 26). The addition of the Pocatello National forest in 1915 greatly enlarged the geographic spread of the Cache National Forest, but in 1939 the northern two units of the former Pocatello National Forest (northern Bannock and the Portneuf Ranges) were transferred to the Caribou National Forest. Later, in 1942, the southern two units in Idaho (southern Bannock and Malad Ranges) were likewise transferred to the Caribou where they remain today. By 1942 all lands of the former Pocatello National Forest had been transferred from the Cache to the Caribou National Forest.

The transfer of the four non-contiguous units of the former Pocatello National Forest in two Executive Orders of 1939 and 1942 did not reduce the gross acreage as President Franklin Roosevelt added more land to the Cache National Forest than was subtracted. By 1925 the Cache National Forest's area increased to 833,837 gross acres from its original 1908 acreage of 533,840. Once the transfer of the former Pocatello National Forest lands in Idaho was complete and after the several large additions of land to the Cache National Forest to the south in Cache, Weber, Morgan and Box Elder County, including the entire Wellsville Mountains had been made, the Cache National Forest's gross acreage increased to 1,342,943. However, by expanding the Cache to the south and west, very little public land had been enclosed within the new boundaries. Some 45% of the Cache National Forest at this time privately held. This number has dropped somewhat since the 1940s to the present day 42%. Today the boundaries of the Cache National Forest enclose 1,218,006 acres: 700,528 acres in federal management and 517,478 acres in other ownership

In 1973 the Cache National Forest was split on the Utah/Idaho state line. The Idaho Division was adopted by the Caribou National Forest as the western part of its Montpelier Ranger District with headquarters in Pocatello. The administration of the Utah portion of the Cache National Forest was then turned over to the Wasatch National Forest headquartered in Salt Lake City, forming the present-day Logan and Ogden Ranger Districts. This information was found on the jacket of the 1976 forest visitor's map of the *Wasatch-Cache National Forest* (see below under the Wasatch National Forest). Essentially the Utah portion of the Cache National Forest merged administratively with the Wasatch National Forest creating the Wasatch-Cache National Forest in 1973, however each forest remains a separately proclaimed national forest. In contrast, the Caribou National Forest did not add "–Cache" to its name when the Cache National Forest lands in Idaho were given to the Caribou National Forest to administer. In a legal sense, the Cache National Forest has not changed boundaries, only administratively it has been broken up into a Utah portion and an Idaho portion administered by other national forests. These 1973 events were not recorded in the *Federal Register* because technically no land was actually transferred. In March of 2009 the Uinta National Forest merged its administrative responsibilities with the Wasatch-Cache National Forest to become the Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest. With the administrative merger in 2009 with the Uinta National Forest, the Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest has two Supervisor's Offices, one in Salt Lake City for the Wasatch and Cache National Forests and the other in Provo for the Uinta.

Before the administrative merger in 1973, the Forest Supervisors Headquarters for the Cache National Forest were located in Logan, Utah; after the mergers, the Wasatch National Forest's headquarters in Salt Lake City became the headquarters for the new hyphenated forest. Logan retains the status of a Ranger District Office. The supervisor's headquarters for the Caribou are located in Idaho Falls, Idaho.

The law of May 11, 1938 (Public Law 75-505, 52 Stat. 347) permitted the use of forest receipts from the Cache National Forest to purchase lands within the boundaries of the forest to minimize soil erosion and flood damage under the auspices of the National Forest Reservation Commission. As of June 30, 1975, just before the Commission was abolished, some 29,943 acres had been purchased under the 1938 law and added to the Cache National Forest. Under the act of July 24, 1956 (Public Law 84-781, 70 Stat. 632) authorizing a special appropriation to continue the land purchasing program on the Cache National Forest, an additional 15,957 acres were acquired by the Commission for a total cost of $188,343.00 or an average of $11.80 per acre by 1975.

There were no primitive areas created on the Cache National Forest under the Forest Service's L-20 regulation and no wilderness or wild areas established under the U-regulations that followed in 1939. It was not until the passage of the "Utah Wilderness Act of 1984" which set apart the 44,350-acre Mount Naomi Wilderness and the 23,850-acre Wellsville Mountain Wilderness that wilderness areas became a part of the Cache National Forest land base. These two wilderness area now embrace a surveyed area of 44,523 acres and 22,986 acres respectively.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1908, May 26 (effective July 1, 1908)	Executive Order 802	Established National Forest from lands formerly administered by the Bear River National Forest. Gross acres at establishment: 533,840.
2) 1912, January 24	*Proclamation 1176, 37 Stat. 1724	Land added and land eliminated. Gross acreage increased to 579,660.
3) 1915, April 21	Executive Order 2176	Land eliminated in Idaho and Utah in several parts of the forest.
4) 1915, April 21 (effective July 1, 1915)	Executive Order 2179	The entire Pocatello National Forest added upon the Pocatello's discontinuation. Area increased to 864,645 gross acres.
5) 1917, October 9	*Proclamation 1397, 40 Stat. 1702	Small land parcels eliminated in Idaho and Utah. Area reduced to 825,285 gross acres.
6) 1919, February 28	Public Law 65-393, 40 Stat. 1204	Land exchange for consolidation purposes authorized for areas in Utah.
7) 1920, April 27	Executive Order 3262	158 acres eliminated in Idaho in Section 7 of T. 8 S., R. 37 E., Boise Meridian. Area: 825,127 gross acres.
8) 1925, March 16	Proclamation 1736, 44 Stat. 2573	4,707 acres added T. 10 N., R. 3 E., Salt Lake Meridian. Area: 833,837 gross acres.
9) 1932, February 25	Public Law 72-43, 47 Stat. 55	19,407 acres of land in Idaho added and the Exchange Act of 1922 also made applicable to these land as described.
10) 1933, June 15	Executive Order 6172	10,114 acres added in Utah east of Logan. Area increased to 863,358 gross acres.
11) 1936, May 22	Executive Order 7378 1 Federal Register 446	187,465 acres of land added in Utah. Area enlarged to 1, 050,823 gross acres.
12) 1938, May 11	Public Law 75-505, 52 Stat. 347	Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture, with the consent of the National Forest Reservation Commission, to purchase lands within the boundaries of the Cache National Forest in Utah with forest receipts to minimize soil erosion and flood damage.
13) 1939, April 28	Proclamation 2333, 53 Stat. 2537 4 Federal Register 1763	392,686 acres of land added in Utah under the authority of the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934.

14) 1939, May 11	Executive Order 8130 4 Federal Register 2017	Pocatello and Portneuf Divisions of the Cache National Forest (being the 2 northern units of the former Pocatello National Forest) transferred to the Caribou National Forest. After the April and May boundary changes, area increased to 1,304,489 gross acres.
15) 1939, September 6	Proclamation 2356, 54 Stat. 2648 4 Federal Register 3860	43,332 acres in the Wellsville Mountains added in Utah under the authority of the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934. Area increased to 1,347,821 gross acres.
16) 1941, May 12	*Proclamation 2484, 55 Stat. 1641 6 Federal Register 2457-2458 (map of area added on page 2458)	3,720 acres added in connection with the Ogden River Reclamation Project, referred to as the "Pine View Addition." Area: 1,351,541 gross acres.
17) 1942, April 7 (effective July 1, 1942)	Executive Order 9124 7 Federal Register 2692	Malad Division of the Cache National Forest (being the 2 southern units of the former Pocatello National Forest) transferred to the Caribou National Forest. Area reduced to 1,342,943 gross acres.
18) 1956, July 24	Public Law 84-781, 70 Stat. 632	Amends Public Law 75-505 (52 Stat. 347) of May 11, 1938 by authorizing a special appropriation of $200,000 to purchase lands in the Cache National Forest to minimize soil erosion and control flooding.
19) 1963, August 19	Public Law 88-99, 77 Stat. 124	Land acquired by the Bureau of Reclamation at Pineview Reservoir added & boundary extended in Utah.
20) 1963, December 16	Public Land Order 3294 28 Federal Register 9820	690 acres added under Public Law 87-524 (76 Stat. 140) permitting the addition of lands acquired under Section 8 of the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934, (48 Stat. 1272).
21) 1965, July 26	Public Land Order 3748 30 Federal Register 9540	1,261 acres of land added in Davis, Weber, and Cache counties Utah and boundary extended. Area: 1,218,049 gross acres.
22) 1984, September 28	Public Law 98-428, 98 Stat. 1657	"Utah Wilderness Act of 1984" establishes the 44,350-acre Mount Naomi Wilderness and the 23,850-acre Wellsville Mountain Wilderness on the Cache National Forest.
23) 1996, November 12	Public Law 104-333, Sec. 304 110 Stat. 4122	"Snowbasin Land Exchange Act" authorizes a land exchange transferring 1,320 acres of the Cache National Forest to the Sun Valley Company in exchange for non-federal lands of equal value to be added to the Cache and Wasatch National Forests, all in preparation for the 2002 Winter Olympics.
24) 2002, December 19	Public Law 107-364 116 Stat. 3026	Designates 15 acres of the Cache National Forest near Huntsville, Utah as the Gunn McKay Nature Preserve.
25) 2003, October 3	Public Law 108-95 117 Stat. 1165	The boundary of the Mount Naomi Wilderness adjusted to exclude 31 acres and to include 31 other acres.
26) 2011, December 19	Public Law 112-70 125 Stat. 773	"Box Elder Utah Land Conveyance Act" transfers 31.5 acres of National Forest System lands in three parcels to the town of Mantua, Utah to be used exclusively for "public purposes." Area now stands at

1,216,778 gross acres. Private lands within national forest boundaries 515,125 acres or about 42% of total gross acreage.

*Map/diagram accompanies text to these proclamations in *U.S. Statutes at Large.*

DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Cache National Forest, Idaho and Utah: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.
Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1908. [Executive Order] No. 802.
1908. Scale, ca. 1:200,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 52 x 37 cm., folded to 31 x 19 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows national forest and state boundaries. "Formerly part of Bear River National Forest (Proclamation of May 28, 1906). "Boise Meridian and Base." "Salt Lake Meridian and Base."
Holdings: NA

Cache National Forest, Idaho and Utah: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated Jan. 24, 1912.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1912; compiled by H.S. Meekham; F.D.B. 1911. [Proclamation] No. 1176.
1912. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112º00' – W111º05'/N42º40' – N41º20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 74 x 51 cm., folded to 33 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest and state boundaries, land "Additions," and land "Eliminations." Also shows towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes 8 insets showing land status changes in greater detail. "Boise Meridian." "Salt Lake Meridian."
Holdings: LC; NA

Cache National Forest, Idaho and Utah: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated Oct. 9, 1917.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. [Proclamation] No. 1397.
1917. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 2 maps on one sheet, 78 x 67 cm., folded to 33 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
This diagram/map of 1917 shows an enlarged Cache National Forest with the addition of the lands of the Pocatello National Forest (to the Cache's northwest) on July 1, 1915. Map divided into an eastern portion (Cache National Forest before 1915) between the town of Logan, Utah and Bear Lake and a western portion (formerly the Pocatello National Forest) between Clarkston, Utah and Pocatello, Idaho. Combined, the maps show national forest, Indian Reservation, and state boundaries, lands "Previously Pocatello Nat'l Forest transferred to Cache Nat'l Forest by Ex. Order No. 2179, effective July 1, 1915," lands "Added by Act of Congress approved Feb. 18, 1911 (Public No. 390)" [former Pocatello National Forest only], lands "Eliminated by Ex. Order No. 2176, April 21, 1915," and lands "Eliminated by this Proclamation." Also shows towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes 20 insets showing land status changes in greater detail. "Boise Meridian." "Salt Lake Meridian." [Eastern portion]: W112º00' – W111º05'/N42º40' – N41º20'. [Western portion – former Pocatello National Forest]: No geographic coordinates.
Holdings: Univ. of Utah; LC; NA
OCLC: 52186962

Cache National Forest (Pine View Addition), Utah, 1941: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated May 12, 1941.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. [Proclamation No. 2484].
1941. Scale, ca. 1:31,680. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 43 x 59 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows "present forest boundary" and "new boundary" along with "lands given national forest status" surrounding the Pine View Reservoir. Includes three inset maps and locates the towns of Eden and Huntsville, Utah. National Archives map is drawn on drafting linen providing the original work for the map that appeared in the *U.S. Statutes at Large* and the *Federal Register*. Public and grid based on the Salt Lake Meridian.
Holdings: NA

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

See **Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Bear River Folio** (1908 (sheets 1, 4, 6, 7, & 9 through 12) above for coverage of the Cache National Forest in folio format as well as the **Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Pocatello Folio** for coverage of the western portion of the Cache National Forest after the Pocatello National Forest was added to the Cache in 1915.

Cache National Forest, Idaho and Utah, 1914. (Forest Visitors map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled by H.S. Meekham; F.D.B. 1911. Printed by U.S. Geological Survey.
1914. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112º00' – W111º10'/N42º50' – N41º15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 67 x 38 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
In red, shows trails, secondary roads, roads of special scenic interest, and regions of special scenic interest. In green, shows waters stocked with trout. Also shows national forest and state boundaries, towns and settlements, other roads, railroads, Forest Service ranger stations, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian, Salt Lake Meridian."
Descriptive text on verso. Panel title: *Map of Cache National Forest and Directions to Campers and Travelers.* No panel illustration. Proclamation diagram illustrating Proclamation 1176 of January 24, 1912 used as a base for this forest visitor's map of 1914.
Holdings: NAL

Cache National Forest, Idaho and Utah, 1919. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Ogden, 1917-1918, by O.C. Lockhart and Ernest Lubeck; traced by Ernest Lubeck. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1919. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112º35' – W111º05'/N42º55' – N41º12'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 82 x 61 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian, Salt Lake Meridian."
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society
OCLC: 41591119

Cache National Forest, Idaho and Utah, 1921. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Ogden, 1917-1918, by O.C. Lockhart and Ernest Lubeck; traced by Ernest Lubeck; revised 1921. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1921. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112º35' – W111º05'/N42º55' – N41º12'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 82 x 61 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian, Salt Lake Meridian."
Holdings: Univ. of Michigan
OCLC: 68802545

Cache National Forest, Idaho and Utah, 1926. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, March, 1926 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by H.S. Meekham; traced by S.L. Acker, June 1926. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1926. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W112º35' – W111º05'/N42º55' – N41º12'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 156 x 106 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Main motor highways shown in red. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise and Salt Lake Meridians."
Holdings: LC

Cache National Forest, Idaho and Utah, 1926. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, March, 1926 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by H.S. Meekham; traced by S.L. Acker, June, 1926. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1926. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112º40' – W111º00'/N42º55' – N41º10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 81 x 60 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Main motor highways shown in red. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise and Salt Lake Meridians."
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; Univ. of Illinois; Brigham Young Univ.; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 367554048

Cache National Forest, Idaho and Utah, 1932. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.M. Shank and M.H. Lewis, 1931; traced by G.L. Nichols, April, 1932. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1932. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112º35' – W111º05'/N42º55' – N41º15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 79 x 55 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Main motor highways and federal highway route numbers shown in red. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise and Salt Lake Meridians."
Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; Boston Public Library; LC; NAL; NA
OCLC: 237074407

Cache National Forest, Idaho and Utah, 1932. (Forest Visitors map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Government Printing Office: 1934.
1934. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112º35' – W111º05'/N42º55' – N41º15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 78 x 54 cm., folded to 21 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise and Salt Lake Meridians."
Text, geologic cross section, and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Cache National Forest, Utah and Idaho.* Panel illustrations, captioned, black & white photographs, (front) "Strawberry-Sharon Road in Strawberry Canyon" and (back) "Water – a primary factor in community development." Title panel has, "U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Intermountain Region."
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 470 (February 1934), page 639.
Holdings: Colorado State Univ.; Univ. of Chicago; Syracuse Univ.; Pennsylvania State Univ.; Univ. of Utah; NA; NAL
OCLC: 33886537

Cache National Forest, Idaho and Utah, 1936. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.M. Shank and M.H. Lewis, 1931; traced by G.L. Nichols, April, 1932; tracing revised by C. Spaun, 1936.
1936. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112º35' – W111º05'/N42º55' – N41º15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 81 x 54 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise and Salt Lake Meridians."
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; Univ. of Chicago; NA
OCLC: 41591141

Cache National Forest, Idaho and Utah, 1940. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.M. Shank and M.H. Lewis, 1931; traced by G.L. Nichols, April, 1932; tracing revised by C. Spaun, 1936.
1940. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112º35' – W111º05'/N42º55' – N41º15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 82 x 53 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise and Salt Lake Meridians." Essentially the same map as the 1936 administrative map except the title cartouche has been moved from the lower left to the upper left following the transfer of the Bannock Mountains and the Portneuf Range areas, Idaho in the north to the Caribou National Forest in 1939.
Holdings: Harvard College Library; NA
OCLC; 957040913

Cache National Forest, Idaho and Utah, 1941. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in Regional Office, Ogden, Utah, 1940 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys; traced in Washington Office, 1941 by L.H. Buckman and W.M. Darcy.
1941. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112º35' – W111º05'/N42º40' – N41º15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 74 x 53 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and steams. "Boise and Salt Lake Meridians."
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Los Angeles; Colorado School of Mines; Idaho State Historical Society; Univ. of Utah; Brigham Young Univ.; LC; NAL; NA

OCLC: 41588069

Cache National Forest, Utah - Idaho. (Forest Visitors booklet and map)
United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Intermountain Region, Ogden, Utah. United States Government Printing Office, Washington : 1943
1943. 20 pages. Booklet 23 x 15 cm. Descriptive text and black & white illustrations with map. Includes key map of the state of Utah on the front cover showing the location of the Cache National Forest. Panel title: *Cache National Forest.* Panel illustration, captioned, "Beautiful Logan Canyon from U.S. 89…" being a black & white photograph of the federal highway in Logan Canyon with automobiles passing the Forest Service entrance sign. Inside cover has map entitled *National Forests and Related Data*, being a map of the United States showing the National Forest system with "To date, June 30, 1942" and "USFS – WO – 1940."
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 579 (April 1943), page 405.
Holdings (Book): NA; LC and 40 other libraries
OCLC (Book): 7726528

----- **Cache National Forest, Utah - Idaho, 1941.** (Forest Visitors map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah; traced by Bieler & Francom.
1941. Scale, ca. 1:372,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 52 x 38 cm., folded into the back of booklet/folder 23 x 15 cm. Relief indicated by hachures and spot heights.
Map shows roads and road numbers, trails, picnic and campgrounds, and location of Forest Supervisor's headquarters in red. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, airfields, rivers, lakes and streams. Lands of the neighboring Caribou National Forest shown with dashed lines. "Boise-Salt Lake Meridians

Cache National Forest, Idaho and Utah, 1948. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in Regional Office, Ogden, Utah, 1940 from U.S.G.S., Bureau of Land Management, Forest Service, and other surveys; traced in Washington Office, 1941 by L.H. Buckman and W.M. Darcy; revised by A. G. Saunders, 1948.
1948. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112º35' – W111º05'/N42º35' – N41º05'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 75 x 54 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition without green forest layer.
Lands of the Cache National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, bird refuge, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise and Salt Lake Meridians."
Holdings (Color): LC; NA; (Black & white): Univ. of California, Berkeley; Idaho State Historical Society; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Kansas; LC; NA
OCLC (Black & white): 41588332

Cache National Forest, Idaho and Utah, 1953. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in Regional Office, Ogden, Utah, 1940 from U.S.G.S., Bureau of Land Management, Forest Service, and other surveys; traced and revised 1953 by C. Spaun.
1953. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112º35' – W111º05'/N42º35' – N41º05'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 78 x 47 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition.
Lands of the Cache National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Forest Service Map Class E." "Boise and Salt Lake Meridians."
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Illinois; Western Michigan Univ.; Univ. of Utah; Brigham Young Univ.; NA
OCLC: 22269923

Cache National Forest, Utah-Idaho, 1953. (Forest Visitors map) **See Figure 20**
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Agriculture – Ogden.
1953. Scale, ca. 1:650,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 32 x 23 cm., folded to 25 x 12 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Main motor highways and secondary roads, federal and state highway route numbers, main trails, Supervisor's Headquarters (Logan, Utah), and picnic and camp grounds shown in red. Also shows National Forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, airports, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes "Key Map" of the two-state region highlighting the location of the Cache National Forest in relation to the region's major cities. "Boise – Salt Lake Meridians."
Typescript text in green on verso. Panel title: *Cache National Forest.* No panel illustration.
Holdings: Western Michigan Univ.; Logan (Utah) Library; Univ. of Wyoming; LC

OCLC: 48204417

Cache National Forest, Utah and Idaho, 1962. (Forest Visitors map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah, 1962.
1962. Scale, ca. 1:316.000 W112º15' – W111º00'/N42º35' – N41º10' Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color 60 x 48 cm., folded to 26 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Cache National Forest shown in green; paved roads and improved recreation areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, road and trail numbers, and Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes "Key Map" of the regional setting, highlighting the location of the Cache National Forest in relation to major towns and highways and table of "Recreation Sites." "Forest Service Map Class E." "Boise and Salt Lake Meridians."
Text and illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Cache National Forest.* Panel illustration, uncaptioned view of a rushing mountain river. Title panel also has: "U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Intermountain Region."
Holdings: LC and 22 other libraries
OCLC: 41589071

Cache National Forest, Utah and Idaho, 1969. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah, 1969, from U.S. Forest Service planimetric maps, and U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps; map content is current as of Sept. 1969.
1969. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W112º10' – W111º00'/N42º40' – N41º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color 161 x 91 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Cache National Forest shown in dark green; adjacent national forest land shown in lime green; paved and all weather roads, road and trail numbers, and built up areas shown in red; selected state of Utah lands shown in yellow; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wildlife refuge, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites.
Includes "Source Diagram" and "Key Map" of the 3 state regional setting of the Cache National Forest highlighting the Cache in relation to the region's major highways and population centers. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Boise, Salt Lake and Sixth Principal Meridians."
Holdings: California State Univ., Fresno; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Indiana; Univ. of Michigan; Univ. of Utah; Utah State Univ.; Brigham Young Univ.; Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Library, American Geographical Society Library; LC; NA
OCLC: 5405373

Cache National Forest. (Forest Visitors map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Intermountain Region.
1973. Scale, ca. 1:380,160. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 28 x 25 cm., on sheet, 28 x 42 cm., folded to 14 x 9 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Small pamphlet style map. Forest visitor information in margin and on verso. Includes vicinity map, indexes to "Points of interest" and "Recreation site information," and map of "Ogden Valley area." Title from the pamphlet's panel.
Holdings: Univ. of Kansas; Brigham Young Univ.
OCLC: 367067532

Wasatch-Cache National Forest, Utah and Wyoming, 1976. (Administrative map)
See under Wasatch National Forest.

Wasatch-Cache National Forest, Utah and Wyoming, 1976. (Forest Visitors map)
See under Wasatch National Forest.

CARIBOU FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, IDAHO-UTAH-WYOMING
1907-Present

The Caribou National Forest, along with Caribou County, Caribou City, and the Caribou Mountains, take their names from a pioneer prospector named Jesse Fairchild, nicknamed "Cariboo Jack" because of his many tales of the Canadian Cariboo mining area in British Columbia. Cariboo Jack had taken part in the gold rush there in 1860. The basin where he discovered and mined gold was given his name, and later the national forest adopted it (Boone, p. 67). Forest Supervisors Headquarters for the Caribou National Forest were first established in Idaho Falls but were moved to Afton, Wyoming in 1910. By 1913, Montpelier, Idaho was serving as the administrative headquarters for the Caribou. With the addition of the two northern units of the former Pocatello National Forest in the Spring of 1939, the Supervisor's Headquarters were relocated to the city of Pocatello, Idaho that same year. 1942 brought the southern portion of the former Pocatello National Forest, the Malad Division of the Cache National Forest, within the boundaries of the Caribou. The Caribou National Forest merged its administrative duties and responsibilities with the Targhee National Forest to create the Caribou-Targhee National Forests

in 2000. These two forests are now administered as one unit with headquarters in Idaho Falls, Idaho, however, both retain their independent status as separately proclaimed forests. Today the combined forests administer 2,277,995 gross acres in southeastern Idaho, of which 9,740 acres are in Wyoming and 9,042 acres are in Utah. The Caribou National Forest alone measures 1,084,447 gross acres.

When the Wasatch and the Cache National Forests merged their administrative structures in 1973, the Idaho portion of the Cache National Forest was transferred to the Caribou National Forest for administration. Legally, the Idaho lands were still a part of the legally proclaimed Cache National Forest, so an actual transfer of lands did not take place.

In the administrative history below, note that every land addition to the Caribou National Forest in Idaho was made by an Act of Congress according to the terms of the 1907 law prohibiting the establishment of new national forests or adding public lands to existing national forest in several states, including Idaho.

Title III the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tennant Act of July 22, 1937 (Public Law 75-210, 50 Stat. 522) entitled "Retirement of submarginal Land" ordered the Secretary of Agriculture to develop a program of land conservation and land utilization which led to the acquisition of private lands that were not primarily suitable for agriculture. These lands were later grouped into Land Utilization Projects for each state and in 1954, transferred from the U.S. Soil Conservation Service to the Forest Service for management and disposal. The Southeastern Idaho Land Utilization Project (LU-ID-1) had been the only Land Utilization Project transferred to the Intermountain Region of the Forest Service for management. On June 20, 1960, the Secretary of Agriculture issued a notice in the *Federal Register* (25 FR 5845) designating 3,804,000 acres, or 22 former land utilization projects, as National Grasslands, giving permanent status to these public lands as part of the National Forest system. By order of the Chief of the Forest Service, dated March 16, 1961 (Volume 26, Federal Register, page 2467) the 22 National Grasslands were grouped into 19 administrative units and given locally significant names derived from topographic features, Indian nations, and historical associations. Under this order the Southeastern Idaho Land Use Project was designated the Curlew National Grassland on 47,790 acres of public land in three units in Oneida and Power Counties. Today the 74,784-acre Curlew National Grassland, of which 47,544 acres is federally owned, is managed by the Caribou National Forest to promote and demonstrate grassland agriculture and sustained-yield management of forage, fish and wildlife, water, and recreation resources.

There were no primitive areas created on the Caribou National Forest under the Forest Service's L-20 regulation and no wilderness or wild areas established under the U-regulations that followed in 1939. After the passage of the 1964 Wilderness Act which created the National Wilderness Preservation System and set in motion a wilderness inventory and study process, no areas in the Caribou National Forest were later designated wilderness areas.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1907, January 15	*Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3267	Established Forest Reserve from public lands in Idaho (733,00 acres) and in Wyoming (7,740 acres). Total area at establishment: 740,740 gross acres.
2) 1910, May 6	*Proclamation 1028, 36 Stat. 2691	Small parcels of land eliminated totaling 33,894 acres in both Idaho and Wyoming. Area reduced to 706,846 gross acres.
3) 1914, April 18	Public Law 63-87, 38 Stat. 346	Land added in Idaho's Preuss Range (Bear Lake County, Idaho). Area increased to 718,990 gross acres.
4) 1919, August 21	*Proclamation 1534, 41 Stat. 1766	Small parcels of land eliminated in both Idaho and Wyoming. Area reduced to 706,507 gross acres.
5) 1920, June 5	Public Law 66-273, 41 Stat. 1056	Land addition authorized.
6) 1920, July 17	Executive Order 3309	Public land withdrawn from entry, under authority of Public Law 66-273, pending classification and advisability of including lands within the Caribou National Forest.
7) 1920, December 9	*Proclamation 1583, 41 Stat. 1812	Land addition authorized by the Act of Congress, June 5, 1920 officially added by proclamation – Camel Hollow/Red Mountain areas in Bear Lake and Caribou Counties. Area stands at 747,461 gross acres.

8) 1921, June 10	Executive Order 3486	Lands withdrawn from entry by Executive Order 3309 (July 17, 1920) and not added to the Caribou National Forest by Proclamation 1583 of December 9, 1920, returned to the public domain, revoking Executive Order 3309 of July 17, 1920.
9) 1939, May 11	Executive Order 8130 4 Federal Register 2017	Pocatello and Portneuf Divisions of the Units of the Cache National Forest (being the 2 northern units of the former Pocatello National Forest) transferred to the Caribou National Forest. Area increased to 880,534 gross acres.
10) 1942, April 7 (effective July 1, 1942)	Executive Order 9124 7 Federal Register 2692	Malad Division of the Cache National Forest (being the 2 southern units of the former Pocatello National Forest) transferred to the Caribou National Forest. The Caribou now administers lands in Idaho, Wyoming, and Utah with an area of 1,009,929 gross acres.
11) 1948, June 16	Public Law 80-650, 62 Stat. 455	70,773 acres added to the former Malad Division in Idaho (Malad & Bannock Ranges) to promote watershed conservation. Area increased to 1,080,663 gross acres.
12) 1953, December (effective January 2, 1954)	Federal Register Notice 19 Federal Register 74-77	Lands acquired and administered by the Department of Agriculture under the Bankhead Jones Farm Tennant Act of 1937 transferred to the Forest Service for management including Southeast Idaho Land Utilization Project (LU-ID-1).
13) 1958, August 14	Public Law 85-651, 72 Stat. 607	Land added in Idaho and Wyoming in connection with the Palisades Reservoir project on the Snake River.
14) 1960, June 20	Secretary of Agriculture Order 25 Federal Register 5845	Designates certain former land use projects to be National Grasslands to be administered by the Forest Service.
15) 1961, March 16 (effective April 1, 1961)	Chief, Forest Service Order 26 Federal Register 2467	Chief Richard E. McArdle orders the grouping of the national grasslands into 18 administrative units and given locally significant names. The Southeast Idaho Land Utilization Project (LI-ID-1) named the Curlew National Grassland to be administered by the Caribou National Forest.
16) 1961, June 26	Public Land Order 2415 26 Federal Register 5925-5926	Land added from the Targhee National Forest in T. 3 S., R. 46 E., Boise Meridian.
17) 1964, July 2	Public Land Order 3410 29 Federal Register 9384	N ½ of the N. ½ section 10, T. 11 S., R. 35 E. (160 acres) added under Public Law 87-524 (76 Stat. 140) permitting the addition of lands acquired under section 8 of the Taylor Grazing Act (48 Stat. 1272). Area: 1,082,368 gross acres.

*Map/diagram accompanies text to these proclamations in *U.S. Statutes at Large.*

DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS

Caribou Forest Reserve, Idaho and Wyoming: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated January 15, 1907.
Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1906; base map in part from Public Land, War Dept. & U.S. Geological Survey.
1907. Scale, ca. 1:275,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

52 x 27 cm., folded to 33 x 21 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet).
Shows forest reserve and state boundaries, settlements, roads, railroads, trails, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes seven blank "Legend" boxes for future thematic use. Indicates the location of the 43rd parallel and in lower right margin, "34º West from Washington." "Boise Meridian and Base Line." "6th Principal Meridian."
Holdings: Colorado State Univ.; LC; NA
OCLC (book): 341597665

Caribou National Forest, Idaho and Wyoming: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated May 6, 1910.
Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1910. [Proclamation] No. 1028.
1910. Scale, ca. 1:190,000. W111º45' – N111º00'/N43º30' – N42º15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 84 x 59 cm., folded to 33 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows national forest boundary and "Former National Forest boundary" thereby indicating which lands are being eliminated from the Caribou National Forest by this Proclamation. Also shows state boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes 2 insets showing land eliminations in greater detail. "Boise Meridian and Base." 6th Principal Meridian."
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; LC; NA
OCLC: 41587725

Caribou National Forest, Idaho and Wyoming, 1919: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated August 21, 1919.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Ogden, 1916 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys; revised May, 1918; O.C.L. Dfts. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1919. Scale ca. 1:253,440. W111º40' – W110º55'/N43º30' – N42º30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 63 x 31 cm., folded to 33 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows land "Eliminations" in solid red and land "Added by Act of Congress of April 18, 1914" in a patterned red layer. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes 19 insets showing land eliminations in greater detail. Lands added in 1914 are in T. 13 – 15 S., R. 45 E. "Boise Meridian." Public land grid for adjacent areas in Wyoming based on the Sixth Principal Meridian.
This map is a standard Forest Service administrative map at 1:253,440-scale used as a base to show the land and boundary changes made by Proclamation No. 1534, and by Public Law 87 of April 18, 1914 (38 Stat. 346).
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; LC; NA
OCLC: 41587699

Caribou National Forest, Idaho and Wyoming, 1920: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated Dec. 9, 1920.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Ogden, 1916 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys; revised October 1920. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1920. Scale ca. 1:253,440. W111º40' – W110º55'/N43º30' – N42º30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 63 x 31 cm., folded to 33 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows land "Additions" in a patterned red layer. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise and Sixth Principal Meridians."
This map is a standard Forest Service administrative map at 1:253,440-scale used as a base to show the land and boundary changes made by Proclamation No. 1583, being additions found in T. 10 – 12 S., R. 46 E. mandated by an Act of Congress, June 5, 1920 (41 Stat. 1056).
Holdings: LC; NA

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIOS

Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Caribou Folio.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey; Jan., 1909.
1909. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W111º35' – N111º04'/N43º30' – N42º20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 12 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet). Also issued in a black & white edition.
Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. General land classification shown in color and identifies type of alienated land by letters both keyed to a separate map legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. "Boise Meridian." "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Reference: 30th Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey (1908/1909), page 87.
Holdings: Yale Univ.; NA; NAL; Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographical Society Library
OCLC: 884874331

---- **Another edition.** Base map [in order of importance] by H.S. Youngs, F.D. Douthitt, E.C. Sanford, A.W. Stevens, and U.S. Geological Survey, 1914 - 1915; compiled by H.S. Meekham, 1915-1916; [traced by] F.C.C., J.M.W., G.T.T. [1916]. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W111º35' – N111º00'/N43º30' – N42º15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 5 numbered sheets (sheets 1-4 & 6) in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet).
Contours shown in brown; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, and Forest Service facilities. "Boise Meridian." Public land grid for adjacent areas of Wyoming based on the Sixth Principal Meridian.
Holdings: LC

---- **Another edition.** Compiled at Washington Office, 1928-9 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys, by H.S. Meekham and S.L. Acker; traced by S.L. Acker, 1929.
[1929]. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W111º35' – N111º00'/N43º30' – N42º15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 5 numbered sheets (sheets 1-4 & 6) in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet).
Contours shown in brown; alienated land within national forest boundaries shown in pink; main highways shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, populated places, minor roads, trails, and Forest Service facilities. "Boise Meridian." Public land grid for adjacent areas of Wyoming based on the Sixth Principal Meridian.
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; LC. Idaho State Historical Society has a 9 sheet photocopied set.
OCLC: 961223186

---- **Another edition.** Grazing Atlas. Grazing classification by Mark Anderson and H.C. Hancock, 1913; base map by U.S.G.S.; compiled by H.S. Meekham, 1914; [traced by] J.M.W., G.T.T., S.L.A., and F.C.C.; approved July 1915 [signed] A.F. Potter, Associate Forester. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1915. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W111º30' – W111º10'/N43º00' – N42º15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 12 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet).
A specialized grazing atlas with its own colored legend and explanation of "Letter symbols" in the left margin of each sheet. Shows contours in brown, water features in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, ranches, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Does not have an index to map sheets, however they do conform to the sheet arrangement found in other Caribou National Forest atlases. "Boise Meridian." Public land grid for adjacent areas of Wyoming based on the Sixth Principal Meridian.
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society ; LC. LC has sheets 5, 7,8, & 9; Idaho State Historical Society has a 9 sheet photocopied set.
OCLC: 961223355

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Caribou National Forest, Idaho and Wyoming, 1921. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, April, 1921 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by H.S. Meekham; traced by C.B. Noyes. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1921. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W111º50' – W110º50'/N43º30' – N42º15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 66 x 38 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Salt Lake [sic] and Sixth Principal Meridians." Public land grid based on the Boise and Sixth Principal Meridians not on the Salt Lake Meridian.
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; LC
OCLC: 41588111

Caribou National Forest, Idaho, 1928. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Ogden, 1926 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by W. A. Wood; traced by I.A. Corn, 1927. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1928. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W111º50' – W110º50'/N43º30' – N42º15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 70 x 40 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Main motor highways shown in red. Also shows national forest, game preserve, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian." Public land grid for adjacent areas in Wyoming based on the Sixth Principal Meridian. Despite the misleading title on this map, there were no boundary changes between 1921 and 1928 affecting the Wyoming portion of the forest. In 1928 the Caribou still included land in Wyoming.
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Chicago; Boston Public Library; Univ. of Michigan; Syracuse Univ.; Univ. of Oregon; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 41588150

Caribou National Forest, Idaho, 1936. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
1936. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W111º50' – W110º45'/N43º33' – N42º10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 74 x 40 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise and Sixth Principal Meridians." In 1936 the Caribou still included land in Wyoming.
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Idaho State Historical Society; NA
OCLC: 41588185

Caribou National Forest, Idaho, Utah and Wyoming, 1940. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1939 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by C. Spaun; traced 1940 by C. Spaun.
1940. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112º30' – N110º50'/N43º40' – N41º50'. Public Land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 85 x 60 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows an enlarged Caribou National Forest with the addition of the two northern units of the former Pocatello National Forest transferred from the Cache National Forest in 1939 and indicates that the Forest Supervisor's Headquarters having been moved to Pocatello, Idaho from Montpelier, Idaho. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise, Salt Lake and Sixth Principal Meridians."
Holdings: Boise Public Library; Idaho State Historical Society; NA
OCLC: 41588260

Caribou National Forest, Idaho, Utah and Wyoming, 1946. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1939 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by C. Spaun; traced 1940 by C. Spaun; revised 1946 by A. Saunders. Army Map Service, U.S. Army, Washington, D.C. 5-46 1946.
1946. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112º30' – N110º50'/N43º40' – N41º50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 85 x 60 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows a greatly enlarged Caribou National Forest with the addition of all units of the former Pocatello National Forest transferred from the Cache National Forest in 1939 and 1942. Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise, Salt Lake and Sixth Principal Meridians."
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Idaho State Univ.; Idaho State Historical Society; Univ. of Kansas; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Oregon; Univ. of Utah; Brigham Young Univ.; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 22190207

Caribou National Forest, Idaho, Utah, Wyoming. (Forest Visitors booklet)
United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Intermountain Region, Ogden, Utah. United States Government Printing Office, Washington : 1948
1948. 17 pages. Booklet 24 x 15 cm. Descriptive text and black & white illustrations with vicinity map highlighting the location of the Caribou National Forest in its regional setting on inside fly leaf opposite page 1. Penel title: *Caribou National Forest.* Panel illustration, captioned, "Where Indians and trappers and settlers with covered wagons slowly made their way, you can now traverse the forest on good motor roads" being a photograph of a forest road through sparse trees with mountains beyond.
NOTE: This booklet in all likelihood was intended to carry the forest visitor's map of 1947 (printed 1948 described below) folded and bound between its covers. However, the covers of this booklet were not heavy enough to carry such a large map and thus both the booklet and the map were issued and distributed separately. Perhaps this booklet was originally planned to be released with the five other forest visitors booklets and maps issued together before the Second World War, but because of the necessities of war or the land transfers of 1939 and 1942, publication was postponed.
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 646 (November 1948), page 1208.
Holdings (Book): LC and 35 other libraries
OCLC (Book): 12535396

Caribou National Forest, Idaho, Utah and Wyoming, 1947. (Forest Visitors map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah; traced by A.G. Saunders. GPO: 1948 - O 795099.
1948. Scale, ca. 1:280,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 78 x 56 cm., sometimes seen folded to 20 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Main motor highways, good motor roads, passable motor roads, federal and state highway route numbers, trails, Forest Supervisor's Headquarters, winter sports areas, camp grounds, big game preserves, old historic routes (Oregon Trail, etc.) and special interest areas shown in red. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise, Salt Lake and Sixth Principal Meridians." The style and format of this map looks very similar to those found folded in the back of the forest visitor's booklets of the Cache, Challis, Idaho, and Payette National Forests of the early 1940s. Map does not have a text on the verso (see note above for the Caribou National Forest Visitors booklet).
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 646 (November 1948), page 1208.
Holdings: NA; LC and 20 other libraries
OCLC: 10727989

Caribou National Forest, Idaho, Utah and Wyoming, 1949. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1939, from U.S.G.S., Bu. Land Man. (formerly G.L.O.), Forest Service and other surveys by C. Spaun; revised 1948 by C. Spaun; traced 1949 by C. Spaun.
1949. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112º35' – W110º50'/N43º40' – N41º50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 85 x 60 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an black & white edition without green Forest Service land ownership layer.
Lands of the Caribou National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes, rivers, and streams. "Boise, Salt Lake and Sixth Principal Meridians."
Holdings (Color): Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Los Angeles; Univ. of Illinois; Harvard College Library; Western Michigan; Univ.; Univ. of Oregon; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA; (Black & white): NA; NAL
OCLC (Color): 28279043

Caribou National Forest, Idaho, Utah and Wyoming, 1956. (Forest Visitors map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah; traced by A.G. Saunders.
1956. Scale, ca. 1:450,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 51 x 37 cm., sometimes seen folded to 21 x 14 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Main motor highways, good and passable motor roads, federal and state highway route numbers, trails, Forest Supervisor's headquarters, winter sports areas, camp grounds, big game preserves, old historic routes (Oregon Trail, etc.), and special interest areas shown in red. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise, Salt Lake and Sixth Principal Meridians. Similar in style and formal as the many Region 4 recreation maps issued during the 1950s, but without the typescript text on the verso.
Holdings: Utah State Univ.; LC
OCLC: 10718027

Caribou National Forest, Idaho, Utah and Wyoming, 1963. (Forest Visitors map) **See Figure 20**
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah, 1963.
1963. Scale, ca. 1:316.000 W112º35' – W110º55'/N43º25' – N41º55' Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color 60 x 50 cm., folded to 26 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Map reprinted in 1980, with: *U.S. Government Printing Office: 1980 – 699-838. Other reprints were made but without any printers marks.
Lands of the Caribou National Forest and the Curlew National Grasslands (in part) shown in green; paved roads, all weather roads, trails and trail numbers, and improved recreation areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national grassland, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, minor roads, road numbers, and Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes "Key Map" of the regional setting, highlighting the location of the Caribou National Forest in relation to major towns and highways and table of "Recreation Sites, Caribou National Forest." "Forest Service Map Class E." "Boise, Salt Lake and Sixth Principal Meridians."
Text and illustrations on verso. Panel title*: Caribou National Forest.* Panel illustration, uncaptioned photographic views of cattle on the range, boating, mule deer, and forest road through a grove of aspens.
Holdings: LC and 30 other libraries
OCLC: 12598576

Caribou National Forest and Curlew National Grassland (Malad and Pocatello Ranger Districts), Idaho and Utah, 1973. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah, 1971, from U.S. Forest Service planimetric series and U.S. Geological Survey topographic quadrangles; map content is current as of June 1971.
1973. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W112º52' – W111º45'/N43º00' – N41º45'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 99 x 74 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition.

Lands of the Caribou National Forest and Curlew National Grassland shown in dark green; adjacent national forest land shown in light green; paved and all weather roads, road and trail numbers, and built up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national grassland, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes "Source Diagram" and "Key Map" of Idaho and adjacent areas in Utah and Nevada highlighting the location of this part of the Caribou National Forest (Western) in relation to the region's major highways and population centers. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Boise and Salt Lake Meridians."
Holdings (Color): Univ. of California, Davis; Univ. of Utah; Brigham Young Univ.; Washington State Univ.; (Photocopy): Cornell Univ.; Univ. of Utah, Brigham Young Univ.; Univ. of Wyoming; LC
OCLC (Color): 364942431; (Photocopy): 5440513

Caribou National Forest, Idaho (Idaho Falls, Soda Springs and Montpelier Ranger Districts), Idaho, 1973.
(Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah, 1971, from U.S. Forest Service planimetric series and U.S. Geological Survey topographic quadrangles; map content is current as of June 1971.
1973. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W111º45' – W110º50'/N43º46' – N42º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 169 x 86 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Map reprinted in 1981 with, "*U.S. Government Printing Office: 1981 – 593-246."
Lands of the Caribou National Forest (including the Idaho portion of the Cache National Forest) shown in dark green; adjacent national forest land shown in light green; major roads, road and trail numbers, and built up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes "Source Diagram," "Key Map" of Idaho highlighting the location of this part of the Caribou National Forest (Eastern) in relation to Idaho's major highways and population centers and table of "Recreation Site Information." "Forest Service Map Class C." "Boise Meridian." Public land grid for adjacent areas in Wyoming based on the Sixth Principal Meridian.
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Davis; Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Kansas; Univ. of Michigan; Michigan State Univ.; Missouri State Univ.; Buffalo & Erie County Public Library; Brigham Young Univ.; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 41248278

CASSIA FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, IDAHO
1905-1908

The name Cassia was first applied to Cassia Creek which gave the name to the adjacent Forest Reserve in 1905. Boone tells us that the name has two possible sources, *cajeaux*, peasant French for raft or James John Cazier, member of the Mormon Church and of the Mormon Battalion of 1846-1847, and later the colorful captain of an emigrant train (Boone, p. 69). The lands of the Cassia National Forest were combined with the Raft River National Forest in 1908 to establish the Minidoka National Forest. The Minidoka was discontinued in 1953 when it was added to the Sawtooth National Forest as the later forest's Southern Division. The boundaries of the original Cassia Forest Reserve have survived virtually unchanged since 1905 despite being parts of two larger forests during its lifetime. The National Archives has a copy of the original printed Presidential Proclamation of June 12, 1905 together with a cut out section of a General Land Office map of the state of Idaho of an indeterminate date showing the boundaries and land area of the newly established Forest Reserve hand drawn in green and annotated "326,160 acres." The forest was administered from the town of Pocatello, Idaho.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1905, June 12	Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3099	Established Forest Reserve on 326,160 acres.
2) 1908, July 2 (effective July 1, 1908)	Executive Order 908	Combined with the Raft River National Forest to establish the Minidoka National Forest.

DIAGRAM ILLUSTTATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION

Cassia Forest Reserve, Idaho: First Proclamation (June 12, 1905).
[U.S. Department of the Interior, General Land Office].
1900? Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 50 x 42 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows the boundaries of the new forest reserve just north of the Idaho-Nevada border. Also shows roads, trails, and

Streams. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian.
Holdings: NA

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

See **Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Minidoka Folio** (1908, sheets 1-3 & 8-10) below for coverage of the Cassia National Forest in folio format.

CHALLIS NATIONAL FOREST, IDAHO
1908-Present

The Challis National Forest was named for the Englishman, A.P. Challis, who founded the town of Challis, Idaho in 1876 (Boone, p. 73). The largest addition to the Challis National Forest of over one million acres came in 1938 with the discontinuation of the Lemhi National Forest. The largest part of the Lemhi National Forest was transferred to the Challis National Forest. The original portion (1908) of the Challis National Forest then became the Salmon River Division and the newly added lands from the Lemhi National Forest became the Lost River Division, which included the western drainage of the Lemhi Range, the entire Lost River Range, and the forested areas drained by the East Fork, Big Lost River. The Lost River Range includes Borah Peak, the highest point in the state of Idaho. The eastern parts of the Lemhi National Forest or those upland areas in the Lemhi River drainage basin were added to the Salmon National Forest after the discontinuation of the Lemhi. In 1995, the Salmon and the Challis National Forests merged administratively and since that time have been managed as one forest. The Forest Supervisors Headquarters for the Challis National Forest were established in Challis, Idaho in 1908 and remained there until the administrative merger with the Salmon National Forest. The combined hyphenated forest has its Supervisor's Headquarters in Salmon, Idaho. Today, the Challis National Forest alone measures 2,479,735 gross acres of which 24,679 are in "other" ownership, or about one percent.

At its January 8, 1927 meeting, the National Forest Reservation Commission issued a resolution supporting the addition of 26,480 acres lying adjacent to the Sawtooth and Challis National Forests on both sides of the Salmon River near Stanley, Idaho. Another resolution at the same meeting recommended adding some 54,000 acres of public land on the south side of the Challis National Forest. Both of these recommendations were passed into law by Public Law 70-252 and Public Law 70-253 on the same day, April 10, 1928. The addition of these public lands to the national forests was made possible by Section 8 of the Clark McNary Act of June 7, 1925 that authorized the Secretary of Agriculture "to ascertain and determine the location of public lands chiefly valuable for stream-flow protection or for timber production which can be economically administered as parts of national forests, and to report his findings to the National Forest Reservation Commission" established under the Weeks Law of 1911. The Commission would then take up the Secretary's recommendation, review it, and then if approved, sent it along to the President for transmittal to the Congress. This process was observed in the case of this 1928 addition to the Challis and to the Salmon National Forests.

The Wilderness Act of 1964 declared that all areas then called "Wilderness" "Wild" or "Canoe" areas by the Forest Service 30 days before the passage of the law would become part of the newly established National Wilderness Preservation System. In 1964, the Challis National Forest embraced portions of both the Idaho and the Sawtooth Primitive Areas and these two units did not become a part of the National Wilderness Preservation System in 1964. The Idaho Primitive area was set aside on April 7, 1931 by the Chief, Robert Y. Stuart under the Forest Service's Regulation L-20 with an immense area of 1,087,744 acres at establishment, increasing by 1960 to 1,232,744 acres. It covered parts of the Idaho, Salmon, Challis, and the old Payette National Forest, later added to the Boise National Forest. The Sawtooth Primitive Area was also created under Regulation L-20 in 1937 on portions of the Boise, Sawtooth and Challis National Forests embracing an area of 216, 383 acres. It is interesting to note that these two areas were called "Wilderness Areas" in the text that was included on the various forest visitor maps issued for the Challis National Forest, but on the map itself, the areas were noted as being "Primitive Areas." The Sawtooth became part of the National Wilderness Preservation System in 1972 and under the same law the Sawtooth National Recreation Area was designated on about 754,000 acres of the Boise, Challis, and Sawtooth National Forests. The Idaho Primitive Area became part of the River of No Return Wilderness in 1980 by an Act of Congress. In 1984, Congress changed the name of this wilderness area to the Frank Church – River of No Return Wilderness to honor Idaho's popular senator and conservationist. The Middle Fork of the Salmon River was one of the very first rivers added to the Wild and Scenic River System, specified by the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1908, June 25 (effective July 1, 1908)	Executive Order 840	Established 1,161,040-acre National Forest from lands formerly administered by the Salmon River (1,028,240 acres) and the Sawtooth (132,800 acres) National Forests.

2) 1913, May 19	*Proclamation 1241, 38 Stat. 1944	40,640 acres transferred to the Salmon National Forest. 96,830 acres added from the Sawtooth National Forest and 16,640 acres added from the Salmon National Forest. 18,560 acres eliminated. Area increased to 1,270,670 gross acres.
3) 1914, May 21	Executive Order 1946	680 acres eliminated in Sections 3, 4, 5, & 6 of T. 10 N., R. 13 E., Boise Meridian. Area reduced to 1,269,990 gross acres.
4) 1914, June 6	Executive Order 1955	Executive Order 1946 (above) corrected.
5) 1916, March 22	Executive Order 2348	Land withdrawn from public entry in the Salmon River Valley in the vicinity of Stanley, Idaho as an aid to pending legislative action.
6) 1919, February 25	Executive Order 3041	5 land parcels described in the order in various parts of the forest eliminated. Area reduced to 1,269,292 gross acres.
7) 1921, January 28	Executive Order 3393	Same lands again withdrawn from public entry as Executive Order 2348 for classifying lands and as an aid to pending legislative action.
8) 1927, January 8	National Forest Reservation Commission Resolution	Recommended to the President the proposal to add approximately 26,480 acres of public land to the Challis and Sawtooth National Forests.
9) 1927, March 24	Executive Order 4621	Executive Order 3393 modified, revoking area described as E ½ NW ¼ Section 19, T. 9 N., R. 14 E. Boise Meridian from the land withdrawal.
10) 1928, April 10	Public Law 70-252, 45 Stat. 415	Land earlier withdrawn from public entry by various Executive Orders added to the Challis and to the Salmon National Forests in the Salmon River Valley in the vicinity of Stanley, Idaho.
11) 1928, April 10	Public Law 70-253, 45 Stat. 415	Public lands south of the Salmon River added and the Exchange Act of 1922 made applicable to the lands as described. Area enlarged to 1,360,249 gross acres after the enacting of these two public laws of April 10, 1928.
12) 1928, July 13	Executive Order 4931	Lands not added to the Challis or to the Sawtooth National Forests by Public Law 70-252 of April 10, 1928 returned to the public domain.
13) 1932, September 21	Executive Order 5925	Approximately 1,500 acres transferred to the Sawtooth National Forest on the northern edge of Redfish Lake. Area reduced to 1,358,749 gross acres.
14) 1934, August 10	Executive Order 6817	SE ¼ of the NE ¼ of Section 35, T. 14 N. R. 18 E., Boise Meridian reserved for the Forest Service for the purpose of storing explosives.
15) 1938, October 8	Executive Order 7986 3 Federal Register 2435-36	Land added from the Lemhi National Forest upon the Lemhi's discontinuation. Area increased to 2,468,067 gross acres.
16) 1960, July 7	Public Land Order 2153 25 Federal Register 6566	160 acres of land eliminated; SE ¼, Section 10, T. 10 N., R. 23 E., Boise Meridian. Area: 2,467,908 gross acres.
17) 1968, October 2	Public Law 90-542, 82 Stat. 906	"Wild and Scenic Rivers Act" names Middle

		Fork, Salmon River from its origin to its confluence with the main Salmon River to the National Wild and Scenic River System. System under Forest Service administration.
18) 1969, May 1	National Forest Reservation Decision	Leuzinger Purchase Unit established and 114.64 acres purchased with Land and Water Conservation Act funds in Section 5 of T. 8. N., R. 17 E., Boise Meridian near the East Fork of the Salmon River.
19) 1969, June 18	National Forest Reservation Decision	Hidden Valley Ranches Purchase Unit established and 463 acres purchased for a 200 site campground at Meyers Cove on Camas Creek including lands of both the Salmon and the Challis National Forests.
20) 1972, August 22,	Public Law 92-400, 86 Stat. 612	Sawtooth National Recreation Area established. Sawtooth Wilderness established, superseding the Sawtooth Primitive Area designated by the Forest Service in 1937.
21) 1974, November 15	Public Land Order 5447 39 Federal Register 40952	3,692 acres of land added in Custer County in the vicinity of Stanley, Idaho. Area: 2,483,584 gross acres.
22) 1980, July 23	Public Law 96-312, 94 Stat. 948	"Central Idaho Wilderness Act of 1980" establishes River of No Return Wilderness, superseding the Idaho Primitive Area, created in 1931, and the Salmon River Breaks Primitive Area created in 1936 as part of the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness. Also adds the "Magruder Corridor," 105,600 acres to the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness, and designates a 125 mile section of the Salmon River as part of the National Wild and Scenic River System under the Forest Service.
23) 1984, March 14	Public Law 98-231, 98 Stat. 60	River of No Return Wilderness name changed to Frank Church – River of No Return Wilderness.
24) 2009, March 30	Public Law 111-11 123 Stat. 1137	"Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009" excludes a 10.2 acre parcel of the Frank Church – River of No Return Wilderness due to encroachment and adds another 10.2 acre land parcel to the Wilderness area.
25) 2015, August 7	Public Law 114-46, Title I 129 Stat. 476	"Sawtooth National Recreation Area and Jerry Peak Wilderness Additions Act" establishes the 116,898 acre Jim McClure-Jerry Peak Wilderness on 93,218 acres of Challis National Forest land and about 23,680 of Bureau of Land Management land. Also establishes the 67,998 acre Hemingway-Boulders Wilderness and the 90,769 acre White Clouds Wilderness on the Challis and Sawtooth National Forests. 450 acres of the White Clouds Wilderness to be managed by the Bureau of Land Management.
26) 2015, August 7	Public Law 114-46, Title II 129 Stat. 481	"Central Idaho Economic Development and Recreation Act" transfers to Custer County, Idaho, without consideration, title to a section of Forest Service Road outside Stanley, Idaho and transfers without consideration, four acres of Forest Service land to the City of Stanley for the purpose of permitting the city to build up to 20 apartment units for workforce housing.

27) 2018, March 23	Public Law 115-141, Division G, Title 1, Section 121b 132 Stat. 661	White Clouds Wilderness renamed the Cecil D. Andrus – White Clouds Wilderness in honor of former governor and Secretary of the Interior, Cecil D. Andrus.

*Map/diagram accompanies text to this proclamation in *U.S. Statutes at Large.*

MAPS AND DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Challis National Forest, Idaho: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.
Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1908. [Executive Order] No 840.
1908. Scale, ca. 1:316,800. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 49 x 43 cm., folded to 31 x 20 cm. Relief not indicated.
Map shows the two sources of land for the newly established Challis National Forest: "Part of Salmon River National Forest (Proclamation of November 5, 1906); Part of Sawtooth National Forest (Proclamation of November 6, 1906." Also shows national forest boundaries and where these boundaries coincide with watershed boundaries. "Boise Meridian and Base."
Holdings: NA

Challis National Forest, Idaho: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated May 19, 1913.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1913. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey. [Proclamation] No. 1241.
1913. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W115º20' – N114º00'/N44º45' – N44º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 53 x 47 cm., folded to 33 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest boundaries, [drainage] "Divide forming National Forest boundary," lands "Transferred from Sawtooth National Forest" [to the Challis National Forest], lands "Transferred from the Salmon National Forest" [to the Challis National Forest], lands "Transferred to Salmon National Forest" [from the Challis National Forest], and land "Eliminations." Also shows settlements, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes one inset showing land elimination in greater detail. "Boise Meridian." Proclamation No. 1241 redraws National Forest boundaries to better conform to drainage basin boundaries.
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; LC; NA
OCLC: 41589532

Sawtooth National Forest, Idaho, 1932: Map referred to in Executive Order dated Sept. 21, 1932.
For complete citation see below under Sawtooth National Forest (Executive Order No. 5925).

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Challis Folio.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey; topography from U.S. Geological Survey maps; land lines from General Land Office plats; Jan., 1909.
1909. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W115º20' – W114º00'/N44º48' – N44º10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 15 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, populated places, ranches, roads, trails, Forest Service facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Identifies type of alienated land by letters keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas which also indicates the numbers of adjoining sheets to the south "Published as Sawtooth." "Boise Mer. and Base."
Reference: 31st Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey (1909/1910), page 87.
Holdings: Yale Univ.; Idaho State Historical Society; LC; NA; NAL. National Agricultural Library's copy has 15 black & white sheets as well as the adjoining sheets 11 and 12 from the **Sawtooth Folio** in both color and black and white, but not adjoining sheets 9 & 10.
OCLC: 884928124

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Challis National Forest, Idaho 1917. (Forest Visitors map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1917. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W115º25' – W114º00'/N44º55' – N44º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 58 x 59 cm., folded to 21 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
"Waters stocked with fish" shown in green (lakes and streams); "Region[s] of special scenic interest and recreation" and

"Sites of interest to forest visitors" [indicated by letters, showing locations of stores, post offices, etc.] shown in red. Also shows national forest boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers lakes and streams. "Boise Principal Meridian."
Text on verso. Panel title: *Map of Challis National Forest, Directions to Campers and Travelers.* No panel illustration.
Holdings: NA

Challis National Forest, Idaho, 1921. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Ogden, March, 1921 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by C.D. Jackson and R.J. Brind; traced by C.D. Jackson. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1921. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W115º25' – N114º00'/N44º55' – N44º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 46 x 53 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian."
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; Washington State Univ.; LC; NA
OCLC: 41589634

Challis National Forest, Idaho, 1927. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Ogden, 1926 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by G.L. Nichols and S. Udell; traced by G.L. Nichols. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1927. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W115º30' – W114º00'/N45º00' – N44º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 52 x 54 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Main motor highways shown in red. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian."
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 41589938

Challis National Forest, Idaho, 1930. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Ogden, 1926 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by G.L. Nichols and S. Udell; compilation revised by M.W. Bird, 1929; traced by G.L. Nichols, 1930. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1930. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W115º30' – W113º58'/N45º00' – N44º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 100 x 108 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition.
Compass roses and their center points shown in red. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian."
Holdings: LC; NA

Challis National Forest, Idaho, 1930. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Ogden, 1926, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by G.L. Nichols and S. Udell; compilation revised by M.W. Bird, 1929; traced by G.L. Nichols, 1930. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1930. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W115º30' – W113º50'/N45º00' – N44º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 52 x 59 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition with a slightly different compilation statement and lacks relative accuracy index diagram.
Main motor highways shown in red. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes diagram "Index to Relative Accuracy." "Boise Meridian."
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; Univ. of Chicago; Boston Public Library; Univ. of Michigan; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 41589555

Challis National Forest, Idaho, 1930. (Forest Visitors map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1926, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by G.L. Nichols and S. Udell; compilation revised by M.W. Bird, 1929; traced by G.L. Nichols, 1930. Government Printing Office: 1931.
1931. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W115º30' – W113º50'/N45º00' – N44º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 52 x 59 cm., folded to 21 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Main motor highways and Idaho Primitive Area boundary shown in red. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian."
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustrations, captioned, black & white photographs, (front) "Near the Morgan Creek Summit, Challis National Forest" and (back) "On Loon Creek."

Title panel also has, "United States, Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Intermountain Region."
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 443 (November 1931), page 291.
Holdings: NA; NAL

Challis National Forest, Idaho, 1935. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Ogden, 1926, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by G.L. Nichols and S. Udell; revised 1929 by M.W. Bird; traced 1930 by G.L. Nichols.
1935. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W115º30' – W113º50'/N45º00' – N44º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 51 x 55 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian."
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; NA
OCLC: 41589359

Challis National Forest, Idaho, 1936. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1926, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by G.L. Nichols and S. Udell; traced by G.L. Nichols, 1930; revised 1935. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1936. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W115º30' – W113º58'/N45º00' – N44º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 102 x 108 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Compass roses and their center points and main motor highways shown in red. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, settlements, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian."
Holdings: U.S. Geological Survey Library, Denver; LC; NA

Challis National Forest, Idaho, 1937. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1926, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by G.L. Nichols and S. Udell; revised 1929 by M.W. Bird; traced 1930 by G.L. Nichols; revised 1937 by C. Spaun.
1937. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W115º30' – W113º58'/N45º00' – N44º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 51 x 54 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, primitive area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian."
Holdings: Univ. of Idaho; Idaho State Historical Society; Univ. of Chicago; LC; NA
OCLC: 41589597

Challis National Forest (Salmon River Division), Idaho, 1940. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1940, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by H.W. Francom; traced 1940 by C. Spaun.
1940. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W115º25' – W114º10'/N44º55' – N43º45'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 116 x 91 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Compass roses and their center points and main motor highways shown in red. Also shows national forest, primitive area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes and streams. "Boise Meridian." The name "Salmon River Division" was applied to the original (1908) portion of the Challis National Forest after the addition of the former Lemhi National Forest lands in 1938 to its east. That 1938 addition now called the Lost River Division.
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; LC; NA
OCLC: 62778227

Challis National Forest, Lost River Division, Idaho, 1940. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1940, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by H.W. Francom; traced 1940 by C. Spaun.
1940. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W114º30' – W112º50'/N44º55' – N43º25'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 65 x 58 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, primitive area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian." Lost River Division of the Challis National Forest created in 1938 from former Lemhi National Forest lands.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Los Angeles; Idaho State Historical Society; Boise Public Library; Univ. of Oregon; Univ. of Utah; Brigham Young Univ.; LC; NA
OCLC: 22190149; (As a two-map set with Salmon River Division at 1:253.440-scale of 1940 below): 28279098

Challis National Forest (Salmon River Division), Idaho, 1940. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1940, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by H.W. Francom; traced 1940 by C. Spaun.
1940. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W115º25' – W114º10'/N44º55' – N43º45'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 58 x 46 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, primitive area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes and streams. "Boise Meridian."
Holdings: Univ. of California, Los Angeles; Idaho State Historical Society; Boise Public Library; Univ. of Oregon; Univ. of Utah; Brigham Young Univ.; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 22174070; (As a two-map set with Lost River Division at 1:253,440-scale of 1940 above): 28279098

Challis National Forest, Idaho. (Forest Visitors booklet and map) **See Figure 16**
United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Intermountain Region, Ogden, Utah. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, 1941.
1941. 22 pages. Booklet 23 x 15 cm. Descriptive text and black & white illustrations with map. Includes "Key Map" of the state of Idaho on back cover showing the location of the Challis National Forest. Panel title: *Challis National Forest.* Panel illustration, "Majestic and stately Mount Borah of the Lost River range rules over all Idaho peaks."
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 562 (October 1941), page 1387.
Holdings (Book): NA; LC and 32 libraries; (Map): Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Oregon; Univ. of Utah
OCLC (Book): 6286461; (Map): 28279108

----- **Challis National Forest, Idaho, 1940.** (Forest Visitors map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah; traced by P.S. Bieler.
1940. Scale, ca. 1:300,000. No geographic coordinates. Public Land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 58 x 75 cm., folded into the back cover of booklet/folder 23 x 15 cm. Relief indicated by hachures and spot heights.
Map shows roads and road numbers, trails, primitive area and game preserve boundaries, picnic and campgrounds, special interest areas, and Forest Supervisor's Headquarters in red. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, airfields, rivers, lakes and streams. "Boise Meridian." Map folded at the back of the booklet/folder.

Challis National Forest, Lost River Division, Idaho, 1946. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1940, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by H.W. Francom; traced 1940 by C. Spaun; revised by M.W.B. 1946. Army Map Service, U.S. Army, Washington, D.C. 38931 1946.
1946. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W114º30' – W112º50'/N44º55' – N43º35'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 131 x 116 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, primitive area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian."
Holdings: LC

Challis National Forest, Lost River Division, Idaho, 1946. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1940, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by H.W. Francom; traced 1940 by C. Spaun; revised by M.W.B. 1946. Army Map Service, U.S. Army, Washington, D.C. 38931 1946.
1946. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W114º30' – W112º50'/N44º55' – N43º35'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 66 x 58 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, primitive area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian."
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Idaho State Historical Society; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Oregon; Brigham Young Univ.; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 41588207 (As a two map set with Salmon River Division at 1:253,440-scale of 1946 below): 28279115

Challis National Forest, Salmon River Division, Idaho, 1946. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1940, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by H.W. Francom; traced 1940 by C. Spaun; revised 1946 by M.W. Bird. Army Map Service, U.S. Army, Washington, D.C. 38930 7-46 1946.
1946. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W115º25' – W114º10'/N44º55' – N43º45'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 58 x 46 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, primitive area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian."

Holdings: Harvard College Library; Univ. of Oregon; Brigham Young Univ.; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC (As a two map set with Lost River Division at 1:253,440-scale of 1946 above): 28279115

Challis National Forest, Lost River Division, Idaho, 1952. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1940, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by H.W. Francom; traced 1940 by C. Spaun; revised by M.W.B. 1946.; revised 1952 by C. Spaun. A color version of this map has not yet been identified.
1952. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W114º30' – W112º50'/N44º55' – N43º35'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 66 x 58 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, primitive area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Forest Service Map Class E." "Boise Meridian."
Holdings: Brigham Young Univ.
OCLC (As a two map set with Salmon River Division at 1:253,440-scale of 1952 below): 365162337

Challis National Forest, Salmon River Division, Idaho, 1952. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah, 1940, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by H.W. Francom; traced 1940 by C. Spaun; revised 1946 by M.W. Bird; revised 1952 by C. Spaun.
1952. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W115º25' – W114º10'/N44º55' – N43º45'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 58 x 45 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition without green forest layer.
Lands of the Challis National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, primitive area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes "Key Map" of Idaho highlighting the location of the Salmon River Division in the state. "Forest Service Map Class E." "Boise Meridian."
Holdings (Color): Univ. of California, Berkeley; Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Oregon; LC; NA; (Black & white): Twin Falls (Idaho) Public Library; Brigham Young Univ.; Univ. of Washington; LC; NAL
OCLC (Color): 28279122; (Black & white): 60758540; (As a two map set with Lost River Division at 1:253,440-scale of 1952 above): 365162337

Recreation Map, Challis National Forest, Idaho, 1952.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Intermountain Region. DPS, Ogden, Utah.
1952. Scale, ca. 1:400,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 41 x 54 cm., folded to 22 x 14 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Roads, federal and state highway numbers, main trails, primitive area and game preserve boundaries, Forest Supervisor's Headquarters (Challis, Idaho), picnic and camp grounds, and special interest areas shown in red. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, populated places, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian." Printing mark, "DPS, Ogden, Utah," appears in the lower right corner of the map side of the sheet.
Eight panels of black typescript text on verso. Panel title: *Challis National Forest.* No panel illustration.
Holdings: Univ. of Idaho
OCLC: 950035444

Recreation Map, Challis National Forest, Idaho, 1953.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Intermountain Region. DPS, Ogden, Utah.
1953. Scale, ca. 1:400,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 41 x 54 cm., folded to 22 x 14 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Roads, federal and state highway numbers, main trails, primitive area and game preserve boundaries, Forest Supervisor's Headquarters (Challis, Idaho), picnic and camp grounds, and special interest areas shown in red. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, populated places, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian." Printing mark, "DPS, Ogden, Utah," appears in the lower right corner of the text side of the sheet.
Eight panels of black typescript text on verso. Panel title: *Challis National Forest.* No panel illustration.
Holdings: Private collection

Challis National Forest, Lost River Division, Idaho, 1958*. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1940, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by H.W. Francom; traced by C. Spaun 1940; revised by M.W.B. 1946.
*1958 (*Reprint of 1946 edition with ownership overlay added). Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W114º30' – W112º50'/N44º55' – N43º35'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 66 x 58 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Challis National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian."
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; Univ. of Kansas; NA
OCLC: 41590475

Recreation Map, Challis National Forest, Idaho.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Intermountain Region. DPS, Ogden, Utah.
[1960?] Scale, ca. 1:400,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 41 x 54 cm., folded to 22 x 15 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Map reprinted in 1963 with printers mark "DPSU/63."
Roads, federal and state highway numbers, main trails, primitive area and game preserve boundaries, Forest Supervisor's headquarters, picnic and camp grounds, and special interest areas shown in red. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, populated places, rivers, lakes, and streams in blue. Blue map with red thematic information. "Boise Meridian." LC copy date stamped "4 – Aug 1960"
Eight panels of blue typescript text on verso. Panel title: *Challis National Forest.* No panel illustration.
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Kansas; Dallas Public Library; LC
OCLC (1960): 10717992; (1963): 640157367

Challis National Forest (East Half), Idaho, 1965. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah, 1965, from U.S. Forest Service planimetric maps, U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles, and U.S. Army Map Service topographic maps.
1965. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W114º30' – N112º58'/N44º45' – N43º35'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 114 x 108 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Challis National Forest shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road and trail numbers, and public land grid shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes "Source Diagram" and "Key Map" of Idaho highlighting the location of the east half of the Challis National Forest in relation to the state's major highways and cities. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Boise and [Montana] Principal Meridians."
Holdings: NA; LC and 19 other libraries
OCLC: 5440510

Challis National Forest (West Half), Idaho, 1965. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah, 1965 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric maps, U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles.
1965. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W115º20' – N114º10'/N44º55' – N44º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 104 x 83 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Challis National Forest shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road and trail numbers, and public land grid shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, primitive area, and county boundaries, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes "Source Diagram" and "Key Map" of Idaho highlighting the location of the west half of the Challis National Forest in relation to the state's major highways and cities. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Boise Meridian."
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Colorado School of Mines; Cornell Univ.; Texas A & M Univ.; Utah State Univ.; LC; NA
OCLC: 5440511

Challis Ranger District, D-2, Challis National Forest, Idaho, 1965. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
1965. Scale, ca. 1:170,000. W115º05' – W114º10'/N44º55' – N44º25'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 54 x 59 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows ranger district, national forest, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities, and alienated lands. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Boise Meridian."
Holdings: Univ. of Iowa
OCLC: 855857789

Lost River Ranger District North, D-4, Challis National Forest, Idaho, 1965. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
1965. Scale, ca. 1:170,000. W114º45' – W114º00'/N44º00' – N43º30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 1 map printed on both sides (East section – West section), 61 x 56 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows ranger district, national forest, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities, and alienated lands. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Boise Meridian."
Holdings: Univ. of Iowa

OCLC: 855857842

Middle Fork Ranger District, D-1, Challis National Forest, Idaho, 1965. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
1965. Scale, ca. 1:170,000. W115º20' – W114º35'/N44º45' – N44º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 54 x 40 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows ranger district, national forest, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, recreation Sites, Forest Service administrative facilities, and alienated lands. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Boise Meridian."
Holdings: Univ. of Iowa
OCLC: 855857819

Challis National Forest, Idaho, 1965. (Forest Visitors map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah.
1965. Scale, ca. 1:300,000. W115º20' – N112º55'/N44º50' – N43º30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 59 x 80 cm., folded to 27 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Reprinted several times, most often, without printing marks or dates. (1974 reprint has, "*U.S. Government Printing Office: 1974-781-091 and 1975 reprint has, "*GPO: 1975-679-407.")
Lands of the Challis National Forest shown in dark green; adjacent national forest land shown in light green; paved and all weather roads, primitive area boundaries, trails, improved recreation and ski areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, minor roads, railroads, road numbers, and Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes table of recreation sites and "Key Map" of Idaho highlighting the location of the Challis National Forest in relation to the state's major cities and highways. "Boise Meridian." Public land grid for adjacent portions of the state of Montana based on the Montana Principal Meridian. "Forest Service Map Class E."
Text and illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Challis National Forest.* 1965 panel illustration, uncaptioned sepia photograph of a fly fisherman on a stream in sagebrush country with mountains in the background. Reprints have uncaptioned sepia photograph of an unidentified mountain peak (Borah Peak?) and meadow.
Holdings: LC and 26 other libraries; (1975): Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Maryland, College Park
OCLC: 41589690; OCLC (1975): 56029231

Challis Ranger District, D-2, Challis National Forest, Idaho, 1966. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
1966. Scale, ca. 1:200,000. W115º05' – W114º10'/N44º55' – N44º25'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 54 x 40 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows ranger district, national forest, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities, and alienated lands. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Boise Meridian."
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; Univ. of Iowa
OCLC: 41587689

Clayton Ranger District, D-3, Challis National Forest, Idaho, 1966. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
1966. Scale, ca. 1:200,000. W115º10' – W114º10'/N44º30' – N44º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 40 x 54 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows ranger district, national forest, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities, and alienated lands. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Boise Meridian."
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Idaho State Historical Society
OCLC: 41587713

Mackay Ranger District, D-5, Challis National Forest, Idaho, 1966. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
1966. Scale, ca. 1:200,000. W114º25' – W113º35'/N44º05' – N43º30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 40 x 54 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows ranger district, national forest, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities, and alienated lands. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Boise Meridian."
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society
OCLC: 41587765

May Ranger District North, D-4, Challis National Forest, Idaho, 1966. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
1966. Scale, ca. 1:200,000. W114º45' – W114º00'/N44º00' – N43º30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 40 x 54 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows ranger district, national forest, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities, and alienated lands. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Boise Meridian."
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society
OCLC: 41590856

May Ranger District South, D-2, Challis National Forest, Idaho, 1966. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
1966. Scale, ca. 1:200,000. W113º55' – W112º55'/N44º12' – N43º40'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 54 x 40 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows ranger district, national forest, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities, and alienated lands. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Boise Meridian."
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society
OCLC: 41587734

Stanley Ranger District, D-1, Challis National Forest, Idaho, 1966. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
1966. Scale, ca. 1:200,000. W115º20' – W114º35'/N44º45' – N44º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 54 x 40 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows ranger district, national forest, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, recreation Sites, Forest Service administrative facilities, and alienated lands. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Boise Meridian."
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Idaho State Historical Society
OCLC: 41590868

Challis National Forest (West Half), Idaho, 1975. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah, 1975 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric maps, U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles; Landnet and land status revised 1975. *U.S. Government Printing Office: 1976-679-835.
1976. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W115º30' – N114º15'/N44º55' – N43º52'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 102 x 97 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Map reprinted in 1982 with, "*U.S. Government Printing Office: 1982 – 578-968" and again in 1984 with, "*U.S. Government Printing Office: 1984 778-795."
Lands of the Challis National Forest shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road and trail numbers, shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, primitive area, and county boundaries, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes "Source Diagram," "Topographic Map Index," and "Key Map" of Idaho highlighting the location of the west half of the Challis National Forest in relation to the state's major highways and cities. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Boise Meridian."
Holdings: Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Iowa; Western Michigan Univ.; Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis
OCLC: 45345023

CHARLESTON FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, NEVADA
1906-1908

Charleston Peak, at the very center of this forest reserve and its namesake, at 11,912 feet, is one of the highest peaks in southern Nevada and the tallest in the Spring Mountains. The name was chosen in 1869 by a topographic mapping group of U.S. Army Engineers and it commemorates the city of Charleston, South Carolina (Carlson, p. 74). The Charleston Forest Reserve and National Forest existed as an independent forest from 1906-1908. In 1908 and lasting until 1915, the lands of the Charleston National Forest became the western half of the Moapa National Forest, the eastern portion being the former Vegas National Forest. The Moapa was then transferred to the first Toiyabe National Forest and administered under the Toiyabe between for the years 1915-1916. In 1916 the lands of the former Charleston National Forest were split off from the Toiyabe and made part of the Dixie National Forest, a situation that lasted until 1937 before it was again transferred, this time to become part of the Nevada National Forest. It remained part of the Nevada National Forest between 1937 and 1957 until the discontinuation of the Nevada. The area first set aside in 1906 as the Charleston Forest Reserve became part of the second Toiyabe National Forest beginning 1957, first as the Toiyabe's Charleston Division and later as the Toiyabe's Las Vegas Ranger District. Land was added to the area in 1989 and in 1993, the entire area was formally designated as the Spring Mountains National Recreation Area. The Charleston forest was administered from the city of Las Vegas, Nevada.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1906, November 5	*Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3252	Established Forest Reserve in Nevada's Spring Mountains with149,165 gross acres.
2) 1908, July 2	Executive Order 908	Combined with the Vegas National

(effective July 1, 1908) Forest to establish the Moapa National Forest.

*Map/diagram accompanies text to this proclamation in *U.S. Statutes at Large.*

DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION

Charleston Forest Reserve, Nevada: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated November 5, 1906.
Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1906.
1906. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 43 x 39 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows forest reserve boundary, roads, mines, rivers, and streams. Indicates location of the 36º15' parallel and in lower margin, "39º30' West from Washington." Includes 5 blank legend boxes in lower left corner. "Mt. Diablo Meridian and Base."
Holdings: LC; NA

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

See **Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Moapa Folio** (1909, sheets 3-5) below for coverage of the Charleston National Forest in folio format.

DIXIE FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, UTAH
1905-Present

The Dixie National Forest straddles the physiographic divide between the Basin and Range and the Colorado Plateau provinces in southern Utah and covers nearly 2 million acres. Van Cott states that "Since pioneer days the term "Dixie" has been applied to Utah's southwestern section that has much warmer year-round temperatures in comparison to the rest of the state." (p. 112) Also, cotton was raised in the "Dixie Country" during the Civil War. Until 1919 when they moved to Cedar City, Utah, the Forest Supervisor's Headquarters for the Dixie National Forest had been located in St. George, Utah. Cedar City has served as the headquarters of the Dixie National Forest ever since. Today, the Dixie National Forest encompasses 1,965,310 acres, of which, only 79,715 acres are not under federal ownership or about 15.66%.

As originally proclaimed, the Dixie Forest Reserve embraced only the lands of the present day Pine Valley Ranger District. The National Archives has a copy of the original printed Presidential Proclamation of September 25, 1905 together with a cut out section of a General Land Office map of the state of Utah of 1902 showing the boundaries and land area of the newly established Forest Reserve hand drawn in green and annotated "465,920 acres." Three years after establishment, the Dixie National Forest was enlarged to over one million acres with the addition of over 626 thousand acres in Arizona and at that time became a two state forest, administering lands in both Utah and Arizona (See Figure 27 below). The Executive Order of May 10 1916 transferred the Moapa Division in Nevada rom the Toiyabe National Forest and made the Dixie National Forest a three state forest. The Proclamation of May 10, 1916 also began the process of stripping the Dixie National Forest of its lands outside of Utah. The 1916 proclamation returned the Parashont Division or the Shivwits/Mount Dellenbaugh area of 588,540 gross acres in Arizona to the public domain. With the Executive Order of March 18, 1924, the Dixie released the remainder of its Arizona lands when the Mt. Trumbull Division of the Dixie National Forest was transferred to the Kaibab National Forest, and again in the Executive Order of 7607 of April 19, 1937 when its Moapa Division in Nevada, then consisting of only the Charleston Division to the west of Las Vegas, was transferred to the Nevada National Forest. After 1937, the Dixie returned to having only lands in Utah.

In two official actions the Dixie National Forest increased its presence in southern Utah. First, in an Executive Order dated February 14, 1922, its neighbor the Sevier National Forest was discontinued, and the Sevier's lands comprising the present day Cedar City Ranger District were transferred to the Dixie National Forest. The eastern portion of the Sevier, or the present-day Powell Ranger District, was transferred to the Powell National Forest. In a further consolidation, the entire Powell National Forest (Powell and Escalante Ranger Districts of 1,056,278 gross acres) transferred to the Dixie National Forest in a Public Land Order of January 19, 1945 and made effective October 1, 1944. With the 1945 Order, the Dixie National Forest approximated its present-day size and extent in southern Utah. However, today, the northern part of the Escalante Ranger District of the Dixie National Forest is administered by the Fishlake National Forest.

A portion of LU-UT-2 the 21,434 acre Widtsoe Land Utilization Project assigned to the Intermountain Region to manage in 1954 was added to the Dixie National Forest along with additional public lands in 1960. The majority of the Widtsoe Land Utilization Project was transferred to the Bureau of Land Management for administration.

It is interesting to note that the Arizona lands administered by the Dixie National Forest, namely the Parashant and Mt. Trumbull units in the Arizona Strip north of the Colorado River were returned to the public domain to be managed by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management, but later became either part of the National Wilderness Protection System. Most of the land in wilderness is under the Grand Canyon – Parashant National Monument, established in 2000 and managed by the National Park Service. Other wilderness areas on lands of the former Parashant and Mt. Trumbull units of Dixie National Forest in Arizona are the Mt. Trumbull Wilderness, Mt. Logan Wilderness and the Grand Wash Cliffs Wilderness, all established in 1984 and administered by the Bureau of Land Management.

The Mukuntuweap National Monument, restricted to the scenic canyon of the North Fork, Virgin River, was established by the proclamation on July 31, 1909 and later incorporated into the larger Zion National Monument on March 18, 1918. Even though the establishment of the Zion National Monument and later Zion National Park did not affect the borders of any
National Forest, it is provided here as supplemental information due to Zion's proximity to the Dixie National Forest. The Forest Service never managed the Mukuntuweap or the Zion National Monuments because they were never situated on national forest lands. The 5,821 acres of the Cedar Breaks National Monument, created by the proclamation of August 22, 1933, were formerly part of the Dixie National Forest and were directly transferred from the Forest Service to the National Park Service for administration. Bryce Canyon National Park was culled from the Powell National Forest on June 8, 1923.

There were no primitive areas created on the Dixie National Forest under the Forest Service's L-20 regulation and no wilderness or wild areas established under the U-regulations that followed after 1939. It was not until the passage of the "Utah Wilderness Act of 1984" which set apart the 7,000-acre Ashdown Gorge Wilderness, the 26,000-acre Box-Death Hollow, and the 50,000-acre Pine Valley Mountain wildernesses that wilderness areas became a part of the Dixie National Forest's land base. These three wilderness area now embrace a surveyed area of 7,043 acres, 25,751 acres, and 50,232 acres respectively. Another wilderness area, the 2,643-acre Cottonwood Forest Wilderness, was added to the National Wilderness Preservation System on the Dixie National Forest under the authority of the "Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009" of March 30, 2009.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1905, September 25	Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3147	Established Forest Reserve, initially only in Utah, on 465,920 acres.
2) 1908, May 22	*Proclamation 809, 35 Stat. 2187	626,800 acres added in Arizona. 1,600 Acres eliminated in T. 39 S., R. 13 W., Salt Lake Meridian in Utah. Area: 1,091,120 acres.
3) 1909, February 10	*Proclamation 840, 35 Stat. 2221	11,545 acres added in Utah portion only, T. 41 S., R. 15 W. Area increased to 1,102,665 gross acres.
4) 1909, July 31	*Proclamation 877, 36 Stat. 2498	Mukuntuweap National Monument, limited to the canyon of the North Fork, Virgin River in Townships 40 and 41 South, Range 10 West, Salt Lake Meridian, established.
5) 1913, March 1	*Proclamation 1231, 37 Stat. 1773	127,575 acres added and 129,485 acres eliminated in Utah portion only. After 1911 resurvey, total gross acreage now stands at 1,065,090.
6) 1916, May 10	Executive Order 2380	Moapa Division (former Vegas and Charleston National Forests) transferred to the Dixie from the Toiyabe National Forest. The Dixie National Forest now covers areas in three states.
7) 1916, May 10	*Proclamation 1334, 39 Stat. 1781	Parashont Division (Shivwits/Mount Dellenbaugh area – 588,540 gross acres) eliminated in Arizona. Proclamation also repeats the transfer of the Moapa Division in Nevada to the Dixie National Forest as ordered by Executive Order 2380 issued on the same day. Area reduced to 766,920 gross acres.
8) 1918, March 18	*Proclamation 1435, 40 Stat. 1760	Zion National Monument established

		incorporating the lands of the former Mukuntuweap National Monument.
9) 1918, July 12	*Proclamation 1465, 40 Stat. 1805	Land added in Utah. Land eliminated in Nevada (former Vegas National Forest) and in Utah. Area reduced to 547,231 gross acres.
10) 1919, November 19	Public Law 66-83, 41 Stat. 356	Zion National Monument elevated to National Park status.
11) 1922, February 14 (effective July 1, 1922)	Executive Order 3636	Western Division of the Sevier National Forest, Utah added upon the Sevier's discontinuation. Acreage increased to 966,936 gross acres.
12) 1924, March 18	Executive Order 3972	Mount Trumbull Division in Arizona transferred to the Kaibab National Forest. Area reduced to 949,256 gross acres. Dixie National Forest no longer administers lands in Arizona. However, lands in the Arizona Strip are still administered by the Intermountain District (Region 4) until 1934, in its Kaibab National Forest.
13) 1933, August 22	Proclamation 2054, 48 Stat. 1705	5,821 acres of the Dixie National Forest transferred to establish the Cedar Breaks National Monument. Area reduced to 943,435 gross acres.
14) 1937, April 19 (effective July 1, 1937)	Executive Order 7607 2 Federal Register 720	Moapa Division (Spring Mountains area or the former Charleston National Forest) transferred to the Nevada National Forest. Dixie National Forest becomes an entirely Utah forest once again with a reduced gross acreage of 880,029,
15) 1942, March 7	Public Law 77-486, 56 Stat. 141	Boundary adjusted between Dixie National Forest and the Cedar Breaks National Monument. Area: 880,685 gross acres.
16) 1945, January 19 (effective October 1, 1944)	Public Land Order 260 10 Federal Register 1244	The entire Powel National Forest (1,056,278 gross acres) added to the Dixie National Forest. Area increased to 1,936,883 gross acres.
17) 1960, October 27	Executive Order 10890 25 Federal Register 10331	6,775 acres of lands acquired under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tennant Act lands (portion of the Widtsoe Land Utilization Project, LU-UT-2) and public domain lands added; boundary extended to include a total of 13,386 acres of this and other lands in a defined area that might be acquired at a later date. 14,825 acres of Bankhead-Jones lands transferred to the Bureau of Land Management. Area of the Dixie National Forest increased to 1,950,290 gross acres.
18) 1961, June 30	Public Law 87-81, 75 Stat. 198	Orders a boundary adjustment between the Cedar Breaks National Monument and the Dixie National Forest: 111.4 acres added to the National Monument from the National Forest and 129 acres added to the National Forest from National Monument.
19) 1962, February 9	Executive Order 10993	E.O. 10890 of Oct. 27, 1960 amended.

	27 Federal Register 1312	
20) 1965, August 4	Public Land Order 3760 30 Federal Register 9912	1,282 acres of land added in Sec. 36, T. 33 S., R. 3 W. & Sec. 2, T. 34 S. R. 3 W., Salt Lake Meridian, under Section 8 of the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934 as amended in 1962.
21) 1965, September 2	Public Land Order 3811 30 Federal Register 11516-11517	516 acres of land added in T. 38 S., R. 8 & 9 W. and T. 39 S., R. 8 W. Salt Lake Meridian and boundary extended.
22) 1965, December 1	Public Land Order 3898 30 Federal Register 15098	801 acres of land added in T. 41 S., R. 14 & 15 W. Salt Lake Meridian and boundary extended.
23) 1966, May 18	Public Land Order 4010 31 Federal Register 7512	120 acres in Sections 21 & 28, T. 39 S., R. 16 W., Salt Lake Meridian in eliminated for water power purposes. Area: 1,966,141 gross acres.
24) 1984, September 28	Public Law 98-428, 98 Stat. 1657	"Utah Wilderness Act of 1984" establishes the 7,000 acre Ashdown Gorge Wilderness adjacent to the Cedar Breaks National Monument, the 26,000 acre Box-Death Hollow Wilderness, and the 50,000 acre Pine Valley Mountain Wilderness on the Dixie National Forest.
25) 2009, March 30	Public Law 111-11, 123 Stat. 1076	"Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009" establishes the Cottonwood Forest Wilderness on 2,643 acres of the Dixie National Forest, Pine Valley Ranger District.
26) 2009, March 30	Public Law 111-11, 123 Stat. 1092	"Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009" orders the Secretary of Agriculture to sell 66.07 acres in the Dixie National Forest to Kirk R. Harrison at fair market value. Proceeds of the sale to be used for land acquisition to benefit the Dixie National Forest. Area: 1,965,319 gross acres.

*Map/diagram accompanies these proclamations in *U.S. Statutes at Large.*

DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Dixie National Forest, Arizona and Utah: [Diagram forming part of a Proclamation dated May 22, 1908].
Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1908. [Proclamation] No. 809.
1908. Scale ca. 1:445,000. No geographic grid. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 56 x 35 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. No relief indicated.
Shows national forest boundary and addition of two new land units to the Dixie National Forest in Arizona, both north of the Colorado River, an area, at this time (1908), administered by District 4: a larger western addition called the Parashont Division (Shivwits/Mt. Dellenbaugh area) and a smaller eastern portion called the Mt. Trumbull Division. "Gila and Salt River Meridian and Base." "Salt Lake Meridian and Base." **See Figure 27**
Holdings: Arizona Historical Society, Southern Ariz. Div.; LC; NA
OCLC: 51948268

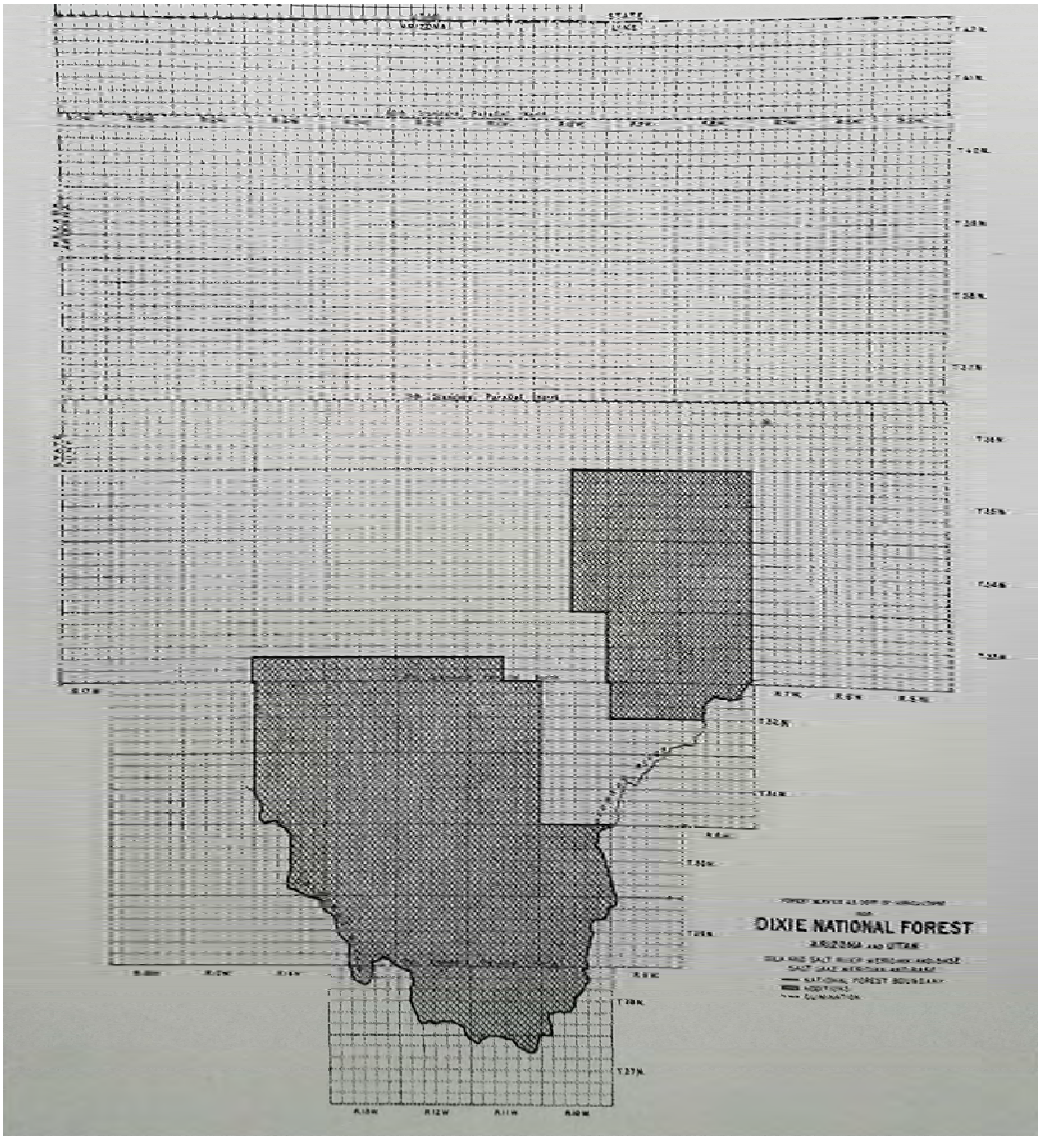


Figure 27: Arizona portion of the map/diagram attached to Proclamation 809 of May 22, 1908 showing the two large areas in Arizona north of the Colorado River (larger western section of the Parashont Division – Shivwits/Mt. Dellenbaugh area – and a smaller eastern portion called the Mt. Trumbull Division) totaling 626,800 acres. Parashont Division was entirely eliminated and the Mt. Trumbull Division greatly reduced by Proclamation 1334 of May 10, 1916.

Dixie National Forest, Arizona and Utah: [Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated February 10, 1909].
Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1909. [Proclamation] No. 840.
1909. Scale, ca. 1:445,000. No geographic grid. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 56 x 35 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows national forest boundaries in Arizona and Utah, the course of the Colorado River, principal mountain peaks in Arizona (Mt. Trumbull and Shivwits/Mt. Dellenbaugh areas), and location of the Grand Wash Cliffs. "Additions" of lands to the Dixie National Forest as ordered though this Proclamation occur only in the Utah portion of the forest. "Gila and Salt River Meridian and Base." " Salt Lake Meridian and Base."
Holdings: LC; NA

Dixie National Forest, Utah and Arizona: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated March 1, 1913.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1913. [Proclamation] No. 1231.
1913. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic grid. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 2 maps on one sheet. 72 x 51 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest boundaries in Arizona and Utah "Additions" to and "Eliminations" of lands in the Dixie National Forest as ordered by this Proclamation occur only in the Utah portion of the forest. Utah map has three insets showing in detail the land eliminations in T. 39 S., R. 16 W. (2) and T. 40 S., R.16 W (1). "Salt Lake Meridian, Gila and

Salt River Meridian."
Holdings: LC; NA

Dixie National Forest, Nevada, Utah, and Arizona: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated May 10, 1916.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey. [Proclamation] No. 1334.
1916. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic grid. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 3 maps on one sheet, 68 x 79 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest and state boundaries, lands transferred from the Toiyabe National Forest to the Dixie National Forest (former Moapa National Forest, made up of the former Charleston and Vegas National Forests), and lands eliminated (the entire Parashont Division [Shivwits – Mt. Dellenbaugh area] and the majority of lands in the Mt. Trumbull Division). No land changes were ordered by this Proclamation in the Utah Division of the Dixie National Forest. Maps also show settlements, roads, railroads, drainage patterns, and springs. Utah Division has an enlarged inset maps of T. 39 S., R. 16 W., Sec. 3 showing National Forest boundaries. Contents: Moapa Division, Nevada, Mt. Diablo Meridian. – Utah Division, Utah, Salt Lake Meridian. – Parashont Division, Arizona [joined with] Mt. Trumbull Division, Arizona, Gila and Salt River Meridian.
Holdings: LC; NA

Utah (Washington County), Zion National Monument: [Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated March 18, 1918.
Department of the Interior, National Park Service. [Proclamation] No. 1435.
1918. Scale, ca. 1:100,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 25 x 18 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows "National Monument boundary embracing approximately 120 sq. miles or 76,000 acres," surveyed and unsurveyed land lines, settlements, roads, and streams. Principal natural features are named. Public land grid based on the Salt Lake Meridian. Proclamation establishes Zion National Monument incorporating Mukuntuweap National Monument proclaimed July 31, 1909. Established as Zion National Park by the Congress on November 19, 1919.
Holdings: LC; NA

Dixie National Forest, Nevada, Utah, and Arizona: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated July 12, 1918.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. [Proclamation] No. 1465.
1918. Scale, ca 1:253,440. No geographic grid. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 3 maps on one sheet, 68 x 58 cm., folded to 34, 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest and state boundaries, "Additions" to the Dixie National Forest (Utah Division only) and "Eliminations" (Utah and Moapa Divisions only), as well as settlements, roads, railroads, drainage, and springs. Utah Division maps has enlarged inset of T. 39 S., R. 16 W., Sec. 25 showing detail of land eliminations and T. 39 S., R. 16 W., Sec. 3 showing detail of national forest boundary with no changes. Land eliminations in the Moapa Division include the all lands of the former Vegas National Forest and most land surrounding Charleston Peak in the former Charleston National Forest (Vegas and Charleston National Forests merged to form the Moapa National Forest on January 21, 1909 with Proclamation No. 833). Contents: Utah Division, Utah, Salt Lake Meridian. – Mt. Trumbull Division, Arizona, Gila and Salt River Meridian. – Moapa Division, Nevada, Mt. Diablo Meridian.
Holdings: LC; NA

Dixie National Forest, Nevada, Utah, and Arizona [Diagram forming part of Executive Order effective July 1 1922].
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, Nov., 1917 from U.S.G.S., C. & G.S., Forest Service, and other surveys by J.M. Waggaman; traced by J.M. Waggaman. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1922. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 3 maps on one sheet, 53 x 110 cm., folded to 29 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
In red, shows area "Transferred to the Dixie N.F. from the Sevier N.F. by Ex. Or. Dated Feb. 14,1922, effective date July 1, 1922. Also shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, railroads, trails, ranches, drainage, and springs. "Mt. Diablo, Salt Lake, and Gila and Salt River Meridians."
Moapa Division: W116°00' – W115°10'/N36°30' – N36°00'. 35 x 41 cm.
Utah Division: W114°03' – W113°05'/N37°40' – N37°00'. 54 x 66 cm.
Mt. Trumbull Division: W113°15' – W113°05'/N36°23' – N36°18'. 12 x 16 cm.
This map is a standard Forest Service administrative map at 1:253,440-scale used as a base to show the land and boundary changes made by Executive Order No. 3636, adding the western half of the Sevier National Forest to the Dixie National Forest after the discontinuation of the Sevier.
Holdings: NA

Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Dixie Folio.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey; topography from U.S. Geological Survey maps; land lines from General Land Office plats; classification by Forest Service; Apr., 1909.
1909. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. (Utah portion) W114º00' – W113º15'/N37º40' – N37º15'. (Arizona portion) W113º47 – W113º05'/N36º25' – N35º45'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 15 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours (contour interval 250 feet). Also issued in a black & white edition.
Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, Forest Service facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. General land classification shown in color and the type of alienated land within national forest boundary shown by letter, both keyed to a separate legend sheet. Sheets 1 through 7 cover the Utah portion of the Dixie National Forest and incorrectly names the "Gila and Salt River Meridian" as governing its public land grid – it should be the Salt Lake Meridian.
Sheets 8 through 15 cover the Arizona portion of the Dixie National Forest [Arizona Strip – north of the Grand Canyon] and incorrectly names the "Salt Lake Meridian" as governing its public land grid – it should be the Gila and Salt River Meridian. The atlas shows no Forest Service improvements in the Arizona portion of the Dixie National Forest.
Reference: 30th Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey (1908/1909), page 87.
Holdings: Yale Univ.; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 886547985

See also **Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Powell Folio** (1909) below for coverage of the present day eastern portion (Escalante Ranger District) of the Dixie National Forest in folio format.

See also **Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Sevier Folio** (1909) below for coverage of the present day central portion (Cedar City and Powell Ranger Districts) of the Dixie National Forest in folio format.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

The Dixie Forest Reserve, Utah. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Forestry, 1904.
1904. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 54 x 84 cm. Relief shown by contours (contour interval 250 feet).
Map shows the boundaries of the future Dixie National Forest proclaimed with the same boundaries as in 1904, along with settlements, roads, rivers and streams. Public land grid based on the Salt Lake Meridian. National Archives also has a copy hand colored to show locations of commercial timber, woodland, brushland, and cultivated lands. At this point, the Dixie National Forest includes lands only in Utah.
Holdings: NA

Dixie National Forest, Utah Division. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1915; compiled from G.L.O. surveys; additional data furnished by Supervisor ; E.A.L.
1915. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Blueline print. 64 x 72 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows national forest and state boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, and streams. "Salt Lake Meridian."
Holdings: NA

Dixie National Forest, Nevada, Utah, and Arizona, 1918. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, Nov. 1917 from G.L.O., C. & G.S., Forest Service, and other surveys by J.M. Waggaman ; traced by J.M. Waggaman. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1918. Scale, ca 1:253,440. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 3 maps on one sheet, 55 x 90 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, railroads, trails, ranches, drainage, and springs. "Mt. Diablo, Salt Lake, and Gila and Salt River Meridians."
Moapa Division: W116°00' – W115°10'/N36°30' – N36°00'. 31 x 39 cm.
Utah Division: W114°03' – W113°05'/N37°40' – N37°00'. 34 x 43 cm.
Mt. Trumbull Division: W113°15' – W113°05'/N36°23' – N36°18'. 12 x 16 cm.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Chicago
OCLC: 38162106

Dixie National Forest, Nevada, Utah, and Arizona, 1922. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, Nov. 1917 from U.S.G.S., C. & G.S., Forest Service, and other surveys by J.M. Waggaman ; traced by J.M. Waggaman. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1922. Scale, ca 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 3 maps on one sheet, 55 x 90 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, railroads, trails, ranches, drainage, and springs. Moapa Division – Utah Division - Mt. Trumbull Division. "Mt. Diablo, Salt Lake, and Gila and Salt River Meridians."
Holdings: Univ. of Nevada, Las Vegas
OCLC: 39864301

Dixie National Forest, Nevada, Utah, and Arizona, 1923. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, 1923 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by C. B. Noyes; traced at Washington Office by C. B. Noyes. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1923. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W114°05' – W112°20'/N38°00' – N37°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 51 x 65 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, railroads, trails, ranches, drainage, and springs. Insets at the same scale as the main map: Mt. Trumbull Division, Arizona, Mohave Co. – Moapa Division, Nevada, Clark Co. Map shows the results of the addition of the western division of the Sevier National Forest which doubled the size of the Dixie National Forest in 1922. "Mt. Diablo, Salt Lake, and Gila and Salt River Meridians."
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Brigham Young Univ.; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 52780718

Dixie National Forest, Nevada and Utah, 1924. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, 1923 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by C. B. Noyes; traced at Washington Office by C. B. Noyes. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1924. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W114°05' – W112°20'/N38°00' – N37°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 103 x 132 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, railroads, trails, ranches, drainage, and springs. Inset at the same scale as the main map: Moapa Division, Nevada, Clark Co. The absence of an inset for the Mt. Trumbull Division (as found on the 1923 map) confirms that this map was drafted after Executive Order 3972 of March 18, 1924 which transferred the Mt. Trumbull Division of the Dixie National Forest to the Kaibab National Forest, Arizona. "Mt. Diablo and Salt Lake Meridians."
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; LC; NA
OCLC: 38222916

Portion of Dixie National Forest. (Forest Visitors map) **See Figure 13**
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Intermountain District; I.A. Corn. U.S. Government Printing Office: 1929.
1929. Scale, ca.1:300,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 22 x 26 cm., folded to 26 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows national forest boundary, the location of the town of Cedar City, through highways, secondary roads, Forest Service administrative facilities, camp grounds, rivers, lakes, and streams.
Text and black & white photographs on verso. Panel title: *Cedar Breaks, Dixie National Forest, Utah.* Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white photograph of the Cedar Breaks. Map issued before the establishment of the Cedar Breaks National Monument in 1933 and administered by the U.S. National Park Service.
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 421 (January 1930), page 442.
Holdings: Brigham Young Univ.; Univ. of Washington; NA; NAL
OCLC: 708490456

Dixie National Forest, Nevada and Utah, 1933. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1932-33, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by M.H. Lewis, C.J. Truscott and M.W. Bird; traced by M.W. Bird, 1933.
1933. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W114°05' – W112°20'/N38°00' – N37°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 51 x 67 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, national park, national monument, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, railroads, trails, ranches, drainage, and springs. Inset, at the same scale as the main map, Moapa Division,

Nevada, Clark Co. "Mt. Diablo and Salt Lake Meridians."
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Yale Univ.; Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Chicago; Boston Public Library; Southern Utah Univ.; NA
OCLC: 21859870

Dixie National Forest, Nevada and Utah, 1933. (Forest Visitors map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1932-33, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by M.H. Lewis, C.J. Truscott and M.W. Bird. U.S. Government Printing Office: 1934.
1934. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W114°05' – W112°20'/N38°00' – N37°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 53 x 67 cm., folded to 24 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Main highways shown in red. Also shows national forest, national park, national monument, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, railroads, trails, ranches, drainage, and springs. Inset, at the same scale as the main map: Moapa Division, Clark Co., Nevada. "Mt. Diablo and Salt Lake Meridians."
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Dixie National Forest, Utah – Nevada.* Panel illustrations, captioned, black & white photographs, (front) "Cedar Canyon approaching Dixie National Forest" and (back) "Forest Ranger." Title panel also has, "United States, Department of Agriculture, Forest Service – Intermountain Region."
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 483 (March 1935), page 225.
Holdings: NA; NAL

Dixie National Forest, Nevada and Utah – 1936. (Forest Visitors map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
1936. Scale, ca. 1:506,880. W114°05' – W112°20'/N38°00' – N37°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 27 x 34 cm., on sheet, 28 x 49 cm., (sometimes seen folded, 24 x 10 cm.) Relief shown by spot heights.
Main motor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities, and campsites shown in red. Also shows national forest, national park, national monument, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlement, rails, other roads, rivers, lakes and streams. Includes descriptive typescript text, drawings, and an inset at the same scale as the main map of the Moapa Division, Clark Co., Nevada. Public land grid in Utah based on the Salt Lake Meridian and in Nevada, on the Mt. Diablo Meridian.
Holdings: NAL

Dixie National Forest, Nevada and Utah, 1937. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1932-33, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by M.H. Lewis, C.J. Truscott and M.W. Bird; traced by M.W. Bird, 1933; tracing revised by C. Spaun 1937.
1937. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W114°05' – W112°20'/N38°00' – N37°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 53 x 67 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, railroads, trails, ranches, drainage, and springs. Inset, at the same scale as the main map, Moapa Division, Nevada, Clark Co. "Salt Lake Meridian." The appearance of an inset for the Moapa Division confirms that this map was drafted before Executive Order 7607 of April 19, 1937 which transferred the Moapa Division, Dixie National Forest, to the Nevada National Forest, Nevada. Public land grid for the Moapa Division based on the Mt. Diablo Meridian.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Harvard Univ. Botany Libraries; NA
OCLC: 38133668

Recreation Guide, Dixie National Forest, Utah – 1938.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
1938. Scale, ca. 1:506,880. W114º02' – W112º25'/N38º00' – N37º00'. Public Land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 26 x 34 cm., (sometimes seen folded to 24 x 10 cm.) Relief shown by spot heights.
Main motor highways, good motor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities, and mileages between points on highways shown in red. Also shows national forest, national park, national monument, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, minor roads, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Salt Lake Meridian. Map shows that the Dixie National Forest no longer administers lands in Nevada.
Holdings: LC

Dixie National Forest, Utah, 1941. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1932-33.
1941. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W114º02' – W112º20'/N38º00' – N37º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 52 x 66 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, national monument, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and

streams. "Salt Lake Meridian."
Holdings: Univ. of California, Los Angeles; Colorado School of Mines; U.S. Geological Survey Library, Denver; Northern Illinois Univ.; Texas A & M; Univ. of Utah; Southern Utah Univ.; Brigham Young Univ.; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 21589026

[Dixie] ~~Powell~~ National Forest, Utah, 1944. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1929-30, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by M.H. Lewis; traced by M.W. Bird 1931; revised by M.W. Bird, 1937; revised, C. Spaun, 1944.
[1945] Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112º25' – W111º05'/N38º20' – N37º20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 46 x 52 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, national park, national monument, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Salt Lake Meridian." Map of the Powell National Forest revised and printed in 1944 a year before the merger with the Dixie National Forest. Map has the name "Dixie" applied to the map with a rubber stamp and a strikethrough over the name "Powell"
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Oklahoma; Southern Utah Univ.; Brigham Young Univ.; NA
OCLC: 52441785

Dixie National Forest (Dixie Division), Utah, 1950. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Agriculture – Ogden.
1950. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W114º02' – W112º20'/N38º00' – N37º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 53 x 67 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer.
Lands of the Dixie National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, national park, national monument, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Salt Lake Meridian."
Holdings (Color): Univ. of California, Berkeley; Harvard College Library; Texas A & M; LC; NA; NAL; (Black & white): Indiana Univ.; Univ. of New Mexico; Univ. of Utah; Southern Utah Univ.; Brigham Young Univ.; Univ. of Washington; NA
OCLC (Color): 33670307; (Black & white): 22270064

Dixie National Forest, Powell Division, Utah, 1950. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1929-30, from U.S.G.S., B.L.M., Forest Service, and other surveys by M.H. Lewis; traced by M.W. Bird, 1931; revised by M.W. Bird, 1937; revised, C. Spaun, 1944; revised A.G. Saunders, 1950. Agriculture, Ogden. Color version not found.
1950. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112º25' – N111º05'/N38º20' – N37º20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 47 x 54 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, national park, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Salt Lake Meridian."
Holdings Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of California, Los Angeles; Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Illinois; Northern Illinois Univ.; Texas A & M; Brigham Young Univ.; LC; NA
OCLC: 6072913

Recreation Map, Dixie National Forest, Utah, 1952. See Figure 18
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Intermountain Region; A.G.S. Agriculture Ogden, Utah; DPS, Ogden, Utah-52-4552
1952. Scale, ca. 1:506,880. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 32 x 56 cm., on sheet, 48 x 57 cm., folded to 24 x 14 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Highways and roads, federal and state road numbers, scenic areas (national parks), Forest Service administrative facilities, trails, and recreation site information shown in red. Also shows national forest, national park, national monuments, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes text (fire prevention, health rules, and campground listing) in lower margin of map.
Typescript text and black & white drawings on verso. Panel title: *Dixie National Forest.* Map has no panel illustrations.
Holdings: private collection

Recreation Map, Dixie National Forest, Utah, 1955.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Intermountain Region; [A.G.S.] Agriculture Ogden, Utah; DPS, Ogden, Utah.
1955. Scale, ca. 1:506,880. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 32 x 56 cm., on sheet 48 x 57 cm., folded to 24 x 14 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Highways and roads, federal and state road numbers, scenic areas, Forest Service administrative facilities, trails, and recreation site information shown in red. Also shows national forest, national park, national monuments, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes text (fire prevention, health rules, and campground listing) in lower margin of map.
Typescript text and black & white drawings on verso. Panel title: *Dixie National Forest.* Map has no panel illustrations.
Holdings: Univ. of Utah; LC
OCLC: 13720130

Dixie National Forest (Dixie Division), Utah, 1962. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah, 1962, from U.S. Forest Service planimetric maps, U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles, and U.S. Army Map Service topographic maps.
1962. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W114º02' – W112º20'/N38º00' – N37º05'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 88 x 125 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Dixie National Forest shown in green; paved roads, road and trail numbers, and public land grid shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, national monument, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and improved camp grounds. Includes "Authority diagram" and "Key Map" of Utah highlighting the area of the Dixie National Forest covered by this map and an outline of the eastern portion (Powell Division) not shown. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Salt Lake Base and Meridian."
NOTE: This map was revised in 1977 and reissued in 1979 (*U.S. Government Printing Office: 1979-679-890) with the title: *Dixie National Forest (Pine Valley, Cedar City and Powell Ranger Districts), Utah, 1977*.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Kansas; Harvard College Library; Cornell Univ.; Texas A & M; Univ. of Utah; LC; NA
OCLC: 5412908

Dixie National Forest…Utah, 1962. (Forest Visitors map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah, 1962.
1962. Scale, ca. 1:316,800. W114º02' – W111º10'/N38º15' – N37º00'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 2 maps, one on each side of sheet, 51 x 71 cm., folded to 26 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures. Map reprinted 1964 with DPSU/June 64/2000; in 1966 with DPSU/66-1539-9; in 1975 with *GPO: 1975-679-330; in 1980 with *U.S. Government Printing Office: 1980-M-679-861.
Lands of the Dixie National Forest shown in green; national park land (labeled as "Alienated Land") shown in gray; paved roads county boundaries, and improved forest camps shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park and monument, Indian Reservation, and state boundaries, towns and settlements, minor roads and road numbers, trails, and Forest Service administrative facilities. A "Key Map" is found on both sides of sheet. Includes index to recreation sites. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Salt Lake Meridian" (even though no public land grid provided). Maps have separate subtitles: Dixie National Forest, East Section, Dixie Division, and Powell Division, Utah, 1962, 48 x 59 cm. and Dixie National Forest, West Section, Dixie Division, Utah, 1962, 49 x 37 cm. and includes text and black & white illustrations.
Panel title: *Dixie National Forest, Utah.* Panel illustration, uncaptioned color drawing of tree trunk on left and forest vista with plateaus and trees on the right.
Holdings: LC and 27 other libraries
OCLC (1962 printing): 9849778; (1966 printing): 56029230; (1980 printing): 26130801

Dixie National Forest (Powell Division), Utah, 1963. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah, 1963, from U.S. Forest Service planimetric maps, U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles, and U.S. Army Map Service topographic maps.
1963. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W112º30' – W111º10'/N38º17' – N37º25'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 89 x 101 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Dixie National Forest shown in green; paved roads, road and trail numbers, and public land grid shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, national monument, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and improved camp grounds. Includes "Authority diagram" and "Key Map" of Utah highlighting the area of the Dixie National Forest covered by this map and an outline of the western portion (Dixie Division) not shown. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Salt Lake Base and Meridian."
NOTE: This map was revised in 1977 and reissued in 1979 (*U.S. Government Printing Office: 1979-679-889) with the title: *Dixie National Forest (Powell, Escalante and Teasdale Ranger Districts), Utah, 1963*.
Holdings: LC; NA and 10 other libraries.
OCLC: 5412906

Powell Ranger District (D-3), Dixie National Forest, Utah, 1963. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
1963. Scale, ca. 1:175,000. W112º30' – W111º50'/N38º10' – N37º25'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 57 x 37 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.
National forest lands shown in green. Also shows ranger district, national forest, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities, and drainage.
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona
OCLC: 39379140

FILLMORE FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, UTAH
1906-1923

As originally proclaimed in 1906, the Fillmore consisted of two forest units; a northern unit centered on the Canyon Mountain Range northwest of Scipio, Utah and known as the Scipio Division, and a larger, southern unit covering the area of the Pavant Range between the towns of Fillmore on the west and Richfield on the east. The Beaver National Forest (1906-1908) was added to the Fillmore National Forest in 1908 bringing with it an area contiguous to the Fillmore (Tushar Mountains) on the south. Also in 1908, the Fillmore contributed its northern Scipio Division to help establish the Nebo National Forest. This unit was transferred back to the Fillmore National Forest five years later in 1913. The Fillmore Forest Reserve took its name from the nearby town of Fillmore, Utah, named by an Act of the Utah Territorial Legislature on October 4, 1851 in honor of then President, Millard Fillmore (Van Cott, p. 137). Forest Supervisor's Headquarters were first located in Beaver, Utah before being relocated to Richfield, Utah, in 1914, where they remained until 1923 when the entire Fillmore National Forest was transferred to the Fishlake National Forest for administration. Richfield, Utah then became the Forest Supervisor's Headquarters for the greatly enlarged Fishlake.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1906, May 19	*Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3200	Established Forest Reserve on 399,600 acres.
2) 1908, June 18 (effective July 1, 1908)	Executive Order 826	Scipio Division of the Fillmore National Forest transferred to establish (in part) the Nebo National Forest. Contiguous land of the Beaver National Forest added upon the Beaver's discontinuation. Area increased to 578,500 acres.
3) 1913, September 4	Executive Order 1820	Scipio Division (109,160 acres) transferred back to the Fillmore National Forest from the Nebo National Forest. Total gross acreage now measures 687,660.
4) 1914, May 6	*Proclamation 1267, 38 Stat. 1995	91,630 acres added from unreserved public lands. Area: 779,290 gross acres.
5) 1922, July 10	*Proclamation 1634, 42 Stat. 2280	10,268 acres added and 10,161 acres eliminated.
6) 1923, September 24	Executive Order 3908	Forest abolished; all lands (778,670 gross acres) transferred to the Fishlake National Forest.

*Map/diagram accompanies text to these proclamations in *U.S. Statutes at Large.*

DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Fillmore Forest Reserve, Utah: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated May 19, 1906.
Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture; compiled from G.L.O. plats.
1906. Scale, ca. 1:228,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 54 x 28 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows forest reserve boundary. Indicates location of the 39th parallel and in lower left margin, "35º30' West from Washington." "Salt Lake Meridian and Base."
Holdings: LC; NA

Fillmore National Forest, Utah: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908].
Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1908. [Executive Order] No. 826.
1908. Scale, ca. 1:275,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 54 x 34 cm., folded to 31 x 20 cm. Relief not indicated.
Executive Order 826 reorganizes the Fillmore National Forest by transferring its northern Scipio Division to contribute to establishing the new Nebo National Forest and adds the entire Beaver National Forest to the south. Map shows national forest boundaries, "All of Beaver National Forest (Proclamation of April 25, 1907)" shown shaded and "Part of Fillmore National Forest (Proclamation of May 19, 1906)" shown without shading. "Salt Lake Meridian and Base."
Holdings: NA

Fillmore National Forest, Utah: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated May 6, 1914.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled by H.S. Meekham; G.T.T. – 1913. [Proclamation] No. 1267.
1914. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112º42' – W111º50'/N39º40' – N38º05'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 74 x 49 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest boundaries and "Additions" to the Fillmore National Forest. Also shows towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes eight inset maps showing land additions in greater detail. "Salt Lake Meridian."
Holdings: LC; NA

Fillmore National Forest, Utah, 1922: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated July 10, 1922.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Ogden, 1920 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by E. Lubeck; traced at Washington Office by S.L. Acker. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1922. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112º42' – W111º50'/N39º35' – N38º05'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 74 x 36 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, and, in two varieties of red (solid & patterned) shows lands "Eliminated by this Proclamation," and lands "Added by this Proclamation." Also shows towns and settlements, trails, railroads, roads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Salt Lake Meridian."
This map is a standard Forest Service administrative map at 1:253,440-scale used as a base to show the land and boundary changes (small parcels of land eliminations and additions on the periphery of the Forest) made by Proclamation No. 1634.
Holdings: LC; NA

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Fillmore Folio.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey; topography from U.S. Geological Survey maps; land lines from General Land Office plats; classification by Forest Service; Mar., 1909.
1909. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W112º32' – W112º14'/N39º15' – N38º10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 8 numbered and lettered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours (contour interval 250 feet). Also issued in a black & white edition.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes and streams. General land classification shown in color and the type of alienated land within national forest boundaries shown by letter, both keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets, both lettered and numbered, shown on front cover of the atlas. Sheets A through D dated "Mar., 1909" are titled "Fillmore." Included in this folio and indexed on the front cover are sheets 1 through 4, dated "Aug., 1907" and titled "Beaver." These are the same 4 sheets that made up the **Beaver Folio** of 1907 (listed above) and is the reason the four 1909 Fillmore National Forest sheets are lettered instead of numbered. It also reflects the June 1908 transfer of the Beaver National Forest lands to the Fillmore National Forest.
Reference: 30th Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey (1908/1909), page 87.
Holdings: Yale Univ.; LC; NA; NAL. Yale's copy lacks the numbered (Beaver NF) sheets.
OCLC: 886549362

See also **Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Nebo Folio** 1909 below for coverage of the Scipio Division (sheets C, D, & E.) not part of the Fillmore when its **Forest Atlas** was compiled in 1909.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Fillmore National Forest, Utah. (Administrative map)
U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1915.
1915. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Pubic land (Township & Range) grid. Blueline print. 141 x 53 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Map shows national forest boundary, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, and streams. "Salt Lake Meridian." Hand written in ink on map, " Rec'd April 14, 1915. Mrs. Schafer says this represents the best information at this time." This most likely is Florence I. Shafer, cartographer in the Ogden, Utah headquarters of District 4.
Holdings: NA

Fillmore National Forest, Utah, 1921. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Ogden, 1920 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by E. Lubeck; traced at Washington Office by S.L. Acker. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1921. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112º42' – W111º50'/N39º35' – N38º05'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 74 x 36 cm Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Salt Lake Meridian."
Holdings: LC; NA (National Archives has an ordinary copy and a copy has label "Fishlake" pasted over the printed title "Fillmore" and filed with the Fishlake National Forest maps.

FISH LAKE FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, UTAH
1899-1908

After the Uintah (1897), the Fish Lake Forest Reserve is the oldest federal forest in the state of Utah and like the Uintah, it was not examined or mapped by the U.S. Geological Survey. It was established at the request of local residents who were concerned about overgrazing, uncontrolled fires, and logging in the mountains and plateaus above the farms in the valleys. These activities that stripped the vegetation from the hillsides, led to erosion and floods, damaging farms, irrigation projects, and other property. The Fish Lake Forest Reserve began small but soon was enlarged as had happened to many of the early forest reserves, by the addition of more public lands and later to forest consolidations. The acreage of the Fish Lake Forest Reserve steadily increased in size to from 67,840 acres at its founding to 3363,337 acres by 1907. The next year, the nearby Glenwood National Forest was added to the Fish Lake and its name was made one word – Fishlake.

The Forest Reserve was named for the deep lake of the same name within its boundaries, once a major source of fish for Native Americans (Van Cott, p. 138). The National Archives has a copy of the original printed Presidential Proclamation of February 10, 1899 together with a cut out section of a General Land Office map of the state of Utah of an indeterminate date showing the boundaries and land area of the newly established Forest Reserve hand drawn in green and annotated "67,840 acres." A copy of the Presidential Proclamation of May 2, 1904 together with a cut out section of a G.L.O. map of Utah from 1902, hand drawn to show the greatly enlarged Fish Lake Forest Reserve is also included in the National Archives collection of U.S. Forest Service maps. The forest was administered from Salina, Utah.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1899, February 10	Proclamation, 30 Stat. 1787	Established Forest Reserve on 67,840 gross acres.
2) 1904, May 2	Proclamation, 33 Stat. 2341	Fish Lake Forest Reserve enlarged on its northern and eastern boundaries from 67,840 acres to 199,040 acres.
3) 1906, January 22	*Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3189	89,760 acres added in T. 27 S., R. 4 E., and in T. 28 S., R. 3, 4 & 5 E., Salt Lake Meridian. Area now stands at 288,800 gross acres.
4) 1907, April 29	*Proclamation, 35 Stat. 2130	74,537 acres added in T. 22, 23 & 24 S., R. 1 & 2 E., Salt Lake Meridian. Area increased to 363,337 gross acres.
5) 1908, July 2 (effective July 1, 1908)	Executive Order 908	Lands of the Glenwood National Forest (173,896 acres) added upon the Glenwood's discontinuation. Name combined into one word, Fishlake National Forest. Area: 537,233 gross acres.

*Map/diagram accompanies text to these proclamation in *U.S. Statutes at Large.*

Map of Fish Lake Forest Reserve, situated in Sevier, Piute and Wayne Counties, Utah, as created by Proclamation of February 10th 1899 (First Proclamation).
U.S. Surveyor General's Office, Salt Lake City, Utah, May 15th 1899, [signed] Jacob B. Blair, U.S. Surveyor General.
1899. Scale, 1:63,360 (1 mile to one inch). No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 52 x 52 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows forest reserve boundaries, lakes and streams. Public land grid based on the Salt Lake Meridian. National Archives copy has forest reserve boundary outlined in green, with a copy of the proclamation attached, and annotated with "Present area 67,840 acres."
Holdings: NA

Fish Lake Forest Reserve, Utah: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated January 22, 1906.
Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Dec. 1905; base map in part from G.L.O. map.
1906. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 30 x 18 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows forest reserve boundary, roads, trails, settlements, rivers, lakes, and streams. Indicates location of the 38º30' parallel and in lower right margin, "West from Washington, 34º30'." "Salt Lake Base and Meridian." Proclamation enlarges the Fish Lake Forest Reserve, but diagram does not indicate where new lands were added, which were on the southern (T. 27 & 28 S.) and northwest boundaries of the reserve.
Holdings: LC; NA

Fish Lake National Forest, Utah: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated April 29, 1907.
Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1907.
1907. Scale, ca. 1:158,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 53 x 36 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows national forest boundary and "Addition from Public Lands" in a cross-hatched pattern. "Salt Lake Base and Meridian."
Holdings: LC; NA

U.S. GENERAL LAND OFFICE MAPPING

Map of Fish Lake Forest Reserve, situated in Sevier, Piute and Wayne Counties, Utah, as created by Proclamation of February 10th 1899.
U.S. Surveyor General's Office, Salt Lake City, Utah, May 15th 1899, [signed] Jacob B. Blair, U.S. Surveyor General.
1899. Scale, 1:63,360 (1 mile to one inch). No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 52 x 52 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows forest reserve boundaries, lakes and streams. Public land grid based on the Salt Lake Meridian.
Note: Brigham Young University has a copy at 1:126,720-scale (2 miles to one inch) mounted on linen, 38 x 23 cm., on sheet 63 x 63 cm. OCLC: 367467672
Holdings: NA

FISHLAKE NATIONAL FOREST, UTAH
1908-Present

Forest Supervisors Headquarters for the Fishlake National Forest were first established at Salina, Utah, on the forest's northwestern corner, but were relocated to Richfield, Utah, in 1921, perhaps in anticipation of the merger with the Fillmore National Forest, which took place in 1923. Headquarters have been located in Richfield ever since. The northern half of the Escalante Ranger District of the Dixie National Forest is now administered by the Fishlake National Forest.

The state of Utah was not one of six western states covered by the Fulton Amendment Of March 4, 1907 which prohibited the President from establishing new national forests or addition land to existing national forests. As a consequence, the Fish Lake National Forest grew in size with several additions to its land base from the unreserved public lands. Its expansion was due to these and, to a greater extent, the 1923 consolidation of the lands of the Fillmore National Forest, that enlarged the Fish Lake National Forest from over a half million acres at establishment in 1908 to over one and a half million acres in little more than a dozen years. After 1923, the Fishlake National Forest hard for the most part reached its modern day size and extent. In 2019, the Fishlake National Forest included 1,534,310 gross acres of which 78,775 are not owned by the Forest Service, or about 12% of the land within its boundaries.

There were no primitive areas created on the Fishlake National Forest under the Forest Service's L-20 regulation and no wilderness or wild areas established under the U-regulations that followed in 1939. The "Utah Wilderness Act of 1984" did not create any wilderness areas on the Fishlake National Forest.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1908, July 2 (effective July 1, 1908)	Executive Order 908	Established National Forest from lands formerly administered by the Fish Lake and the Glenwood National Forests. Area at establishment: 537,233 gross acres.
2) 1911, March 30	*Proclamation 1119, 37 Stat. 1677	128,566 acres added and 1,276 acres eliminated. Total acreage now stands at 668,590 after a 1911 resurvey.
3) 1913, June 27	*Proclamation 1248, 38 Stat. 1951	57,560 acres added from the Manti National Forest. 41,510 acres added and 44,270 acres withdrawn for classification. 1913 area increased to 723,390 gross acres.
4) 1914, August 24	Executive Order 2028	Lands withdrawn for classification by Proclamation 1248 of June 27, 1913 are returned to the public domain and are restored to settlement.
5) 1917, October 23	*Proclamation 1403, 40 Stat. 1710	Land transferred to the Manti National Forest. Area, 723,591 gross acres.
6) 1923, September 24	Executive Order 3908	Lands of the Fillmore National Forest (778,670 gross acres) added to the Fishlake National Forest area upon the Fillmore's discontinuation. Area increased to 1,510,427 gross acres.
7) 1930, March 20	Executive Order 5307	Land parcels totaling 13,578 acres added. Area increased to 1,524,005 gross acres.
8) 1948, January 19	Public Land Order 437 13 Federal Register 361-362	2,400 acres, of which 920 acres were owned by the federal government, added in the south half of T. 22 S., R. 1 E., Salt Lake Meridian. Area increased to 1,526,385 gross acres.
9) 1956, April 9	Public Land Order 1283 21 Federal Register 2413	520 acres of land added in Section 1, T. 21 S., R. 2 ½ W., Salt Lake Meridian. Area increased to 1,526,909 gross acres.
10) 1967, October 31	Public Land Order 4306 32 Federal Register 15428	280 acres of land added in Section 11, T. 23 S., R. 3 E., Salt Lake Meridian. Area now stands at 1,528,310 gross acres.
11) 1971, December 18	Public Law 93-207, 85 Stat. 739	Capitol Reef National Monument renamed Capitol Reef National Park and boundary adjusted.
12) 1973, October 4	Public Land Order 5398 38 Federal Register 28291	5,140 acres of land in T. 27 S., R. 4 E. and in T. 27 & 28 S., R. 5 W., Salt Lake Meridian transferred to Capitol Reef National Park. Area reduced to 1,525,694 gross acres.
13) 1992, May 26	Public Law 102-292 106 Stat. 181	"Fishlake National Forest Enlargement Act" adds 10,172.89 acres of adjacent Bureau of Land Management Lands to the Fishlake National Forest for management. Area enlarged to 1,539,737 gross acres.

*Map/diagram accompanies text to these proclamations in *U.S. Statutes at Large.*

Fishlake National Forest, Utah: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated March 30, 1911.
Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1911. [Proclamation] No. 1119.
1911. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 51 x 42 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest boundaries and lands eliminated and lands added by this proclamation. Also shows towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes and streams. "Salt Lake Meridian."
Holdings: LC; NA

Fishlake National Forest, Utah: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated June 27, 1913.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1913; traced by F.D.B. April – 1913. [Proclamation] No. 1248.
1913. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 53 x 43 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest boundaries, land "Additions," land "Eliminations," and land "Transferred from the Manti National Forest" [to the Fishlake National Forest]. Also shows towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes 8 inset maps showing land status changes in greater detail. "Salt Lake Meridian."
Holdings: LC; NA

Fishlake National Forest, Utah: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated Oct. 23, 1917.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; traced by F.D.B. April – 1913. [Proclamation] No. 1403.
1917. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 53 x 43 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest boundaries and lands "Transferred to Manti National Forest" [from the Fishlake National Forest]. Also shows towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Salt Lake Meridian."
Holdings: LC; NA

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Fishlake Folio.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey; topography from U.S. Geological Survey maps; land lines from General Land Office plats; classification by Forest Service; Jan., 1909.
1909. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W112º15' – W111º25'/N38º55' – N38º18'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 9 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours (contour interval 250 feet). Also issued in a black & white edition.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, Forest Service facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. General land classification shown in color and type of alienated land within national forest boundaries shown by letter, both keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. "Salt Lake Meridian and Base."
Reference: 31st Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey (1909/1910), page 87.
Holdings: Yale Univ.; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 886549681

See also **Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Fillmore Folio** 1909 above.

See also **Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Nebo Folio** 1909 below for coverage of the Scipio Division (sheets C, D, & E.) transferred with the Fillmore National Forest in 1923 but not part of the Fillmore when its **Forest Atlas** was compiled in 1909.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Fishlake National Forest, Utah, 1915. (Forest Visitors map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; traced by F.D.B. April – 1913. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1915. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 54 x 43 cm., folded to 24 x 12 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shown in red are the boundaries of the Fishlake State Game Preserve, regions of special scenic interest and recreation, and in red letters, locations of Post Offices (P), hotels (H), telephone stations (T), and stores (S.). Waters well stocked with

trout shown in green. Also shows national forest boundary, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Salt Lake Meridian."
Descriptive text on verso. Panel title: *Map of Fishlake National Forest and Directions to Campers and Travelers.* No panel illustration.
Holdings: Brigham Young Univ.; NAL
OCLC: 367463940

Fishlake National Forest, Utah, 1919. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Ogden, 1918 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by E. Lubeck; traced by E. Lubeck. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1919. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112º17' – W111º12'/N39º07' – N38º12'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 44 x 43 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Salt Lake Meridian."
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines
OCLC: 37927527

Fishlake National Forest, Utah, 1925. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Ogden, 1925 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by Sprague T. Simons; traced 1925 by Sprague T. Simons and G.L. Nichols. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1925. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W112º40' – W111º15'/N39º35' – N38º05'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 145 x 106 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Salt Lake Meridian." Shows the lands of the Fillmore National Forest added in 1923.
Holdings: Brigham Young Univ.; LC
OCLC: 367461078

Fishlake National Forest, Utah, 1925. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Ogden, 1925 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by Sprague T. Simons; traced by Sprague T. Simons and G.L. Nichols, 1925. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1925. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112º40' – W111º10'/N39º40' – N38º05'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 76 x 59 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Main motor highways shown in red. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Salt Lake Meridian." Shows the 1923 addition of the lands of the Fillmore National Forest.
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Michigan; Brigham Young Univ.; NA
OCLC: 367458904

Fishlake National Forest, Utah, 1931. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1925, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by Sprague T. Simons; traced by Sprague T. Simons and G.L. Nichols, 1925; revised 1931. Engineer Reproduction Plant, U.S. Army, Washington, D.C., 9911 1931.
1931. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112º40' – W111º10'/N39º40' – N38º05'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 76 x 59 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Main motor highways and federal highway route numbers shown in red. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Salt Lake Meridian."
Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; Boston Public Library; Brigham Young Univ.; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 298255672

Fishlake National Forest, Utah, 1931. (Forest Visitors map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1925 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by Sprague T. Simons; traced by Sprague T. Simons and G.L. Nichols, 1925; revised 1931.
1932. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112º40' – W111º10'/N39º40' – N38º05'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 75 x 58, folded to 21 x 12 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Main motor highways and federal highway route numbers shown in red. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Salt Lake Meridian."

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, captioned, "Along Sevier-Cove Fort Road." Title panel has U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Intermountain Region, 1932
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 452 (August 1932), page 92.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Los Angeles, Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Chicago; Harvard College Library; Pennsylvania State Univ.; Univ. of Utah; NA; NAL
OCLC: 24037082

Fishlake National Forest, Utah, 1941. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1940, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by H.W. Francom and C. Spaun; traced 1941 by C. Spaun.
1941. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W112º40' – W111º20'/N39º40' – N38º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 150 x 104 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Salt Lake Meridian."
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Utah; Univ. of Washington
OCLC: 24013405

Fishlake National Forest, Utah, 1941. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1940, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by H.W. Francom and C. Spaun; traced 1941 by C. Spaun.
1941. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112º40' – W111º20'/N39º40' – N38º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 75 x 53 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Salt Lake Meridian."
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Colorado School of Mines; U.S. Geological Survey Library, Denver; Mesa State College (Colorado); Univ. of Utah; Brigham Young Univ.; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 57004658

Fishlake National Forest, Utah, 1944. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1940, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by H.W. Francom and C. Spaun; traced 1941 by C. Spaun.
1944. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112º40' – W111º20'/N39º40' – N38º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 75 x 52 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Salt Lake Meridian."
Holdings: Univ. of Utah
OCLC: 22169637

Fishlake National Forest, Utah, 1951. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1940, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by H.W. Francom and C. Spaun; traced 1941 by C. Spaun; revised 1951 by C.S.
1951. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112º40' – W111º20'/N39º40' – N38º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 75 x 54 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition without green forest layer.
Lands of the Fishlake National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Forest Service Map Class E." "Salt Lake Meridian."
Holdings (Color): Univ. of California, Berkeley; NA; (Black & white): Southern Utah Univ.; Brigham Young Univ.; NA
OCLC (Black & white): 367563416

Recreation Map, Fishlake National Forest, Utah, 1953.
P.B., C.S. & A.S. Agriculture Ogden.
1953. Scale, ca. 1:570,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 32 x 23 cm., folded to 25 x 12 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Roads, federal and state road numbers, Forest Service administrative facilities, campgrounds, picnic, resort, and scenic areas shown in red. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, rivers, lakes, canals, and airfields. Includes inset map of Utah highlighting the location of the Fishlake National Forest. Public land grid based on the Salt Lake Meridian.
Typescript text on verso. Panel title: *Fishlake National Forest.* Map has no panel illustration.
Holdings: LC

Fishlake National Forest, Utah, 1962. (Forest Visitors map) **See Figure 20**
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah, 1962.
1962. Scale, ca. 1:316,800. W112º40' – W111º20'/N39º40' – N38º10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 60 x 50 cm., folded to 26 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures. Map reprinted 1964 with DPSU – June '64-2000; and in 1967 with DPSU/Jul 67/3M. First printing in 1962 has no printer's mark.
Lands of the Fishlake National Forest shown in green; paved roads, county boundaries, and improved recreation sites shown in red; water features shown in blue; national monuments shown in gray. Also shows national forest boundaries, towns and settlements, minor roads, federal and state highway numbers, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes "Key Map" of Utah showing the location of the Fishlake National Forest in relation to the state's major highways and cities. "Forest Service Map Class E." "Salt Lake Meridian."
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Fishlake National Forest.* Panel illustration, uncaptioned photographic view of road, mountain meadow, trees, and the distant mountains. Back panel has recreation site index.
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Cornell Univ.; Southern Methodist Univ.; Univ. of Utah; Brigham Young Univ.; LC
OCLC: 32714716

Fishlake National Forest, Utah, 1964. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah, 1964, from U.S. Forest Service planimetric maps, U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles, and U.S. Army Map Service topographic maps.
1964. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W112º40' – W111º20'/N39º35' – N38º05'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 137 x 99 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Fishlake National Forest shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road and trail numbers, and public land grid shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national monument, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, forest roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes "Source Diagram" and "Key Map" of Utah highlighting the location of the Fishlake National Forest in relation to the state's major highways. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Salt Lake Base and Meridian."
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Indiana Univ.; Texas A & M; Univ. of Utah; Utah State Univ.; Southern Utah Univ.; Brigham Young Univ.; Univ. of Wyoming; LC; NA
OCLC: 5412907

Beaver Ranger District, D-3, Fishlake National Forest, Utah, 1964. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
1964. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W112º35' – W112º10'/N38º40' – N38º10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 53 x 40 cm. Relief shown by hachures spot heights.
National Forest land shown in green. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, recreation sites, rivers, lakes and streams. "Salt Lake Base and Meridian."
Holdings: Univ. of Iowa
OCLC: 855910419

Fillmore Ranger District, D-1, Fishlake National Forest, Utah, 1964. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
1964. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W112º30' – W112º00'/N39º35' – N38º40'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. Map printed on both sides (North – South), on sheet, 56 x 43 cm. Relief shown by hachures spot heights.
National Forest land shown in green. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, recreation sites, rivers, lakes and streams. "Salt Lake Base and Meridian."
Holdings: Univ. of Iowa
OCLC: 855910427

Loa Ranger District, D-2, Fishlake National Forest, Utah, 1964. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
1964. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W112º30' – W112º00'/N39º35' – N38º40'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. Map printed on both sides, on sheet, 56 x 43 cm. Relief shown by hachures spot heights.
National Forest land shown in green. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, recreation sites, rivers, lakes and streams. "Salt Lake Base and Meridian."
Holdings: Univ. of Iowa; Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis
OCLC: 855910442

Richfield Ranger District, D-4, Fishlake National Forest, Utah, 1964. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
1964. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W112º15' – W111º45'/N38º15' – N38º50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. Map printed on both sides (North – South), on sheet, 56 x 43 cm. Relief shown by hachures spot heights.

National Forest land shown in green. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, recreation sites, rivers, lakes and streams. "Salt Lake Base and Meridian."
Holdings: Univ. of Iowa
OCLC: 855911386

Salina Ranger District, D-4, Fishlake National Forest, Utah, 1964. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
1964. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W111º50' – W111º15'/N39º10' – N38º40'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 41 x 54 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, recreation sites, rivers, lakes and streams. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Salt Lake Base and Meridian."
Holdings: Brigham Young Univ.
OCLC: 913513631

Fishlake National Forest, Utah, 1968. (Forest Visitors map) **See Figure 20**
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah, 1962; map content is current as of May 1968. AFPS/Ogden, Utah/68-1496-6
1968. Scale, ca. 1:316,800. W112º40' – W111º20'/N39º40' – N38º10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 59 x 49 cm., folded to 26 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures. Map reprinted 1976 with * U.S. Government Printing Office: 1976-680-118 and at a later date GPO-677-831 – 1976.
Lands of the Fishlake National Forest shown in green; paved roads, county boundaries, and improved recreation sites shown in red; water features shown in blue; national monuments shown in gray. Also shows national forest boundaries, towns and settlements, minor roads, federal and state highway numbers, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes "Key Map" of Utah showing the location of the Fishlake National Forest in relation to the state's major highways and cities. "Forest Service Map Class E." "Salt Lake Meridian."
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Fishlake National Forest.* Panel illustration, uncaptioned photographic view of road, aspens, and the distant mountains. Back panel has recreation site index.
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 893 (June 1969), page 51.
Holdings: NA; LC and 27other libraries
OCLC: 10910760

Loa Ranger District, D-2, Fishlake National Forest, Utah, 1964. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
[1975?] Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W111º50' – W111º20'/N38º50' – N38º20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 54 x 42 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
National Forest land shown in green. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, recreation sites, rivers, lakes and streams. The Loa Ranger District includes the popular Fish Lake area and adjoins the Capitol Reef National Monument after 1971, National Park. "Salt Lake Base and Meridian."
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 977 (June 1976), page 141.
Holdings: Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis; NA
OCLC: 952646364

GLENWOOD FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, UTAH
1907-1908

The Glenwood Forest Reserve was established in 1907 as an independent forest between the Beaver and Fillmore Forest Reserves on its west side and the Fish Lake Forest Reserve to its east. Since 1923, all three of these forests are a part of the Fishlake National Forest. The Glenwood was named for the town of Glenwood, Utah, just to the east of Richfield, Utah off the northern tip of the forest. The town was begun in 1863 and named for an early pioneer, Robert Wilson Glenn (Van Cott, p. 155). Salina, Utah was the location of the Forest Supervisor's Headquarters. The area is now part of the Richfield Ranger District.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1907, February 6	*Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3275	Established Forest Reserve on 173,896 acres
2) 1908, July 2 (effective July 1, 1908)	Executive Order 908	Forest abolished; all lands transferred to the Fishlake National Forest.

*Map/diagram accompanies text of this proclamation in *U.S. Statutes at Large.*

DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION

Glenwood Forest Reserve, Utah: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated February 6, 1907. **See Figure 28**
Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1907; compiled in part from G.L.O. plats.
1907. Scale, ca. 1:142,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 53 x 37 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows forest reserve boundary, towns and settlements, roads, trails, drainage divides, rivers, lakes, and streams. Indicates location of the 38º30' parallel and in lower margin, "35º West from Washington." "Salt Lake Meridian and Base Line."
Holdings: LC; NA

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

See **Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Fishlake Folio** 1909 (sheets 3, 4, 7 & 8) above for coverage of the Glenwood National Forest in folio format.

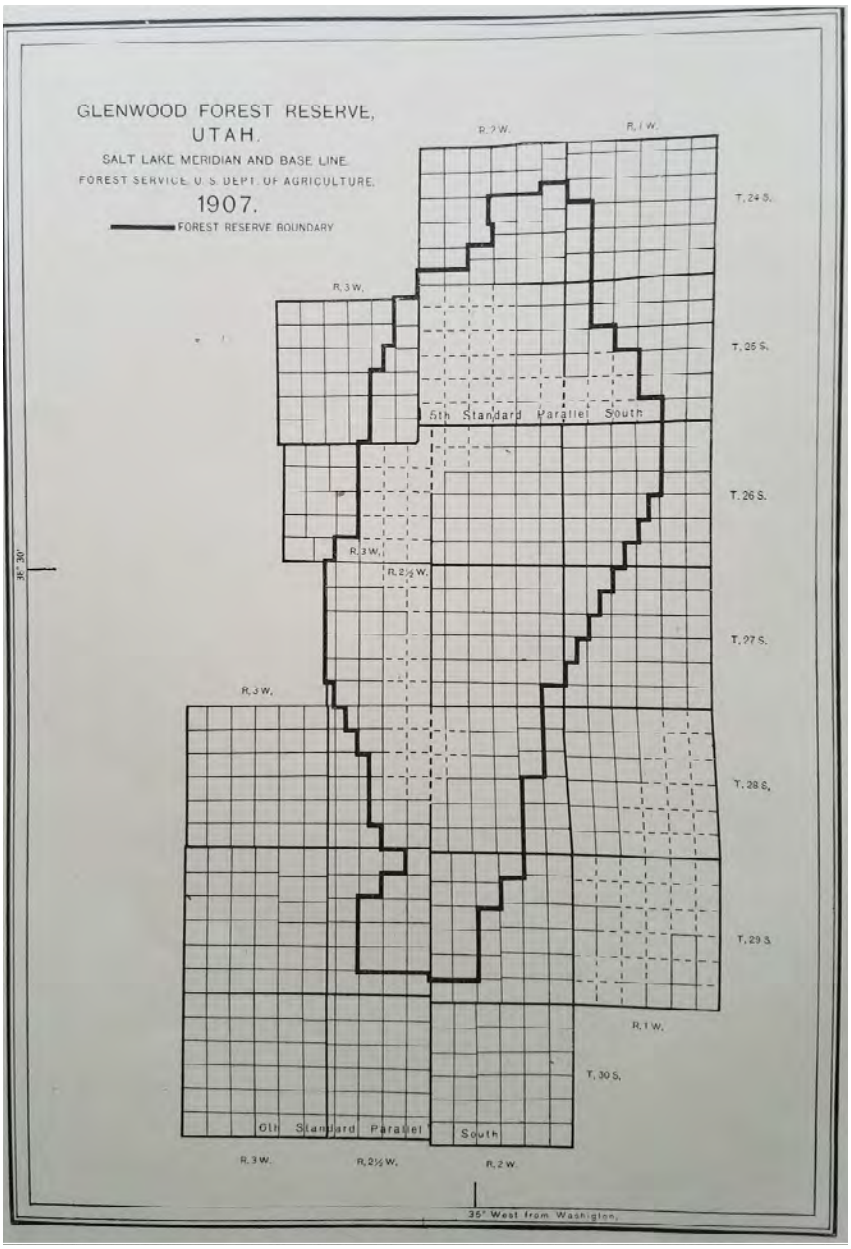


Figure 28: Glenwood Forest Reserve as proclaimed in 1907. The next year it would be added to the Fishlake National Forest. It now part of the Richfield Ranger District with boundaries virtually unchanged from those of 1907.

GRANTSVILLE FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, UTAH
1904-1908

The Grantsville Forest Reserve covers the upland areas of the Stansbury Mountains just to the east of the town of Grantsville, Utah, the source of its name. The early settlers called the town Willow Creek, but the name was changed to Grantsville after George D. Grant, a military officer in the Nauvoo Legion who was detailed to the area along with 25 men to control hostile Indians in 1851. Willow Springs was renamed Grantsville out of gratitude to Grant (Van Cott, p. 162). The town also served as the Forest Supervisor's Headquarters. The rather isolated forested unit is now technically a part of the Wasatch National Forest far to the west from the Wasatch Mountains, home to the main unit of the parent forest. In 1984, the Deseret Peak Wilderness was established in the Stansbury Mountains on lands of the former Grantsville National Forest. The National Archives has a copy of the original printed Presidential Proclamation of May 7, 1904 together with a cut out section of a General Land Office map of the state of Utah of an indeterminate date showing the boundaries and land area of the newly established Forest Reserve hand drawn in green and annotated "68,960 acres." The area is now a part of the Salt Lake Ranger District of the Uinta – Wasatch – Cache National Forest, one of seven ranger districts in the administratively combined forest.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1)	1904, May 7	Proclamation, 33 Stat. 2352	Established Forest Reserve on 68,960 acres.
2)	1908, July 2 (effective July 1, 1908)	Executive Order 908	Forest abolished; all lands transferred to the Wasatch Forest.

DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION

The Grantsville Forest Reserve in the State of Utah: First Proclamation (May 7, 1904).
[U.S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Forestry], 1903
1904. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.
49 x 34 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows forest reserve boundaries, location of the town of Grantsville, roads, and streams. Public land grid based on the Salt Lake Meridian. Map includes legend box with space for 7 different themes.
Holdings: NA

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

No folio coverage exists for the Grantsville National Forest, transferred to the Wasatch in 1908. The **Wasatch Folio** was compiled in 1907 before the addition of the Grantsville.

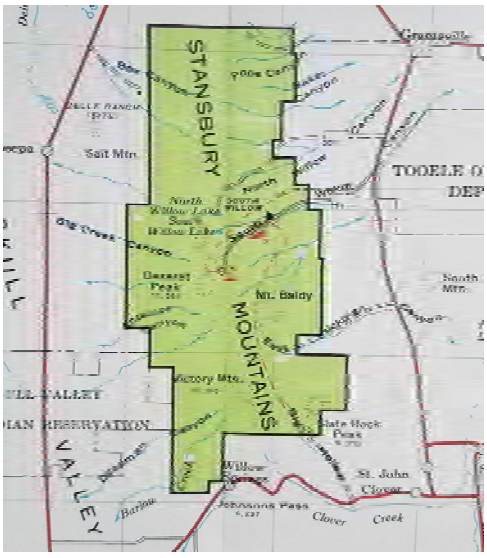


Figure 29: Grantsville Unit of the Wasatch National Forest as of 1965.

HENRYS LAKE FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, IDAHO
1905-1908

Boone (p. 178) tells us that all the forms of "Henrys" in this portion of Idaho are named for Major Andrew Henry, who built Fort Henry in 1810, five miles southwest of St. Anthony, Idaho on Henrys Fork. The Henrys Lake Forest Reserve was located in the eastern hip of Idaho tucked up against the borders of Montana, the Yellowstone National Park and Wyoming in an arc running eastward from T. 12 & 13 N., R. 35 E. Boise Meridian along the Continental Divide/Montana border in the Centennial Mountains until it met the Yellowstone National Park boundary, then southward, including the Island Park area to T.7 N., R. 45 E., Boise Meridian (Madison-Pitchstone Plateau) entirely within the state of Idaho. The area now forms the eastern portion of the Dubois Ranger District and the Idaho portion of the Ashton/Island Park Ranger District of the Caribou-Targhee National Forest. In the absence of any Forest Service maps, one has been drawn for the Henrys Lake Forest Reserve.

In 1908 the Henry's Fork National Forest combined with 680,600 acres of the 8.17 million acre Yellowstone National Forest, then being broken apart, in the Teton and Big Hole Mountains in Wyoming and Idaho, to establish the new Targhee National Forest measuring 1,479,320 acres. The National Archives has a copy of the original printed Presidential Proclamation of May 23, 1905 together with a cut out section of a General Land Office map of the state of Idaho of an indeterminate date showing the boundaries and land area of the newly established Forest Reserve hand drawn in green and annotated "798,720 acres." The forest was administered from St. Anthony, Idaho.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1905, May 23	Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3052	Established Forest Reserve on 798,720 acres entirely in Idaho.
2) 1908, July 1	Executive Order 871	Combined with 680,600 acres of the Yellowstone National Forest (Teton and Big Hole Mountain areas) to establish the Targhee National Forest. Henrys Lake National Forest discontinued.

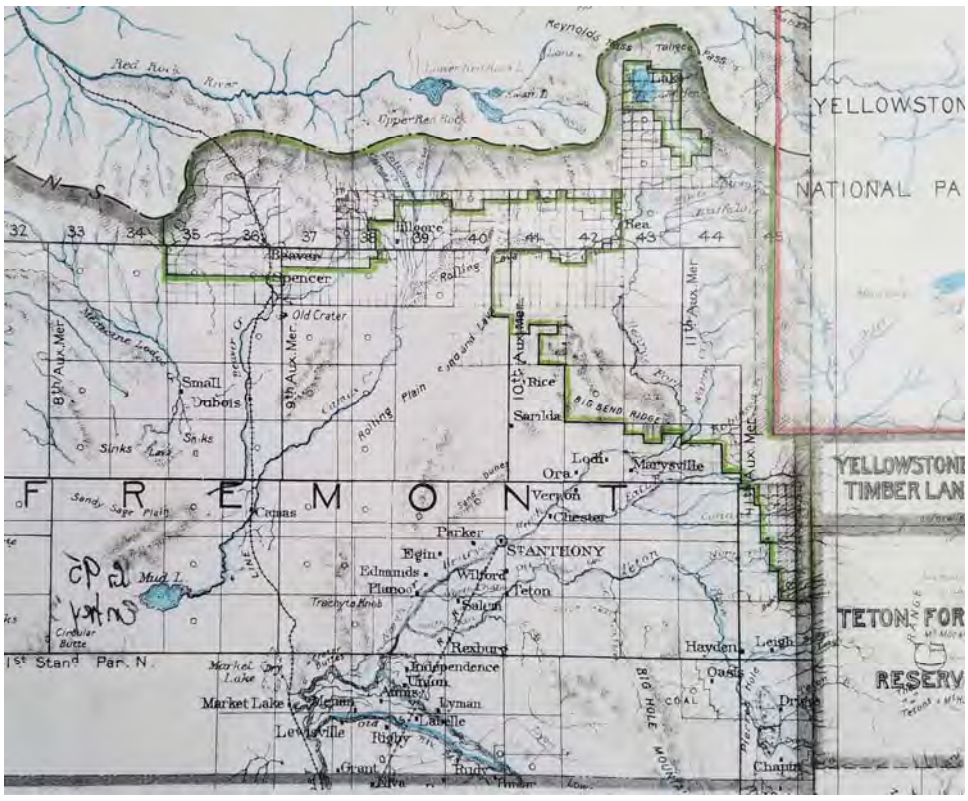


Figure 30: Henry's Lake Forest Reserve and National Forest, 1905-1908, with boundaries drawn in green onto a copy of the 1905 General Land Office map of the state of Idaho. Boundary lines taken from the map attached to Executive Order 871 creating the Targhee National Forest on July 1, 1908. Henrys Lake, the reserve's namesake, can be seen in blue in the upper right in the island of alienated land not included in the reserve. The area of the former Henrys Lake National Forest now forms the core of the Targhee National Forest. Fremont County has, since 1905, been reduced with the formation of Clark County in the west and Madison and Teton Counties in the south. Yellowstone National Park boundary shown in red.

MAP ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION

Henrys Lake Forest Reserve, Idaho: First Proclamation (May 23, 1905).
Bureau of Forestry, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. April 1904.
1904. Scale, ca. 1:190,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 53 x 62 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows the boundary of the Henrys Lake Forest Reserve as initially proclaimed, along with national park and state Boundaries, settlements, roads, railroads, trails, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian.
Holdings: NA

Targhee National Forest, Idaho and Wyoming: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.
For complete citation to Executive Order No. 871, see under Targhee National Forest, Idaho and Wyoming.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

See **Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Targhee Folio** (1908,shets 1-12) below for coverage of the Henrys Lake National Forest in folio format.

HUMBOLDT NATIONAL FOREST, NEVADA
1908-Present

John C. Fremont named the East Humboldt Mountain Range and the Humboldt River after German naturalist, traveler, author, and statesman, Baron Friedrich Heinrich Alexander von Humboldt (1769-1859) during Fremont's explorations of the West in 1845-1846 (Carlson, p. 138). The Humboldt National Forest takes its name from the river named by Fremont as the national forest includes the major part of the Humboldt River watershed. The Humboldt National Forest was created by the merger in 1908, of the 135,019 acre Independence National Forest and the 423,660 acre Ruby Mountains National Forest. The state of Nevada was not one of six western states covered by the Fulton Amendment of March 4, 1907 which prohibited the President from establishing new national forests or addition land to existing national forests. As a consequence, the Humboldt National Forest grew in size with additions to its land base from the unreserved public lands. The first such addition occurred in 1909 when 600,125 acres were added to the Humboldt National Forest in the Wild Horse Range and in the Jarbidge and Copper Mountains adjoining the former Independence National Forest on the north touching the Oregon-Nevada border. The addition more than doubled the land area of the Humboldt National Forest and the enlarged northern unit would thereafter be called the Humboldt Division.

The Forest Supervisors Headquarters were first established in Elko, Nevada in 1908. When the Ruby Mountains Division was separated from the Humboldt National Forest forming the new Ruby National Forest in 1912, the supervisor's headquarters for the Humboldt National Forest were moved north to Gold Creek, Nevada, closer to the center of the reduced Humboldt. They remained in Gold Creek from 1912 until 1917 when the lands of the Ruby National Forest (Ruby Division) was discontinued and its lands made a part of the Humboldt National Forest once again. Forest headquarters were then transferred back to Elko. Elko served as the forest supervisors headquarters for the Humboldt until the administrative merger in 1995. In that year, all national forest land in Nevada were united administratively under the hyphenated forest name, Humboldt-Toiyabe, with administrative headquarters located in Sparks, Nevada. The Humboldt National Forest alone measures 2,625,363 gross acres, of which 224,261 acres are in "other" ownership, or about 8.5%.

The 300,000 acre Santa Rosa National Forest, established on April 11, 1911 entirely from unreserved public lands, remained an independent national forest until 1917 when its lands were added to the Humboldt National Forest. It was again transferred to became part of the second Toiyabe National Forest in 1938 only to be returned to the Humboldt National Forest in 1951.

In 1957, the Nevada National Forest, one of the last such national forest named for an individual state, was discontinued. At the time, the Nevada comprised the four units of the Baker and Ely Divisions in the east along the border with Utah, the two units of the White Pine Division to the southeast of Ely, and, to the west of Las Vegas, the Charleston Division or Spring Mountains unit. All lands of the Nevada National Forest were transferred to the Humboldt National Forest except the Charleston Division, which was added to the Toiyabe National Forest and became its Las Vegas Ranger District.

There were no primitive areas created on the Humboldt National Forest under the Forest Service's L-20 regulation issued in 1929. However, there was one wild area established under the U-regulations that followed the L-20 regulation in 1939. In his annual report for the 1957 fiscal year, Forest Service Chief Richard E. McArdle announced that a new Jarbidge Wild Area had been advertised for establishment to all interested parties. In his report for 1958, he wrote, "Another area for wilderness fans, the Jarbidge Wild Area in northern Elko County, Nevada, was established in 1958. It includes a land area

of 64,827 acres with eight mountain peaks of more than 10,000 feet elevation."[16] The area was named for the rugged and picturesque Jarbidge Mountains which it embraces. Under the terms of the Wilderness Act of 1964, the Jarbidge Wild Area was re-designated the Jarbidge Wilderness in the same year and became a part of the initial National Wilderness Preservation System. The Nevada Wilderness Protection Act of 1989 added 48,500 acres to the Jarbidge Wilderness.

Seven additional wilderness areas were located on the Humboldt National Forest under the 1989 act. These were the 36,000 acre Current Mountain Wilderness (Ely Ranger District, now 47,357 acres), 37,797 acre East Humboldts Wilderness (Ruby Mountains Ranger District, now 36,670 acres), the 27,000 acre Quinn Canyon Wilderness (Ely Ranger District now, 26,310 acres), the 90,000 acre Ruby Mountains Wilderness (Ruby Mountains Ranger District, now 93,090 acres), the 50,000 acre Grant Range Wilderness (Ely Ranger District, now 52,600 acres), the 82,000 acre Mount Moriah Wilderness (Ely Ranger District, now 81,082 acres), and the 31,000 acre Santa Rosa – Paradise Peak Wilderness (Santa Rosa Ranger District, now 32,020 acres). The "Pam White Wilderness Act of 2006" Section 120 Stat. 3030B of the "White Pine County Conservation, Recreation, and Development Act of 2006" added large tracts of land to two existing wilderness areas, established six new wilderness areas to the Humboldt National Forest, two of which, the Highland Ridge Wilderness (BLM managed) and the Bald Mountain Wilderness used both Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management lands in their creation. Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service lands were used to increase the size of the Mount Moriah Wilderness.

When the Humboldt National Forest absorbed the lands of the former Nevada National Forest in 1957, the Humboldt became heir to Public Law 75-748 (52 Stat. 1205) of June 25, 1938 that allowed the Secretary of Agriculture to purchase lands within the external boundaries of the Nevada and Toiyabe National Forests using funds obtained by the sale of natural resources other than mineral resources and rental income to minimize soil erosion, flood damage, and for the economy of administration. This was one of the so-called "Forest Receipt Act" programs. Several laws of this nature were passed by Congress at this time for western national forests, and each one, except for this law covering the national forests in Nevada, stipulated that such purchases must be approved by the National Forest Reservation Commission. In order to "promote unity of programs" lands purchased under this act for Nevada have, like all the others, been presented to the Commission for approval. From 1938 to 1975, just before the abolishment of the National Forest Reservation Commission, the law has resulted in the purchase of 10,573 acres for the national forests of Nevada, of which 7,722 are managed by the Humboldt National Forest.

Recognizing the high mountain beauty of the Ruby Mountains, the Forest Service designated 40,720 acres as the Ruby Mountains Scenic Area in 1965. The area is now largely the 90,000 acre Ruby Mountains Wilderness established in 1989. The Humboldt National Forest incorporated the 28,000-acre Wheeler Scenic Area and its ancient bristlecone pine forests within its boundaries after the Humboldt absorbed the Nevada National Forest in 1957. On October 27, 1986 the Wheeler Scenic Area became, with Lehman Caves National Monument, the Great Basin National Park and the land base of the scenic area transferred from the Forest Service to the National Park Service. Lehman Caves National Monument was established by presidential proclamation of January 24, 1922 on the Nevada National Forest. The national monument was managed by the Forest Service until its transfer to the National Park Service by President Franklin Roosevelt on August 10, 1933.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1908, July 2 (effective July 1, 1908)	Executive Order 908	Established National Forest from lands formerly administered by the Independence and the Ruby Mountains National Forests. Area at establishment: 558,679 gross acres.
2) 1909, January 20	*Proclamation 832, 35 Stat. 2215	600,125 acres north of the Independence Mountains to the Nevada-Idaho state line added, more than doubling the Humboldt area to 1,158,814 gross acres.
3) 1911, March 8	Executive Order 1314	102.5 acres of land eliminated along the Jarbidge River in Section 16 of T. 46 N., R. 58 E., Mt. Diablo Meridian. Area resurveyed in 1911 to be 1,153,500 gross acres.

[16] Richard E. McArdle, *Report of the Chief of the Forest Service, 1958,* (Washington, D.C. : U.S. Government Printing Office, 1959), page 16.

4) 1912, June 19	*Proclamation 1201, 37 Stat. 1746	42,975 acres added and 49,082 acres eliminated. Ruby Mountains portion detached (420,750 acres) and used to establish the Ruby National Forest. Area now stands at 726,540 gross acres.
5) 1917, June 6 (effective July 1, 1917)	Executive Order 2631	The entire Ruby and Santa Rosa National Forests added upon the discontinuation of these two forests.
6) 1917, October 24	Executive Order 2739	South ½ of Section 30 and all of Section 36 of T. 41 N., R. 38 E., and Section 30 of T. 42 S., R. 38 E., Mt. Diablo Meridian, eliminated. Area: 1,458,433 gross acres.
7) 1919, June 12	*Proclamation 1523, 41 Stat. 1752	Land added and land eliminated. Area: increased 1,468,218 gross acres.
8) 1938, May 9	Executive Order 7884 3 Federal Register 913	Santa Rosa Division (District) transferred and, with other lands, to re-establish the Toiyabe National Forest. Area reduced to 1,182,585 gross acres.
9) 1941, July 5	Executive Order 8819 6 Federal Register 3314	63 acres forming the East Mountain City Townsite eliminated. Area: 1,182,522 gross acres.
10) 1951, August 3 (effective July 1, 1951)	Public Land Order 740 16 Federal Register 7826-7827	Santa Rosa Division of Toiyabe National Forest transferred back to the Humboldt National Forest. Area increased to 1,481,094 gross acres.
11) 1957, September 9 (effective October 1, 1957)	Public Land Order 1487 22 Federal Register 7309	The major portion of Nevada National Forest (1,197,962 gross acres) added to the Humboldt National Forest upon the discontinuation of the Nevada. The Charleston Division of the Nevada National Forest (61,566 gross acres) added to the Toiyabe. Humboldt National Forest area increased to 2,679,056 gross acres.
12) 1964, September 3	Public Law 88-577, 78 Stat. 890	The Jarbidge Wild Area on the Humboldt National Forest made part of the National Wilderness Preservation System under the terms of the "Wilderness Act of 1964" and given wilderness status. Jarbidge Wild Area established by the Forest Service in 1958.
13) 1964, November 25	Public Land Order 3466 29 Federal Register 16084	Sections 29 & 33 of T. 37 N., R. 61 E., Mt. Diablo Meridian (1,280 acres) added under Public Law 87-524 (76 Stat. 140) permitting the addition of lands acquired under section 8 of the Taylor Grazing Act (48 Stat. 1272).
14) 1965, January 13	Public Land Order 3524 30 Federal Register 624	50 acres of land added in Section 2, T. 36 N., R. 61 E., Mt. Diablo Meridian. 1965 area: 2,679,065 gross acres.
15) 1986, August 23	Public Law 99-387, 100 Stat. 825	14,743 acres of public (BLM) land in Elko and White Pine counties added.
16) 1986, October 27	Public Law 99-565, 100 Stat. 3181	Great Basin National Park established. Land transferred to the National Park Service. Area reduced to 2,618,087 gross acres.
17) 1989, December 5	Public Law 101-195 103 Stat. 1784	"Nevada Wilderness Protection Act of 1989" establishes the Currant Mountain, East Humboldts, Grant Range, Mt. Moriah, Quinn Canyon, Ruby Mountains, and the Santa Rosa-Paradise Peak Wildernesses; adds 48,500 acres to the Jarbidge Wilderness.
18) 2000, April 28	Public Law 106-187 114 Stat. 227	Jarbidge Cemetery of approximately 2 acres in Section 9, T. 46 N., R. 58 E., Mount

		Diablo Meridian, transferred to Elko County, Nevada, along with the road and bridge that provides access to the cemetery.
19) 2006, December 20	Public Law 109-432 120 Stat. 3030	"Pam White Wilderness Act of 2006" Section B of the "White Pine County Conservation, Recreation, and Development Act of 2006" establishes the 20,490 acre Red Mountain Wilderness, the 40,013 White Pine Range Wilderness, the 36,143 acre Shellback Wilderness, and the 121,497 acre High Schells Wilderness. Adds 10,697 acres to the existing Current Mountain Wilderness, adds 11,261 acres of Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management land to the existing Mt. Moriah Wilderness. Establishes the 68,627 acre Highland Ridge Wilderness and the 22,366 acre Bald Mountain Wilderness from Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management lands. Also establishes 6 new wilderness areas on BLM lands alone.

*Map/diagram accompanies text of these proclamations in *U.S. Statutes at Large.*

DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS

Humboldt National Forest, Nevada: [Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated January 20, 1909].
Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1909. [Proclamation] No. 832.
1909. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. Diagram in two parts. Public Land grid for both maps based on the "Mt. Diablo Meridian and Base."
Part 1 of Diagram (Diagram in two parts) Scale, ca. 1:260,000. 41 x 42 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and state boundaries, land "Added by this Proclamation," settlements, roads, and streams. Part 1 covers the former Independence National Forest and the large addition to the north in the Bruneau River/Owyhee area, south of the Idaho – Nevada border, including the Jarbidge area
Part 2 of Diagram (Diagram in two parts) Scale, ca. 1:285,000. 48 x 34 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief not shown.
Shows national forest boundary. All land added by this Proclamation is "shown on part one."
Part 2 coves the former Ruby Mountains National Forest of the Humboldt which was unaffected by this proclamation.
Holdings: LC; NA

Humboldt National Forest, Nevada: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated June 19, 1912.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1912. [Proclamation] No. 1201.
1912. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 56 x 54 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and state boundaries, land "Additions" and land "Eliminations." Also shows roads, settlements, and Forest Service facilities. Includes inset of the area around the town of Jarbidge showing land ownership in greater detail. "Mt. Diablo Meridian." Public land grid in adjacent areas of Idaho based on the Boise Meridian."
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Illinois; LC; NA
OCLC: 38133669

Humboldt National Forest, Nevada, 1919: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated June 12, 1919.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, 1918, from G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by O.C. Lockhart, traced by O.C. Lockhart. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1919. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 3 maps on one sheet, 65 x 130 cm., folded to 33 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Maps taken together show national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Mt. Diablo Meridian."
Santa Rosa Division W118º00' – W117º10'/N42º00' – N41º20'. 39 x 33 cm. No changes in land area noted.
Humboldt Division W116º20' – W114º50'/N42º03' – N41º18'. 45 x 53 cm. Land additions made northeast of Jarbidge, Nevada.
Ruby Division W115º50' – W115º00'/N41º10' – N40º00'. 63 x 37 cm. Small land eliminations made all around the

periphery of the Ruby Division by this proclamation. Includes inset showing land eliminations in greater detail.
This map is a standard Forest Service administrative map at 1:253,440-scale used as a base to show the land and boundary changes ordered in Proclamation No. 1523.
Holdings: LC; NA (Univ. of California, Berkeley has a photocopy of the **Ruby Division** portion of this thee-map proclamation diagram at 1:126,720-scale)

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Humboldt Folio.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey; topography from U.S. Geological Survey maps and Hayden Survey maps; land lines from General Land Office plats; classification by Forest Service; Feb., 1909.
1909. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. [Humboldt Division] W116º05' – W115º10'/N42º00' – N41º15'. [Ruby Division] W115º37' – W115º10'/41º05' – N40º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 17 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Sheets 1 through 10 are planimetric; sheets 11 through 17 show relief by contours (contour interval 250 and 500 feet). Also issued in a black &white edition.
Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and state boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, Forest Service facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. General land classification shown in color and the type of alienated land within national forest boundary shown by letter, both keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. Sheets 1 through 10 cover the Independence Mountains and the large 1909 addition just below the Idaho/Nevada border, and taken together, later known as the Humboldt Division. Sheets 11 through 17 cover the Ruby Mountains area or the area later known as the Ruby Division and between 1912 and 1917 the separate Ruby National Forest. Public land grid based on the Mt. Diablo Meridian.
Reference: 30th Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey (1908/1909), page 87.
Holdings: Yale Univ.; LC; NA; NAL. Yale's and the National Agricultural Library's copy has front cover with index. LC has colored edition only with a generic folio cover without title or map index.
OCLC: 885317688

See also **Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Nevada Folio** (1910) below for coverage of lands that would become part of the Humboldt National Forest in 1957, namely the White Pine, Schell, and Snake Divisions.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Humboldt National Forest, Nevada, 1929. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, 1928 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys, by H.S. Meekham; traced by F.E. Sizer, 1929. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1929. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 3 maps on one sheet, 66 x 128 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Maps taken together show entire Humboldt National Forest along with Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads (main roads shown in red), trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes "Key Map" showing all three Divisions of the Humboldt National Forest in their correct geographical position relative to each other with railroads, state boundaries, and public land grid ticks. "Mt. Diablo Meridian."
Santa Rosa Division W118º00' – W117º10'/N42º00' – N41º20'. 36 x 33 cm.
Humboldt Division W116º20' – W115º00'/N42º20' – N41º18'. 52 x 50 cm.
Ruby Division W115º50' – W115º00'/N41º10' – N40º00'. 61 x 36 cm.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Idaho State Historical Society; Univ. of Kansas; Univ. of Chicago; Louisiana State Univ.; Harvard Botany Library; Boston Public Library; Univ. of Michigan; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 38194655

Humboldt National Forest, Humboldt Division, Nevada, 1937. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1936, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys, by C.J. Truscott and M.W. Bird; traced 1937 by C. Spaun.
1937. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W116º20' – W114º50'/N42º05' – N41º15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 81 x 102 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Mt. Diablo Meridian." Public land grid for adjacent areas in Idaho based on the Boise Meridian.
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; Harvard College Library; Harvard Botany Library; NA
OCLC: 41590585

Humboldt National Forest, Ruby Division, Nevada, 1937. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1936, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys, by C.J. Truscott and H.F. Ralph; traced 1937 by C. Spaun.
1937. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W115º50' – W114º55'/N41º10' – N40º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 121 x 71cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Mt. Diablo Meridian."
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Berkeley, Idaho State Historical Society; Harvard College Library; Harvard Botany Library; Univ. of Utah; NA
OCLC: 24206331

Humboldt National Forest, Santa Rosa Division, Nevada, 1937. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
1937. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W118º00' – W117º10'/N42º00' – N41º18'. Public Land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 83 x 63 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows national forest, military reservation, state, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, streams and their direction of flow. "Mt. Diablo Meridian." On May 9, 1938 the Santa Rosa Division was transferred to the Toiyabe National Forest and back to the Humboldt in 1951.
Holdings: LC; NA

Humboldt National Forest, Humboldt Division, Nevada, 1942. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1936, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys, by C.J. Truscott and M.W. Bird; traced 1937 by C. Spaun – revised 1942 by C. Spaun.
1942. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W116º20' – W114º50'/N42º05' – N41º15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 40 x 52 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Mt. Diablo Meridian." Public land grid for adjacent areas in Idaho based on the Boise Meridian.
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of California, Los Angeles; Colorado School of Mines; U.S. Geological Survey Library, Denver; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Utah; Utah State Univ.; Brigham Young Univ.; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 22216321

Humboldt National Forest, Ruby Division, Nevada, 1942. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1936, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys, by C.J. Truscott and H.F. Ralph; traced 1937 by C. Spaun – revised 1942 by C. Spaun.
1942. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W115º50' – W114º55'/N41º10' – N40º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 61 x 35 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Mt. Diablo Meridian."
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Colorado School of Mines; U.S. Geological Survey Library, Denver; Texas A & M; Univ. of Utah; Brigham Young Univ.; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 22216351

Humboldt National Forest, Santa Rosa Division, Nevada, 1951. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Agriculture – Ogden.
1951. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W117º55' – W117º18'/N42º00' – N41º21'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 32 x 25 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, military reservation, and state boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers and streams. "Mt. Diablo Meridian."
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; NA

Humboldt National Forest, Humboldt Division, Nevada, 1953. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1936, from U.S.G.S., B.L.M., Forest Service and other surveys, by C.J. Truscott and M.W. Bird; traced 1937 by C. Spaun – revised 1942 by C. Spaun; revised 1953 by C. Spaun. Map reprinted in 1958.
1953. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W116º20' – W114º50'/N42º03' – N41º10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 40 x 51 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition.
National forest land shown in green. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, landing fields, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes "Key Map" of Nevada showing the location of the Humboldt Division of the Humboldt National

Forest. "Forest Service Map Class E." "Mt. Diablo Meridian." Public land grid for adjacent areas in Idaho based on the Boise Meridian.
Holdings (Color): Univ. of California, Berkeley; NA; (Black & white): Harvard College Library; Brigham Young Univ.; LC; NA
OCLC (Black & white): 84228373

Humboldt National Forest, Ruby Division, Nevada, 1953. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah, 1936, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys, by C.J. Truscott and H.F. Ralph; traced 1937 by C. Spaun – revised 1942 by C. Spaun; revised 1953 by C. Spaun.
1953. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W115º50' – W115º00'/N41º10' – N40º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 60 x 35 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition.
National forest land shown in green. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, landing fields, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes "Key Map" of Nevada showing the location of the Ruby Division of the Humboldt National Forest. "Forest Service Map Class E." "Mt. Diablo Meridian."
Holdings (Color): NA; (Black & white): Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Illinois; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Illinois; Brigham Young Univ.; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC(Black & white): 81382937

Recreation Map, Humboldt National Forest, Nevada, 1953.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Intermountain Region; G.S. [i.e. C. S. for Calvin Spaun].
1953. Scale, ca. 1:450,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 53 x 35 cm., folded to 22 x 14 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows roads, road numbers, trails, improved forest camps, and historic points of interest in red. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, landing fields, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes inset of the "Santa Rosa Division" of the Humboldt National Forest at the same scale as the main map which shows the Humboldt and the Ruby Divisions in their true geographic relationship. Also includes a "Key Map" of Nevada highlighting the location of the 3 divisions of the Humboldt National Forest. "Mt. Diablo Meridian."
Typescript text on verso. Text interspersed with a few drawings. Panel title: *Humboldt National Forest.* No panel illustration.
Holdings: LC

Humboldt National Forest in Elko County, Nevada. (Forest Visitors map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Intermountain Region; G.S. [i.e. C.S. for Calvin Spaun].
1955. Scale, ca. 1:450,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 53 x 34 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Roads and road numbers, trails, historic points of interest, and improved forest camps shown in red. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes "Key Map" of Nevada highlighting the lands of the Humboldt National Forest in relation to the state and to Elko County, text, and drawing. "Recreation Map." "Mt. Diablo Meridian." Shows the Ruby Division and the eastern part of the Humboldt Division.
Text and descriptive auto tours on verso. Map provided by the Elko Chamber of Commerce with the cooperation of the U.S. Forest Service.
Holdings: LC

Recreation Map, Humboldt National Forest, Nevada, 1959.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Intermountain Region; revised Aug. 1959 by Paul S. Bieler.
1959. Scale, ca. 1:570,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 3 maps on 1 sheet, 41 x 54 cm., folded to 22 x 14 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Roads, trails, route numbers, historic points of interest, improved camps and winter sports areas shown in red. Also shows national forest, national monument, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, landing fields, rivers, lakes, and streams. Contents: Santa Rosa Division, 13 x 10 cm.; Humboldt Division and Ruby Division, 41 x 21 cm.; White Pine Division, Schell Division, and Snake Division (formerly parts of the Nevada National Forest), 41 x 21 cm. Includes "Key Map" of Nevada showing the location of all divisions of the Humboldt National Forest and drawings of recreational activities. "Mt. Diablo Meridian." Map reflects the addition of lands formerly a part of the Nevada National Forest, that is the White Pine, Schell, and Snake Divisions near the town of Ely, Nevada.
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Humboldt National Forest.* Includes index to recreation areas. Panel illustrations, captioned, "Jarbidge River…" and " Some of the beauty of the scenic Ruby's…."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Kansas; LC
OCLC: 13454302

Recreation Map, Humboldt National Forest, Nevada, 1962. See Figure 19
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Intermountain Region; revised Aug. 1959 by Paul S. Bieler.
1962. Scale, ca. 1:570,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 3 maps on 1 sheet, 45 x 57 cm., folded to 22 x 14 cm. Relief shown by hachures. Map reprinted in 1964 with "DPSU/June 64/2000."
Roads, trails, route numbers, historic points of interest, improved camps and winter sports areas shown in red. Also shows national forest, national monument, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, landing fields, rivers, lakes, and streams. Contents: Santa Rosa Division, 13 x 10 cm.; Humboldt Division and Ruby Division, 41 x 21 cm.; White Pine Division, Schell Division, and Snake Division (formerly parts of the Nevada National Forest), 41 x 21 cm. Map also highlights the location of the Jarbidge Wild Area and the Wheeler Peak Scenic Area. Includes "Key Map" of Nevada showing the location of all divisions of the Humboldt National Forest and drawings of recreational activities. "Mt. Diablo Meridian."
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Humboldt National Forest*. Includes index to recreation areas. Panel illustrations, captioned, "Jarbidge River…" and " Some of the beauty of the scenic Ruby's…."
Holdings: 10 libraries
OCLC: 35854293

Humboldt National Forest (Santa Rosa Division), Nevada, 1966. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah, 1966, from U.S. Forest Service planimetric maps, U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles, and U.S. Army Map Service topographic maps.
1966. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W117º55' – W117º15'/N42º03' – N41º18'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 81 x 52 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Humboldt National Forest shown in green; paved and all weather roads and road numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes "Source Diagram" and "Key Map" of Nevada showing the location of the Santa Rosa Division in the state and in relation to the other units of the Humboldt National Forest and major highways. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Mt. Diablo and Willamette Meridians."
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Illinois; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Michigan; Texas A & M; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA
OCLC: 5412892

Humboldt National Forest (Mountain City, Gold Creek, Jarbidge Ranger Districts), Nevada, 1967. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah, 1966, from U.S. Forest Service planimetric maps and U.S. Army Map Service topographic maps.
1967. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W116º12' – W114º58'/N42º03' – N41º15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 82 x 96 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Humboldt National Forest shown in green; paved and all weather roads and road numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes "Source Diagram" and "Key Map" of Nevada showing the location of the Humboldt Division in the state and in relation to the other units of the Humboldt National Forest and major highways. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Mt. Diablo and Boise Meridians." Map covers the former Humboldt Division.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Illinois; Northwestern Univ.; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Michigan; Cornell Univ.; Texas A & M; Univ. of Wyoming; LC; NA
OCLC: 5412894

Humboldt National Forest (Lamoille, Wells Ranger Districts), Nevada, 1967. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah, 1967, from U.S. Forest Service planimetric maps, U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles, and U.S. Army Map Service topographic maps.
1967. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W115º50' – W115º58'/N41º10' – N39º55'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 117 x 69 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Humboldt National Forest shown in green; paved and all weather roads and road numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, wildlife refuge, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes "Source Diagram" and "Key Map" of Nevada showing the location of the Ruby Mountain Division in the state and in relation to the other units of the Humboldt National Forest and major highways. "Forest

Service Map Class C." "Mt. Diablo Meridian."
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Michigan; Western Michigan Univ.; Detroit Public Library; Univ. of Nebraska, Lincoln; Texas A & M; LC; NA
OCLC: 5495951

Humboldt National Forest (Ely Ranger District), Nevada, 1968. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah, 1968, from U.S. Forest Service planimetric maps, U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles, and U.S. Army Map Service topographic maps; map content is current as of January 1968.
1968. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W115º02' – W114º00'/N39º50' – N38º40'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 110 x 93 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Humboldt National Forest shown in green; paved and all weather roads and road numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, scenic area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes "Source Diagram" and "Key Map" of Nevada showing the location of the Humboldt Division in the state and in relation to the other units of the Humboldt National Forest and major highways. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Mt. Diablo and Salt Lake Meridians."
Holdings: NA; LC and 13 other libraries.
OCLC: 5494139

Humboldt National Forest (Lamoille, Wells Ranger Districts), Nevada 1968. (Forest Visitors map) **See Figure 21**
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah, 1966 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric maps, U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles, and U.S. Army Map Service topographic maps; map content is current as of June 1968. AFPS/Ogden, Utah/68. Another printing has, AFPS/Ogden, Utah/68-2092-5
1968. Scale, ca. 1:180,000. W115º50' – W115º00'/N41º10' – N40º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 86 x 50 cm., folded to 26 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Humboldt National Forest shown in green; Indian Reservations shown in yellow; water features shown in blue; scenic area and wildlife refuge boundaries, historic routes, trails, recreation sites, landmarks, and road numbers shown in red. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes "Key Map" of Nevada showing the location of the Lamoille and Wells Ranger Districts of the Humboldt National Forest in relation to state boundaries and major roads and highways and table of recreation sites. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Mt. Diablo Meridian."
Text, black & white illustrations, and drawings on verso. Panel title: *Humboldt National Forest, Ruby Division.* Panel illustration, uncaptioned green and gray on white drawing of family setting up a campsite.
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 910 (November 1970), page 67.
Holdings: NA; LC and 26 other libraries
OCLC: 5570900

Humboldt National Forest, Santa Rosa Division, Humboldt Division. (Forest Visitors map) **See Figure 21**
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah from U.S. Forest Service planimetric maps and U.S. Army Map Service topographic maps; map content is current as of March 1968. AFPS/Ogden/68-2092-4. Another later printing (1971?) lacks the Air Force Printing Service printing mark.
1968. Scale, ca. 1:200,000. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 2 maps, one on each side of sheet, 51 x 73 cm., folded to 26 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Humboldt National Forest (Mountain City, Gold Creek, Jarbidge Ranger Districts. W116º12' – W114º58'/N42º03' – N41º15'. 49 x 58 cm. "Mt. Diablo and Boise Meridians."
Humboldt National Forest (Winnemucca Ranger District, Nevada. W117º53' – W117º18'/N42º03' – N41º18'. 49 x 31 cm. "Mt. Diablo and Willamette Meridians."
Both maps show the lands of the Humboldt National Forest shown in green; Indian Reservations shown in yellow; water features shown in blue; wilderness area boundaries, paved and all weather roads, trails, recreation sites, landmarks, and road numbers shown in red. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes text, black & white illustrations, recreation site listing, and "Key Map" of the state of Nevada showing the respective Ranger District in relation to the state and to major roads and highways. "Forest Service Map Class C." Panel title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned color drawing of horse and rider and pack mule.
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 914 (March 1971), page 54.
Holdings: NA; LC and 21 other libraries
OCLC: 5565418

Humboldt National Forest (White Pine Ranger District), Nevada, 1968. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah, 1968, from U.S. Forest

Service planimetric maps, U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles, and U.S. Army Map Service topographic maps; map content is current as of June 1968.
1968. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W115º52' – W114º48'/N39º25' – N37º58'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 139 x 89 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Humboldt National Forest shown in green; paved and all weather roads and road numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes "Source Diagram" and "Key Map" of Nevada showing the location of the Humboldt Division in the state and in relation to the other units of the Humboldt National Forest and major highways. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Mt. Diablo Meridian."
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Florida; Louisiana State Univ.; Univ. of Michigan; Texas A & M; Univ. of Wyoming; LC; NA
OCLC: 5412888

Humboldt National Forest, White Pine Ranger District, Ely Ranger District, 1969. (Forest Visitors map) **See Figure 21**
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah, 1968, from U.S. Forest Service planimetric maps, U.S. Geological Survey Quadrangles, and U.S. Army Map Service topographic maps; map content is current as of July 1968. Another printing has, AFPS/Ogden, Utah/68-2210.
1969. Scale, ca. 1:200,000. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 2 maps, one on each side of sheet, 89 x 51 cm., folded to 26 x 12 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Humboldt National Forest (White Pine Ranger District, Nevada. W115º50' – W114º50'/N39º22' – N37º58'. 85 x 48 cm. Map has illustrations of common plants found in the area in the right margin.
Humboldt National Forest (Ely Ranger District, Nevada. W115º00' – W114º00'/N39º50' – N38º40'. 67 x 48 cm.
Both maps shown Humboldt National Forest lands in green; water features in blue; scenic area boundary, paved roads, all weather roads, road numbers, trails, landmarks, mileages between points, and recreation sites in red. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Mt. Diablo and Salt Lake Meridians." Both sides of map include text, black & white illustrations, recreation site listing, and "Key Map" of the state of Nevada showing the respective Ranger District in relation to the state and to major roads and highways. Panel title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned color drawing of family around campfire.
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 918 (July 1971), page 57.
Holdings: NA; LC and 34 other libraries
OCLC: 5405364

IDAHO NATIONAL FOREST, IDAHO
1908-1944

The Idaho National Forest was named for its host state of Idaho. Boone states that the name Idaho is a coined word in that it has no origin in any known Indian language, despite popular belief that the form of the word was *Ee – da – how* or "Light of the Mountain." The name was first applied to Idaho Springs in Colorado in 1859, to a steamboat on the Columbia River in 1860, and to Idaho County by the Washington Territorial Legislature in 1862 before being applied to the state as a whole. (Boone, p. 190) In the 1908/1909 era of reorganization, the Payette National Forest contributed about 88% of its area to create the Idaho National Forest. What remained of the Payette was merged with over a half million acres of the Sawtooth National Forest and 150,000 acres from the Weiser National Forest to keep the Payette National Forest viable on 844,240 acres. However, it was pushed south and east from its original location, but because it kept some of its original acreage, it is considered here to still be the first Payette National Forest.

The Boise National Forest along with its neighbor the Payette National Forest underwent a radical reorganization in the spring of 1944. Essentially, the first Payette National Forest was added to the Boise National Forest to become the northern half of the Boise, while the Idaho and the Weiser National Forests were discontinued and their lands combined into a brand new Payette National Forest. Thus, four National Forests were recombined into two. The new Payette National Forest was moved north and west of its original location without retaining any of its previous land base while the Boise National Forest had been extended to the north, nearly doubling the Boise's size to almost three million acres. The lands of the discontinued Idaho National Forest now form the modern day Payette National Forest east of U.S. Highway 95, and the lands of the former Weiser National Forest lie west of Highway 95.

The town of Meadows first hosted the Forest Supervisor's Headquarters for the Idaho National Forest, and after a brief, 1909, stay in the gold rush town of Elk City, they were moved in 1911 to McCall, Idaho. When the Idaho National Forest merged with the Weiser National Forest in 1944 to establish the second Payette National Forest, McCall continued as the Supervisor's Headquarters for the newly organized Payette.

Approximately 1,120,000 acres of forest land was added to the Idaho and to the Payette National Forests by an act of congress in 1919 in the Thunder Mountain country of Idaho. The law had been presented to the President earlier on October 17, 1919 for approval. Because it was not returned, signed, to the Congress within the time prescribed by the Constitution, the act became law on October 29, 1919 without the President's approval. This addition had for several years been a priority of the Forest Service.

The Chief of the Forest Service, Robert Y. Stuart, approved the creation of the Idaho Primitive Area on April 7, 1931 under the Forest Service's Regulation L-20 with an immense area of 1,087,744 acres, increasing by 1960 to 1,232,744 acres. Although lying partly within the boundaries of the Idaho, Salmon, Challis, and the (first) Payette National Forests, the Idaho National Forest once contained by far the major share of the primitive area. It is now known as the Frank Church – River of No Return Wilderness.

The National Forest Reservation Commission issued a resolution supporting the addition of some 57,000 acres of public domain lands that lie between the present (1927) north boundary of the forest and the main Salmon River. This was later expressed in Public Law 70-251 adding a smaller number of acres, but cited Section 8 of the Clarke-McNary Act of 1924 as the authority for adding the land.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1908, June 26 (effective July 1, 1908)	Executive Order 855	Established National Forest from lands (1,293,280 acres) formerly administered by the Payette National Forest.
2) 1912, March 23	*Proclamation 1188, 37 Stat. 1735	2,720 acres eliminated.
3) 1919, October 29	Public Law 66-69, 41 Stat. 324 (Received by the President on October 17, 1919)	President authorized to add public lands in the Thunder Mountain region in Central Idaho to the Idaho and Payette National Forests.
4) 1919, December 27 (effective December 23, 1919)	*Proclamation 1552, 41 Stat. 1784	Land authorized to be added under the authority of Public Law 66-69 of October 29, 1919, formally added to the Idaho National Forest by proclamation.
5) 1920, September 11	Executive Order 3325	Small area eliminated for townsite purposes at the intersection of Sections 1 & 2 and 11 & 12 of T. 22 N., R.6 E., Boise Meridian. Area now stands at 1,911,897 gross acres.
6) 1926, March 24	Proclamation 1769, 44 Stat. 2609	Land added from the Payette National Forest. Land transferred to the Payette and to the Salmon National Forests. Area reduced to 1,717,800 gross acres.
7) 1927, January 8	National Forest Reservation Commission Resolution	Recommended to the President the proposal to add approximately 57,000 acres of public land to the Idaho National Forest.
8) 1928, April 10	Public Law 70-251, 45 Stat. 415	46,086 acres of public land added under Section 8 of the Clarke-McNary Act of 1924. Area enlarged to 1,763,886 gross acres.
9) 1932, June 30	Public Law 72-230, 47 Stat. 474	51,335 acres of land added (All of T. 23 N., R 2 & 3 E., and West ½ of T. 24 N., R. 4 E., Boise Meridian, not now in the Nezperce National Forest) Area enlarged to 1,815,221 gross acres.
10) 1940, February 25	Executive Order 8355 5 Federal Register 827	Land 69,000 acres transferred to the Salmon National Forest. Area reduced to 1,746,675 gross acres.
11) 1944, March 18 (effective April 1, 1944)	Public Land Order 218 9 Federal Register 3655	Idaho National Forest combined with the Weiser National Forest to establish the [Second] Payette National Forest. Weiser and Idaho National Forests discontinued.

*Map/diagram accompanies text of these proclamations in *U.S. Statutes at Large.*

Idaho National Forest, Idaho: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.
Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1908. [Executive Order] No. 855.
1908. Scale, ca. 1:380,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 36 x 49 cm., folded to 30 x 20 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows national forest boundaries and where those boundaries coincide with watershed divides. "Formerly part of Payette National Forest (Proclamation of June 3, 1905)." "Boise Meridian and Base."
Holdings: NA

Idaho National Forest, Idaho: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated March 23, 1912.
U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1912. [Proclamation] No. 1188.
1912. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W116º20' – W114º30'/N45º40' – N44º40'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 56 x 72 cm., folded to 33 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest boundary, [drainage] "Divide forming National Forest boundary," and land "Eliminations." Also shows towns and settlements, roads, trails, ranches, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian."
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; LC; NA
OCLC: 41589235

Additions to the Idaho National Forest and the Payette National Forest, Idaho, 1919: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated Dec. 27, 1919.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, August 1918 from G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.B. Smith; traced by H.B. Smith, S. LoJocono, and E.L. Mehurin. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1919. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W115°50' – W114°30'/N45°15' – N44°25'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 45 x 45 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, and, in two different patterns of red, "Area added to Idaho National Forest," and "Area added to Payette National Forest." Also shows settlements, roads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Authorized by the Act of October 29, 1919 (Public Law No. 69) approved by the Secretary of the Interior Dec. 23, 1919." "Boise Meridian."
A special Forest Service administrative map (special in that it does not show either the Idaho or the Payette National Forests in their entirety, only the borderlands between the two) at 1:253,440-scale used as a base to show the land and boundary changes ordered by Proclamation No. 1552. This is the Thunder Mountain region of central Idaho, for many years a "hole" within the national forest system in Idaho, now filled by an Act of Congress.
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; LC; NA
OCLC: 41589394

Idaho National Forest, Idaho, 1926: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated March 24, 1926.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Ogden, 1925 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by T.R. Littlefield; traced by G.L. Nichols, January, 1926. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1926. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W116°30' – W114°30'/N45°40 – N44°40'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 54 x 65 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, and, in three different patterns of red, lands "Transferred from the Idaho National to the Salmon National Forest," lands "Transferred from the Idaho National Forest to the Payette National Forest, and lands "Transferred to the Idaho National Forest from the Payette National Forest." Also shows towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes and streams. "Boise Meridian."
This map is a standard Forest Service administrative map at 1:253,440-scale used as a base to show the land and boundary changes ordered by Proclamation No. 1769. This map is also bound together with text and with similar maps for the Payette and the Salmon National Forests showing the land and boundary changes order by Proclamation No. 1769, which drew new boundaries between the three National Forests to conform with river basin divides.
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; LC; NA
OCLC (As a 3 map set): 41588736

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Idaho Folio.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey; topography from U.S. Geological Survey maps; land lines from General Land Office plats; Apr., 1909.

1909. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W116°12' – W114°40'/N45°30' – N44°44'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 15 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 500 and 200 feet).
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, Forest Service facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Identifies type of alienated land within national forest boundary by letter keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. Topography provided on sheets 5, 6, 11 & 12 only. "Boise Meridian and Base."
Reference: 31st Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey (1909/1910), page 87.
Holdings: Yale Univ.; Idaho State Historical Society; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 885321127

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Idaho National Forest, Idaho, 1926. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Ogden, 1925 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by T.R. Littlefield; traced by G.L. Nichols, January, 1926. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1926. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W116º20' – W114º30'/N45º40' – N44º40'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 54 x 64 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Main motor highways shown in red. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian."
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; LC; NAL
OCLC: 41589403

Idaho National Forest, Idaho, 1930. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1925, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by T.R. Littlefield; revised by G.L. Nichols and M.H. Lewis, 1929; traced by I.A. Corn, 1930. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1930. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W116º20' – W114º30'/N45º40' – N44º40'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 102 x 128 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Compass roses and their center points shown in red. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian."
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; LC
OCLC: 41588830

Idaho National Forest, Idaho, 1930. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1925 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by T.R. Littlefield; revised by G.L. Nichols and M.H. Lewis, 1929; traced by I.A. Corn, 1930. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1930. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W116º20' – W114º30'/N45º40' – N44º40'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 56 x 64 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Main motor highways shown in red. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes "Index to Relative Accuracy." "Boise Meridian."
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Michigan; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 41588451

Idaho National Forest, Idaho, 1934. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
1934. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W116º20' – W114º30'/N45º40' – N44º40'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 50 x 64 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian."
Holdings: Boston Public Library; Univ. of Oregon; NA
OCLC: 28279052

Idaho National Forest, Idaho, 1936. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1925, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by T.R. Littlefield; traced by I.A. Corn, 1930; revised 1934. Engineer Reproduction Plant, U.S. Army, Fort Humphreys, D.C. 12155 1936.

1936. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W116º20' – W114º30'/N45º40' – N44º40'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 96 x 126 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
"Administrative National Forest boundaries," main motor highways, commercial and emergency landing fields, and air navigation compass roses and their center points in red. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian."
Holdings: Univ. of Idaho; LC; NA

Idaho National Forest, Idaho, 1936. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1925, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by T.R. Littlefield; traced by I.A. Corn, 1930; revised 1934. Engineer Reproduction Plant, U.S. Army, Fort Humphreys, D.C. 12212 1936.
1936. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W116º20' – W114º30'/N45º40'– N44º40'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 48 x 63 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. This map was also issued in a "Fire Organization Map" edition with red overprint showing locations of supplies, services, and facilities critical to fire fighting at a scale of 1:316,800, 32 x 41 cm.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian."
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Idaho State Historical Society; LC; NA
OCLC: 41588162

Idaho National Forest, Idaho, 1936. (Forest Visitors map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. U.S. Government Printing Office.
1936. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W116º20' – W114º30'/N45º40'– N44º40'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 64 x 75 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Main motor highways and their national highway route numbers and the boundary of the Idaho Primitive Area shown in red. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian."
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph "Selling timber by tree measurement" showing a forest ranger measuring the girth of a tree. Title panel also has, "United States, Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Intermountain Region."
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 507 (March 1937), page 248.
Holdings: Colorado State Univ.; Univ. of Georgia; Univ. of Idaho; Harvard College Library; NA; NAL (National Archives has a copy that has no text on verso).
OCLC: 71303804

Idaho National Forest, Idaho, 1938. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1925, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service & other surveys by T.R. Littlefield; revised by G.L. Nichols & M.H. Lewis – 1929; revised by I.A. Corn - 1930; revised by M.W. Bird – 1934; revised in Washington – 1936; revised by M.H. Lewis - 1938.
1938. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W116º20' – W114º30'/N45º40'– N44º40'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 48 x 63 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian."
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; Univ. of Chicago; NA
OCLC: 41590834

Idaho National Forest, Idaho, 1940. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1939, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by M.H. Lewis and C. Spaun; traced by C. Spaun, 1940. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1940. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W116º20' – W114º30'/N45º40' – N44º40'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 102 x 126 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition.
Compass roses and their center points and main motor highways shown in red. Also shows national forest, primitive area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian."
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; LC; NA
OCLC: 41590260

Idaho National Forest, Idaho, 1941. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1939, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest

Service, and other surveys by M.H. Lewis & C. Spaun; traced 1940 by C. Spaun.
1941. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W116º20' – W114º30'/N45º40' – N44º40'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 51 x 63 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, primitive area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian."
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Idaho; Idaho State Historical Society; Boise Public Library; Univ. of Kansas; NA; NAL
OCLC: 41589299

Idaho National Forest, Idaho (Forest Visitors booklet and map)
United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Intermountain Region, Ogden, Utah. United States Government Printing Office, Washington: 1941.
1941. 20 pages. Booklet 23 x 15 cm. Descriptive text and black & white illustrations with map. Panel illustration, captioned, on title page, "The Salmon, River of No Return." Some examples have "Payette, Idaho Division" stamped in ink on the front cover.
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 558 (June 1941), page 783.
Holdings (Book): NA; LC and 46 libraries; (Map): Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Oregon; Univ. of Washington
OCLC (Book): 12535401; (Map): 28279057

----- **Idaho National Forest, Idaho, 1940.** (Forest Visitors map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah; traced by Paul S. Bieler. U.S. Government Printing Office : 1940 – O-251634.
1940. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 59 x 68 cm., folded at the back of 22 page booklet/folder 23 x 13 cm. Relief indicated by hachures and spot heights.
Map shows roads and road numbers, trails, extent of the Idaho Primitive Area, campgrounds, airfields, and Forest Service administrative facilities in red. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, structures, mines, rivers, lakes and streams. Map includes key map showing the location of the Idaho National Forest in relation to the state of Idaho's major cities. "Boise Meridian."

INDEPENDENCE FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, NEVADA
1906-1908

The Independence Forest Reserve covers the area south of the line between T. 44 & 43 N. and in R.53 E., and the western portions of R. 54 E., Mt. Diablo Meridian, or the forested upland areas of the Independence Mountains. Carlson says (p. 141) that the name Independence, first applied to the valley and later to the mountains rising to the east, originated with a scouting party of federal soldiers who visited the area on the Fourth of July. This area now forms a large part of the Mountain City Ranger District, of the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest. The forest was administered from Elko, Nevada.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1906, November 5	*Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3251	Established Forest Reserve on 135,019 acres.
2) 1908, July 2 (effective July 1, 1908)	Executive Order 908	Combines with the Ruby Mountains National Forest to establish the Humboldt National Forest. Both the Independence and Ruby Mountains National Forests discontinued.

*Map/diagram accompanies text of this proclamation in *U.S. Statutes at Large.*

DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION

Independence Forest Reserve, Nevada: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated November 5, 1906.
Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1906; compiled from Public Land and War Dept. surveys.
1906. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 53 x 35 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 1000 feet).
Shows forest reserve boundaries, roads, rivers, and streams. Indicates location of the 41º30' parallel and in lower margin, "39º West from Washington." "Mount Diablo Base Line and Meridian."
Holdings: LC; NA

See **Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Humboldt Folio** (1909, sheets 6, 7, & 10) above for coverage of the Independence National Forest in folio format.

KAIBAB NATIONAL FOREST, ARIZONA, UNDER THE INTERMOUNTAIN REGION 1908-1934

This short section provides coverage of the Kaibab National Forest when it was administered by the Intermountain Region, from its establishment in 1908 to its transfer to the Southwestern Region in 1934. The Kaibab Plateau on the north side of the Grand Canyon gives its name to this national forest which occupies a good portion of the plateau. Kaibab is a Pah Ute word meaning 'mountain lying down' and was applied to the area by John Wesley Powell (Barnes, p. 229). Until 1934, the Kaibab National Forest was administered by the Intermountain Region because it was located entirely north of the Colorado River within easier reach of District 4, after 1930, the Intermountain Region. With the breakup and discontinuation of the Tusayan National Forest south of the Colorado River in 1934, and the consequent addition of the area south of the Grand Canyon to the Kaibab, administration for the Kaibab National Forest and for all of Arizona was transferred to the Southwestern Region. As evidence, note the dual responsibility for the compilation of the 1934 administrative map of the Kaibab National Forest. The area to the north of the Grand Canyon (the former Kaibab National Forest) was compiled in Ogden, Utah and the area south of the Grand Canyon (the former northern portion of the Tusayan National Forest) was compiled in Albuquerque, both united in the 1934 map. While under the administration of the Intermountain District, the Forest Supervisor's Headquarters for the Kaibab National Forest was located in Kanab, Utah. After the transfer to the Southwestern Region in 1934, the headquarters was relocated to Williams, Arizona where it remains today.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY TO 1934

1)	1908, July 2 (effective July 1, 1908)	Executive Order 909	Established National Forest from lands formerly administered by the Grand Canyon National Forest (northern portion), on 1,080,000 acres and is administered by District 4 from Ogden, Utah.
2)	1909, June 3	*Proclamation 875, 36 Stat. 2496	Grand Canyon Game Preserve boundary reduced.
3)	1910, August 23	*Proclamation 1079, 36 Stat. 2737	18,330 acres added and 10,880 acres eliminated. 1911 resurvey sets the Kaibab National Forest's area at 1,093,600 gross acres.
4)	1913, May 19	*Proclamation 1238, 38 Stat. 1941	36,000 acres added and 56,700 acres eliminated. Area: 1,072,900 gross acres.
5)	1919, February 26	Public Law 65-277, 40 Stat. 1175	Grand Canyon National Park established. Kaibab National Forest transfers 320,000 acres of the North Rim to the U.S. National Park Service. U.S. Forest Service officially transfers its management of the area to the Park Service on August 15, 1919. Area reduced to 752,900 gross acres.
6)	1924, March 18	Executive Order 3972	Mount Trumbull Division of the Dixie National Forest (District 4) added, increasing the land base of the Kaibab National Forest to 770,580 gross acres.
7)	1927, February 25	Public Law 69-645, 44 Stat. 1238	45,038 acres transferred to the Grand Canyon National Park and boundary revised. Area reduced to 724,137 gross acres.
8)	1934, August 4	Executive Order 6806	Land added from the Tusayan National Forest. Kaibab National Forest now administers lands on both the north and south sides of Grand Canyon National Park. Area stands at 1,865,396 gross acres.

Kaibab National Forest is now administered by Region 3, the Southwestern Region.

*Map/diagram accompanies text of these proclamations in *U.S. Statutes at Large.*

DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Kaibab National Forest, Arizona: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.
Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1908. [Executive Order] No. 909.
1908. Scale, ca. 1:350,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 41 x 43 cm., folded to 31 x 20 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows national forest, Grand Canyon National Monument, and state boundaries and the course of the Colorado River which forms the Kaibab's southern boundary. "Formerly northern Div. of Grand Canyon Nat'l Forest." "Gila and Salt River Meridian and Base." Map has note: "See diagram (Part Two) of Coconino National Forest for portion of Grand Canyon National Monument south of the Colorado River."
Holdings: Arizona State Univ.; Arizona Historical Society, Southern Arizona Division; NA
OCLC (book): 42459871; (map): 51947524

Grand Canyon National Game Preserve within the Kaibab and Coconino National Forests, Arizona: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated June 3, 1909.
Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1909; compiled from Public Land surveys, U.S. Geological Survey atlas sheets, and a map of Grand Canyon by W. H. Power, Forest Ranger. [Proclamation] No. 875.
1909. Scale, ca. 1:325,000. W112°45' – W111°45'/N37°00' – N35°45'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 54 x 34 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by contours.
Shows National Game Preserve boundary, Grand Canyon National Monument boundary and area eliminated from the Grand Canyon National Game Preserve, along with the Arizona-Utah state line, principal springs and rock formations. Area eliminated from the game preserve entirely within the Coconino National Forest, south and outside of the Grand Canyon National Monument. "Gila and Salt River Meridian and Base."
Holdings: LC; NA

Kaibab National Forest, Arizona: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated August 23, 1910.
Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1910. [Proclamation] No. 1079.
1910. Scale, ca. 1:250,000. W112º45' – W111º45'/N37º00' – N36º05'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 54 x 43 cm., folded to 34 x 10 cm. No relief shown.
Shows national forest boundary and former national forest boundary, thereby indicating lands added and lands eliminated. Also shows Arizona-Utah state line, drainage features, and springs. Southern boundary of the Kaibab National Forest shown to be located along the Colorado River. "Gila and Salt River Meridian and Base."
Holdings: LC; NA

Kaibab National Forest, Arizona: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated May 19, 1913.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1913; traced by F.D.B., March 1913. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey. [Proclamation] No. 1238.
1913. Scale, ca. 1:250,000. W112º50' – W111º45'/N37º00' – N36º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 50 x 42 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by contours, hachures, and spot heights.
Shows national forest and state boundaries, "Additions" to and "Eliminations" from the Kaibab National Forest. Also shows populated places, roads, railroads, trails, rivers, and streams. Includes two insets showing land additions in greater detail. "Gila and Salt River Meridian.
Holdings: Northern Arizona Univ.; LC; NA
OCLC (book): 7122891

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIOS

Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Kaibab Folio.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey; topography from U.S. Geological Survey maps; land lines from General Land Office plats; classification by Forest Service; Oct. 1908.
1908. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W112º42' – W111º50'/N37º00' – N36º05'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 13 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours (contour interval 500 feet). Also issued in a black & white edition.
Shows national forest, national monument, state, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. General land classification shown in color and type of alienated land within national forest boundary shown by letter, both keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map

sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. "Gila and Salt River Meridian and Base."
Reference: 30th Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey (1908/1909), page 87.
Holdings: Arizona State Univ.; Yale Univ.; LC; NA. LC lacks sheet 13 from both the colored and black & white editions.

---- **Another Edition**. Forest type edition.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled from data by the Forest Service and U.S. Geological survey; compiled by H.S. Meekham; [traced by] J.M.W., S.L.A., & G.T.T. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
[1913?]. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W112º30' – W111º50'/N37º00' – N36º02'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. Potentially 13 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours (contour interval 100 feet).
"Forest Types" shown in color keyed to a legend in the upper left margin of the sheets (Yellow Pine, mixed type, woodland, barren, grassland, cutover, burned, insect killed); contours shown in brown; public land grid shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national monument, state, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, railroads, and Forest Service facilities. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. Sheet arrangement different from that of the 1908 forest folio. "Gila & Salt River Meridian."
Holdings: NA has sheets 5, 8, 9, 11, 12, & 13, and a sheet 12 without colored thematic overlay; LC has sheet 9 only.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Kaibab National Forest, Arizona, 1917. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled by Washington Office 1917 from U.S.G.S. and forest surveys by J.M. Waggaman; traced by J.M. Waggaman.
1917. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112°50' – W111°50'/N37°08'- W36°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 53 x 42 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, roads, trails, drainage features, Forest Service ranger stations and other Forest Service improvements. "Gila and Salt River Meridian." Public land grid for adjacent parts of Utah based on the Salt Lake Meridian.
Holdings: Arizona Historical Society, Southern Arizona Division; Univ. of California, Berkeley; NA
OCLC: 38194637

Kaibab National Forest, Arizona, 1917. (Forest Visitors map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; traced by F.D.B. March – 1913. Printed by the Geological Survey.
1917. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112°50' – W111°50'/N37°00'- W36°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 50 x 41 cm., folded to 22 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Area shown in green indicates the "Timbered area" of the Kaibab Plateau. In red, map highlights the location of the Pine Cliffs, along with roads, wildlife and archaeological areas, and facilities such as hotels, observation points, watering places, post offices, and telephone stations. Also shows ranger stations, trails, minor roads, telephone lines, rivers and streams, and outside the Kaibab National Forest's boundaries, facilities on the South Rim of the Grand Canyon. "Gila and Salt River Meridian." Base map used for this forest visitors map was the 1913 Kaibab National Forest map illustrating Proclamation No. 1238 of May 19, 1913.
Text on verso. Panel title: *Map of Kaibab National Forest, Directions to Campers and Travelers.* No panel illustration.
Holdings: NA

Kaibab National Forest, Arizona, 1926. (Administration map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Ogden, 1926, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by H.M. Shank; traced by G.L. Nichols. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1926. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W113°10' – W111°35'/N37°08'- W36°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 53 x 60 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Main motor highways shown in red. Also shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, populated places, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, and streams. Inset: Mt. Trumbull Division, Mohave Co. [at the same scale as the main map – formerly a part of Dixie National Forest]. Map extends to the South Rim of the Grand Canyon National Park. "Gila and Salt River Meridian." Public land grid for adjoining areas in Utah based on the Salt Lake Meridian.
Holdings: Arizona State Univ.; Arizona Historical Society, Southern Arizona Division; Brigham Young Univ.; Dixie State College; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 29226386

Kaibab National Forest, Arizona, 1930. (Administration map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Ogden, 1926, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by H.M. Shank; compilation revised by H.M. Shank and M.H. Lewis, 1929; traced by Inez A. Corn, 1929. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1930. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W113°10' – W111°35'/N37°08'- W36°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 65 x 59 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Main motor highways shown in red. Also shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, populated places, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, and streams. Inset: Mt. Trumbull Division, Mohave Co. [at the same scale as the main map]. Map extends to the South Rim of the Grand Canyon National Park. "Gila and Salt River Meridian." Public land grid for adjoining areas in Utah based on the Salt Lake Meridian
Holdings: Arizona Historical Society, Southern Arizona Division; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Chicago; Harvard College; Univ. of Michigan; Utah State Univ.; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 35734296

Kaibab National Forest, Arizona, 1930. (Forest Visitors map) **See Figure 14**
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Ogden, Utah, 1926, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by H.M Shank; compilation revised by H.M. Shank and M.H. Lewis, 1929; traced by Inez A. Corn, 1929. U.S. Government Printing Office: 1930.
1930. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W113°10' – W111°35'/N37°08'- W36°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 60 x 52 cm., folded to 22 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Main motor highways shown in red. Also shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, populated places, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, and streams. Inset: Mt. Trumbull Division, Mohave Co. [at the same scale as the main map]. "Gila and Salt River Meridian." Public land grid for adjacent areas in Utah based on the Salt Lake Meridian.
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, captioned, "On one of the motor ways" being a black & white photograph of an automobile on a rocky forest road.
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 433 (January 1931), page 470.
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; San Diego Public Library; NA; NAL
OCLC (book): 71027121

Kaibab National Forest, Arizona, 1934. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Offices, Ogden and Albuquerque, 1926, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.M Shank and L.I Neiman; traced by Inez A. Corn and L.I. Neiman, 1929; revised 1934. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1934. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W113°00' – W111°30'/N37°00' – N34°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 106 x 64 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, national park, and national monument, state, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, and streams. Inset: Mt. Trumbull Division, Mohave Co. [at the same scale as the main map]. Also shows the Grand Canyon National Park. "Gila and Salt River Meridian." Greatly enlarged Kaibab National Forest due to the addition of the largest portion of the former Tusayan National Forest south of the Grand Canyon National Park.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Chicago; Boston Public Library; Univ. of New Mexico; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 38295543

LA SAL FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, UTAH-COLORADO (First) 1906-1908

A July, 1908 administrative map of the National Forests of the United States shows that the La Sal National Forest clearly within the boundaries of District 2 headquartered in Denver, Colorado. However, the development the Forest Service's administrative infrastructure at this early date was not very far advanced, so it is likely that while the boundary looked fine on paper, it had not been put into practical effect. By early 1909, the lands of the La Sal National Forest were being administered from Ogden, Utah, the District Headquarters for District 4 as reflected in the Forest Service maps of the time. The La Sal National Forest is now the La Sal Division - Moab of the Manti-LaSal National Forest. Its name is Spanish for Salt Mountains. The town of Moab served as the supervisor's headquarters during this early period.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1906, January 25	*Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3190	Established Forest Reserve on 158,462 acres centered on the La Sal Mountains.
2) 1908, July 2 (effective July 1, 1908)	Executive Order 908	Combined with the Monticello National Forest and name officially changed to the LaSalle National Forest.

*Map/diagram accompanies text of this proclamation in *U.S. Statutes at Large.*

DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION

La Sal Forest Reserve, Utah and Colorado: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated January 25, 1906.
Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1905; compiled from G.L.O. plats.
1906. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 31 x 27 cm., folded to 31 x 19 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows forest reserve boundary. Indicates location of the 38º30' parallel and in lower right margin, "32º West from Washington." Public land grid in Utah based on the "Salt Lake Meridian and Base Line" and in Colorado on the "New Mexico Prin. Mer. and Base Line."
Holdings: LC; NA

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

La Sal Forest Reserve, Utah and Colorado. (Administrative map)
U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service.
1905. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 31 x 27 cm., on sheet, 36 x 32 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows national forest reserve boundary. Public land grid in Utah based on the Salt Lake Meridian and Base Line and in Colorado on the New Mexico Prin. Mer. and Base Line.
Holdings: Univ. of Chicago
OCLC: 243694332

LASALLE NATIONAL FOREST, COLORADO-UTAH
1908-1909

Charles S. Peterson writes about this peculiar Utah National Forest name in his book *Look to the Mountains: Southeastern Utah and the La Sal National Forest*: "Demonstrating a complete lack of understanding of the Spanish influence upon the area, officers of the Forest Service changed the name of the forest from La Sal – used at least since the time of Father Escalante – to the LaSalle National Forest. The announcement of this change was compounded by an offhand statement that, since the name La Sal seemed to have no significance, but was much akin to the name of the great French explorer, the Forest's name should be changed to honor LaSalle. Recovering from this miscue, the Forest Service change the name back to La Sal on March 16, 1909." (Charles S. Peterson. *Look to the Mountains: Southeastern Utah and the La Sal National Forest.* Provo: Brigham Young University Press, 1975. p.125-126). Even though the name lasted less than an year, it remains on the cover of the National Forest Atlas for this forest. Moab, Utah continued to serve as the supervisor's headquarters.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1908, July 2 (effective July 1, 1908)	Executive Order 908	Established National Forest from lands formerly administered by the La Sal (158,462 acres) and the Monticello ((315,668 acres) National Forests; acreage of the reorganized LaSalle National Forest measures 474,130 acres.
2) 1909, March 16	Executive Order 1051	Name officially changed back to La Sal National Forest.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: LaSalle Folio.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey; topography by Powell Survey and Hayden Survey; land lines by General Land Office; classification by Forest Service; July, 1908.
1908. La Salle Unit (northern) W109º17' – W108º59'/N38º40' – N38º20'; Monticello Unit (southern) W109º50' – W109º20'/ N37º55' – N37º30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 10 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 250 feet). Also issued in a black & white edition.
Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, Forest Service facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. General land classification shown in color and the type of alienated land within national forest boundary

shown by letter, both keyed to a separate legend sheet. "Salt Lake Meridian and Base Line." "New Mexico Prin. Mer. and Base Line." Sheets 1-5 cover the former La Sal National Forest (1906-1908); sheets 6-10 cover the former Monticello National Forest (1907-1908).
Reference: 30th Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey (1908/1909), page 87.
Holdings: Yale Univ.; LC; NA; NAL; Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographical Society Library
OCLC: 886922981

LA SAL NATIONAL FOREST, UTAH-COLORADO (Second)
1909-1949

1938 saw the discontinuation of the Lemhi National Forest by adding its lands to the Salmon and to the Challis National Forests. A few years later in Utah the Powell National Forest became part of the Dixie National Forest in 1944 and its status as a proclaimed national forest ended., while in the same year in the north, two national forests, the Idaho and the Weiser were discontinued in a general reorganization of the forests central Idaho. In the midst of this consolidation trend, the La Sal National Forest became the smallest national forest in the Intermountain Region and offered itself as an opportunity for a merger. At first, it was thought best by administrators in Ogden, that the La Sal should be consolidated with the Uinta National Forest, closing the headquarters in Moab and moving to Provo (see the map citation below, *La Sal Division [Uintah National Forest], Utah and Colorado, 1944*). For the year 1948, the Supervisor's headquarters for the La Sal National Forest were located in Provo, the same city that hosed the headquarters for the Uinta National Forest. Consideration was also given to transferring the forest to the Rocky Mountain Region, specifically to the Uncompaghre or the Montezuma National Forests because these forests in Colorado were closer to the La Sal and because the La Sal included 26,674 acres in Colorado. Ultimately, the Manti National Forest at nearly 800,000 acres was chosen to absorb the La Sal which was achieved by Public Land Order 618 on November 28, 1949. A new Forest Supervisor's Headquarters for the enlarged forest was located more conveniently to both forests in Price, Utah. The cities of Ephriam and Moab ceased to be headquarter towns and instead, hosted ranger districts. No forest visitor maps were made for the La Sal National Forest until it merged with the Manti.

Much precedence existed for completely erasing one national forest name after a merger and using only the major administrative unit to serve the combined forests which is what initially happened in the case of the merger of the La Sal with the Manti. However, users and supporters of the La Sal National Forest lobbied heavily for the continuation of the La Sal name. They achieved their objective on August 28, 1950 when Public Land Order 667 created the Intermountain Region's first hyphenated forest, the Manti-La Sal National Forest. But unlike the hyphenated forests created afterward in the Region, the Manti-La Sal National Forest is one forest, unlike the Caribou-Targhee National Forests. The Manti-La Sal National Forest is not a mere administrative merger of two separately proclaimed national forests, but one hyphenated forest that can be traced to a particular official government action recorded in the Federal Register. The Forest Supervisor's Office was located at Moab, Utah for the La Sal in 1906. In 1948, Provo served as headquarters, and for 1949, the La Sal shared headquarters with the Manti National Forest in Ephriam, Utah before offices were permanently moved to Price, Utah after the merger with the Manti National Forest in 1949.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1909, March 16	Executive Order 1051	Established National Forest from lands formerly administered by the LaSalle National Forest: 474,130 gross acres.
2) 1914, February 9	*Proclamation 1264, 38 Stat. 1992	133,640 acres added in Utah and 40,850 acres eliminated in both Utah and Colorado. 1914 acreage: 563,290 gross acres.
3) 1919, June 19	*Proclamation 1524, 41 Stat. 1753	10,955 acres eliminated on the south side of the La Sal Division and on the eastern edge of the Monticello Division. Area reduced to 552,335 gross acres.
4) 1923, October 12	Executive Order 3915	Land eliminated in T. 35 & 36 N., R. 20 & 21 E., Salt Lake Meridian. Area reduced to 543,442 gross acres.
5) 1949, November 28 (effective July 1, 1949)	Public Land Order 618 14 Federal Register 7271-72	Entire Forest transferred to the Manti National Forest.
6) 1950, August 28	Public Land Order 667 15 Federal Register 5957-58	Manti National Forest name changed to Manti-La Sal National Forest.

*Map/diagram accompanies text of these proclamations in *U.S. Statutes at Large.*

DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS

La Sal National Forest, Utah and Colorado: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated Feb. 19, 1914.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; traced and lettered by J.M.W. July 1913. [Proclamation] No. 1264.
1914. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W110º00' – W108º55'/N38º45' – N37º30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 71 x 54 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, national monument, and state boundaries, land "Additions" and "Eliminations," towns and settlements, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, and streams. Includes 10 insets showing land ownership changes in greater detail. "Salt Lake Meridian and New Mexico Principal Meridian."
Holdings: LC; NA

La Sal National Forest, Utah and Colorado: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated June 19, 1919.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, 1917 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys; traced at District Office. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1919. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W110º05' – W108º50'/N38º45' – N37º30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 60 x 51 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, national monument, state, and county boundaries, land "Eliminations" in red. Also shows towns and settlements, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes 4 inset maps showing land eliminations in greater detail. "Salt Lake and New Mexico Meridians."
This map is a standard Forest Service administrative map at 1:253,440-scale used as a base to show the land and boundary changes as ordered in Proclamation No. 1524.
Holdings: LC; NA

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

See **Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: LaSalle Folio** 1909 above for coverage of the La Sal National Forest in folio format.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

La Sal National Forest, Utah and Colorado, 1919. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, 1917 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys; traced at District Office. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1919. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W110º05' – W108º50'/N38º45' – N37º30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 60 x 51 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, national monument, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Salt Lake and New Mexico Meridians." Map reflects the land eliminations ordered by Proclamation No. 1524 of June 19, 1919.
Holdings: Univ. of Oregon; Brigham Young Univ.; NA
OCLC: 40751107

La Sal National Forest, Utah and Colorado, 1926. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and traced at District Office, Ogden, 1926 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1926. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W110º05' – W108º50'/N38º45' – N37º30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 117 x 100 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Main motor highways shown in red. Also shows national forest, national monument, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Salt Lake and New Mexico Meridians."
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Colorado School of Mines; Harvard College Library; LC; NA
OCLC: 9709410

La Sal National Forest, 1926. (Administrative map)
[U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service].
1926. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W110º05' – W108º50'/N38º45' – N37º30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Blue line print. 57 x 49 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, national monument, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Salt Lake Meridian in Utah and on the New Mexico Principal Meridian in Colorado.
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; LC; NA

OCLC: 45747163

La Sal National Forest, Utah and Colorado, 1935. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
1935. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W110º05' – W108º50'/N38º45' – N37º30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 58 x 50 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, national monument, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Salt Lake and New Mexico Meridians."
Holdings: Boston Public Library (photocopy with hand written title); NA
OCLC: 805236309

La Sal National Forest, Utah and Colorado, 1937. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
1937. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W110º05' – W108º50'/N38º45' – N37º30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 58 x 50 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, national monument, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Salt Lake and New Mexico Meridians."
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Colorado School of Mines; Northern Illinois Univ.; Harvard College Library; Harvard Botany Library; Brigham Young Univ.; LC; NA
OCLC: 957395899

La Sal Division [Uinta National Forest], Utah and Colorado, 1944. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, 1943 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by C.J. Truscott, M.W. Bird and C. Spaun; traced 1943 by C. Spaun.
1944. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W110º10' – W108º55'/N38º45' – N37º30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 61 x 48 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, national monument, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Salt Lake and New Mexico Meridians." Map has the name "Uinta National Forest" applied to the map in black ink with a rubber stamp. "La Sal Division" and "Utah and Colorado" are printed. This map also appears with the word "MANTI" hand stamped between La Sal Division and Utah and Colorado in the title.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Los Angeles; Indiana Univ.; Texas A & M; Univ. of Utah; Brigham Young Univ.; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 21681307

LEMHI FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, IDAHO
1906-1938

Named for Fort Lemhi, the Mormon Salmon River Mission, founded in 1858 which took its name of a character (Lemhi) in the Book of Mormon. All other Lemhi place names follow directly from Fort Lemhi (Boone, p. 221). Today, the community of Tendoy, Idaho, occupies the location of Ft. Lemhi. The proposed forest reserve had the name of Lost River Forest Reserve after the central river flowing through the area.

The quarter million acre addition throughout the Lemhi National Forest authorized by Proclamation 1651 of February 9, 1923 was the result of a long and sustained effort on the part of local residents to have the land placed under national forest administration. The principal reason cited for adding this land was that the original proclamation establishing the Lemhi Forest Reserve was based on inaccurate information as to the true location of the boundary as well as for forest production and forest and watershed protection.

In 1938 the Lemhi National Forest was discontinued, its lands divided between the Challis and the Salmon National Forests. The drainage divide of the Lemhi Range served as the new boundary between the two national forests. All lands of the Lemhi National Forest to the west of drainage divide of the Lemhi Range became part of the Challis; all lands of the Lemhi National Forest to the east went to the Salmon National Forest. On December 28, 1948, with the issuance of Public Land Order 542, a portion of the land once a part of the Lemhi National Forest that was added to the Salmon National Forest in 1938, was transferred to the Targhee National Forest on the Targhee's western boundary. Except for this land transferred to the Targhee, the land base of the former Lemhi National Forest is now administered as the Salmon-Challis National Forest, which merged into one administrative unit in 1995. No forest visitors maps have been identified for the Lemhi.

The Lemhi originally had two divisions at establishment: the Northern Division headquartered in Salmon City and a Southern Division with offices in Mackay. However, by the Spring of 1908, the Forest Supervisors Headquarters for the Lemhi were located solely in Mackay, Idaho. In 1937, just before the forest's discontinuation, Challis, Idaho served as the

chief administrative location for the Lemhi National Forest, perhaps anticipating the division of its lands between the Challis and the Salmon National Forests. Mackay now serves as a ranger station for the administratively combined (1995) Salmon-Challis National Forest. The combined hyphenated forest has its Supervisor's Headquarters in Salmon, Idaho.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1906, November 5	*Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3248	Established Forest Reserve in the Lost River Range, the Lemhi Range, and the Idaho portion of the Bitterroot Range on 1,344,800 acres of unreserved public lands.
2) 1908, June 26 (effective July 1, 1908)	Executive Order 859	Land transferred to the Lemhi from the Sawtooth National Forest and 711,312 acres transferred from the Lemhi to establish (in part) the Salmon National Forest. Lemhi's acreage set at 955,408 gross.
3) 1910, June 28 (effective July 1, 1910)	*Proclamation 1052, 36 Stat. 2712	An Idaho portion of the Beaverhead National Forest (west slope of the Continental Divide straddling the boundary between Lemhi & Clark Counties – 140,160 acres) added to the Lemhi National Forest. This land later became part of the Targhee National Forest, Acreage: 1,095,568 (1911 resurvey)
4) 1913, May 19	*Proclamation 1242, 38 Stat. 1945	25,600 acres added from the Salmon National Forest in the Lost River Mtns. Other land (89,520 acres) eliminated throughout the forest. Area reduced to 1,072,580 gross acres.
5) 1921, March 1	Public Law 66-350, 41 Stat. 1199	Public lands described in the law may be added to the Lemhi National Forest by presidential proclamation.
6) 1923, February 9	*Proclamation 1651, 42 Stat. 2296	Land addition authorized by Public Law 66-350 of March 1, 1921 of 254,744 acres officially added to the Lemhi National Forest. 6,568 acres eliminated. Area enlarged to 1,367,171 gross acres.
7) 1930, September 25	Proclamation 1922, 46 Stat. 3036	Land added from the Salmon National Forest in T. 16 N., R.21 & 22 E., Boise Meridian. Area enlarged to 1,379,314 gross acres.
8) 1938, October 8	Executive Order 7986 3 Federal Register 2435-36	Forest abolished; all lands divided between the Challis and the Salmon National Forests.

*Map/diagram accompanies the text of these proclamations in *U.S. Statutes at Large.*

MAPS AND DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Lemhi Forest Reserve, Idaho: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated November 5, 1906.
Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1906; compiled from G.L.O. plats.
1906. Scale, ca. 1:500,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 51 x 32 cm., folded to 32 x 21 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows forest reserve, Indian Reservation, and state boundaries, identifies the location of the 45th parallel, and in lower margin, "37º Longitude West from Washington." "Boise Meridian and Base Line." Proclamation established the Lemhi Forest Reserve.
Holdings: LC; NA

Lemhi National Forest, Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.
Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1908. [Executive Order] No. 859.
1908. Scale, ca. 1:450,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

36 x 46 cm., folded to 32 x 20 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows the two sources of land for the reorganized Lemhi National Forest of 1908: "Part of Lemhi National Forest (Proclamation of Nov. 5, 1906)[633,488 acres]; Part of Sawtooth National Forest (Proclamation of Nov. 6th, 1906) [321,920 acres]." Also shows national forest boundaries and where these boundaries coincide with watershed divides. "Boise Meridian and Base."
Holdings: NA

Part of Lemhi National Forest, Idaho: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated June 28, 1910 and effective July 1, 1910.
Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1910. [Proclamation] No. 1052.
1910. Scale, ca. 1:180,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 53 x 32 cm., folded to 33 x 21 cm. No relief indicated.
Shows "Area transferred from Beaverhead National Forest to Lemhi National Forest" by this Proclamation and land "Eliminations (formerly part of Beaverhead National Forest)." Also shows the Idaho-Montana state boundary. "Boise Meridian." Idaho portion of the Beaverhead National Forest (District One) transferred to the Lemhi National Forest District Four). Area shown transferred found in T. 8 – 13 N., R 29 – 33 E., Boise Meridian. Area was transferred in 1938 to the Salmon National Forest when the Lemhi was discontinued and in 1948 was transferred from the Salmon to the Targhee National Forest where it remains today.
Holdings: LC; NA

Lemhi National Forest, Idaho: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated May 19, 1913.
Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1913; compiled by H.S. Meekham; F.D.B. – 1912. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey. [Proclamation] No. 1242.
1913. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W114º30' – N112º30'/N44º50' – N43º10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 61 x 79 cm., folded to 33 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Lemhi National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest and state boundaries, [drainage] "Divide forming National Forest boundary," lands "Transferred from Salmon National Forest" [to the Lemhi National Forest], land "Eliminations," towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes 12 inset maps showing land changes in greater detail. "Boise Meridian." Public land grid for adjacent areas in Montana based on the Montana Principal Meridian.
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; LC; NA
OCLC: 41588583

Lemhi National Forest, Idaho, 1923: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated Feb. 9, 1923.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Ogden, March 1921 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by Inez V. Adams and C.D. Jackson, Jr.; traced by C.D. Jackson, Jr.; revised December, 1922, in Washington Office. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1923. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W114º30' – W112º30'/N44º50' – N43º30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 66 x 67 cm., folded to 33 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Land "Eliminations" shown in solid red and land "Additions (authorized by Act of Congress, March 1, 1921, 41 Stat. 1199)" shown in a patterned red layer. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian." Public land grid for adjacent areas in Montana based on the Montana Principal Meridian.
Standard U.S. Forest Service administrative map at 1:253,440-scale used as a base map to show the land and boundary changes ordered by Proclamation No. 1651.
Holdings: LC; NA

Salmon National Forest, Idaho, 1930: Map referred to in Proclamation dated September 25, 1930.
For complete citation to the map showing the transfer of lands from the Lemhi to the Salmon National Forest (Proclamation No. 1922) see below under Salmon National Forest.

Lemhi National Forest, Idaho, 1936. [Executive Order 7986 of October 28, 1938].
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; traced by E.L. Mehurin, 1926; revised in District Office by G.L. Nichols in 1928; revised in Regional Office by M.W. Bird in 1934; revised in Regional Office by M.H. Lewis in 1936.
1936. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W114°30' – W112°30'/N44°50' – N43°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 66 x 68 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Map is a standard U.S. Forest Service administrative map published at 1:253,440-scale in 1936 with 2 colors applied by hand in crayon showing the fate of Lemhi National Forest lands after its ordered discontinuation by Executive Order 7986 of October 28, 1938: the eastern and smaller portion transferred to the Salmon National Forest and a larger, western portion transferred to the Challis National Forest. Also shows national forest, national monument, game preserve, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and

other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Boise Meridian.” Public land grid for adjacent areas in Montana based on the Montana Principal Meridian.
Holdings: LC

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Lemhi Folio.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled by H.S. Meekham; [traced by] G.T.T., S.L.A., 1909. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1909. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W114º15’ – W112º45’/N44º45’ – N43º45’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 18 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Identifies type of alienated land within national forest boundary by letter keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. Index shows sheets 19, 20, 21 & 29, 30, 31 as being “Published as Sawtooth” folio.
No U.S. Geological Survey reference to this atlas in its annual report series.
Holdings: Yale Univ.; Idaho State Historical Society; LC; NA; NAL. National Archives and National Agricultural Library's copies include sheets 19 thru 21 & 29 thru 31 from the Sawtooth Folio as shown on the index.
OCLC: 886932182

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Lemhi National Forest, Idaho, 1923. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Ogden, March, 1921 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by Inez V. Adams and C.D. Jackson, Jr.; traced by C.D. Jackson, Jr.; revised December, 1922, in Washington Office. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1923. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W114º30’ – W112º30’/N44º50’ – N43º30’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 66 x 67 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Boise Meridian.” Public land grid for adjacent areas in Montana based on the Montana Principal Meridian.
Holdings: Univ. of Idaho; Idaho State Historical Society; LC; NA
OCLC: 41590333

Lemhi National Forest, Idaho, 1927, East Half. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, 1926 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by H.S. Meekham; traced by E.L. Mehurin, 1927. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1927. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W113°40’ – W112°30’/N44°50’ – N43°30’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 132 x 84 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
In two different patterns of red, shows “Portion of Salmon N.F. administered by the Lemhi N.F.” (later transferred to the Lemhi National Forest by the proclamation of September 25, 1930) and “Portion of the Targhee N.F. administered by the Lemhi N.F.” but on this eastern sheet, only the area of the Targhee administered by the Lemhi National Forest is shown. Map also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Boise Meridian.” Public land grid for adjacent areas in Montana based on the Montana Principal Meridian.
Holdings: LC; NA

Lemhi National Forest, Idaho, 1927, West Half. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, 1926 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by H.S. Meekham; traced by E.L. Mehurin, 1927. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1927. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W114°30’ – W112°28’/N44°50’ – N43°30’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 132 x 79 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
In two different patterns of red, shows “Portion of Salmon N.F. administered by the Lemhi N.F.” (later transferred to the Lemhi National Forest by the proclamation of September 25, 1930) and “Portion of the Targhee N.F. administered by the Lemhi N.F.” but on this western sheet, only the area of the Salmon administered by the Lemhi National Forest is shown. Map also shows national forest, national monument, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Boise Meridian.”
Holdings: LC; NA

Lemhi National Forest, Idaho, 1928. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, 1926 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.S. Meekham; traced by E.L. Mehurin, 1927; revised in District Office by G.L. Nichols, 1928. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1928. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W114°30' – W112°30'/N44°50' – N43°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 65 x 68 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Main motor highways and "Administrative Forest Boundary" shown in red. Also shows national forest, national monument, game preserve, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes the northern portion of the Craters of the Moon National Monument. "Boise Meridian." Public land grid for adjacent areas in Montana based on the Montana Principal Meridian.
Holdings: Univ. of Idaho; Idaho State Historical Society; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Chicago; Boston Public Library; Univ. of Michigan; LC; NA
OCLC: 41588640

Lemhi National Forest, Idaho, 1934. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; traced by E.L. Mehurin, 1926; revised in District Office by G.L. Nichols in 1928; revised in Regional Office by M.W. Bird in 1934.
1934. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W114°30' – W112°30'/N44°50' – N43°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 67 x 68 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, national monument, game preserve, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian." Public land grid for adjacent areas in Montana based on the Montana Principal Meridian.
Holdings: NA

Lemhi National Forest, Idaho, 1936. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; traced by E.L. Mehurin, 1926; revised in District Office by G.L. Nichols in 1928; revised in Regional Office by M.W. Bird in 1934; revised in Regional Office by M.H. Lewis in 1936.
1936. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W114°30' – W112°30'/N44°50' – N43°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 66 x 68 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, national monument, game preserve, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian." Public land grid for adjacent areas in Montana based on the Montana Principal Meridian.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Idaho State Historical Society; LC; NA
OCLC: 41588427

LOGAN FOREST RESERVE, UTAH
1903-1906

In the center of this Forest Reserve runs the Logan River, through Logan Canyon and past the town of Logan, Utah. These place names all have been derived from Ephraim Logan, a mountain man attached to William H. Ashley's group and a member of Jedediah Smith's party, who died in the 1820s on the river that now bears his name (Van Cott, p. 232). As proclaimed in 1903, the Logan Forest Reserve's boundaries enclosed an area of about 9 townships (T. 11, 12, & 13 N., R. 2, 3, & 4 E. – Salt Lake Meridian) or the upland area east of Logan, Utah and west of Bear Lake. The lands of the Logan Forest Reserve were added to other lands in Utah and Idaho to establish the much larger Bear River Forest Reserve in 1906. The old Logan Forest Reserve formed the core area of the Cache National Forest, established from lands of the Bear River National Forest in 1908. The National Archives has a copy of the original printed Presidential Proclamation of May 29, 1903 together with a cut out section of a General Land Office map of the state of Utah of 1902 showing the boundaries and land area of the newly established Forest Reserve hand drawn in green and annotated "182,080 acres." The town of Logan, Utah, its namesake, served as the forest's administrative headquarters. See Figure 26 above under the Bear River Forest Reserve.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1903, May 29	Proclamation, 33 Stat. 2307	Established Forest Reserve of 182,080 gross acres.
2) 1906, May 28	Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3206	Combines with other lands to establish the Bear River Forest Reserve.

MAP ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION

The Logan Forest Reserve, [Utah: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated May 29 1903.
[Bureau of Forestry, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.]
1903. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 24 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows the boundaries of the Logan Forest Reserve along with the courses of rivers and streams. Public land grid based on the Salt Lake Meridian.
Holdings: Brigham Young Univ.
OCLC: 78885261

U.S. GENERAL LAND OFFICE MAPPING

Map of the Logan Forest Reserve in the State of Utah.
[U.S. General Land Office]; drawn by Albert F. Potter, 1902.
1902. 1:90,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 40 x 50 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows the boundaries of the Logan Forest Reserve along with the courses of rivers and streams. Public land grid based on the Salt Lake Meridian.
Holdings: NA

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

See **Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Bear River Folio** (1908, sheets 9 through 12) above for coverage of the Logan National Forest in folio format.

MANTI FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, UTAH
1903-1950

The town of Manti is the source for the name of the Manti National Forest. The town was named by Brigham Young and an early settler, Isaac Morely, for the ruined city of Manti near Caracas in Venezuela mentioned in the Book of Mormon. It replaced the earlier name of Copenhagen, which reflected the Danish origin of many of the early residents (Van Cott, p. 243). The Manti embraces the Wasatch Plateau and varies in elevation from 6,500 to more than 11,000 feet. Until its merger with the La Sal National Forest in 1949, the Manti's boundaries were fairly stable with only small adjustments taking place from time to time. The southern boundary with the Fishlake National Forest was fixed in 1913 following, for the most part, the drainage divide between the two forests. The last unit of the Nebo National Forest, the San Pitch Mountains area (part of Payson, 1905-1908; part of Nebo, 1908-1915) became part of the Manti National Forest in 1915 only to be transferred to the Uinta National Forest in 1923. With this transfer, the Manti National Forest at last took its present form. Forest Supervisors Headquarters were first established in Ephraim, Utah, where they remained until the lands of the entire La Sal National Forest were added in 1949, at which time the headquarters were moved to Price, Utah. The original core area of the Manti National Forest now forms the Manti Division of the Manti-LaSal National Forest.

The Manti-La Sal National Forest is not an example of the modern hyphenated forest that combines the administrative functions of two separately proclaimed national forests, as in the Bridger-Teton National Forest. Rather, the LaSal was officially, by a formal federal Public Land Order, merged with the Manti; its name disappearing for a number of months in late 1949 and early 1950. The LaSal name was resurrected by popular demand and simply attached to the legally combined forest.

The National Archives has a copy of the original printed Presidential Proclamation of May 29, 1903 together with a cut out section of a General Land Office map of the state of Utah of 1902 showing the boundaries and land area of the newly established Forest Reserve hand drawn in green and annotated "584,640 acres."

The Manti National Forest has hosted the Great Basin Experiment Range since its founding in 1912. The station lies on the west face of the Wasatch Plateau wholly within the Sanpete Ranger District of the Manti-LaSal National Forest. Research sites are found throughout the forest, including long-term enclosures and the Elk Knoll Research Natural Area, as well as other Forest Service lands on both the Sanpete and Ferron Ranger Districts. Severe flooding during the latter part of the 19th century and early part of the 20th century led to the establishment of the experiment station. These floods, which usually included mud and rock flows, were especially severe in the Sanpete and Emery County communities on both the east and west sides of the Manti National Forest. The station was established to study the ecology and management of mountain watersheds and rangelands which led to the separate academic discipline of range management. Subsequent names for this research area have been Great Basin Experiment Station (1918-1930), Great Basin Branch Experiment

Station (1930-1947), Great Basin Research Center (1947-1970), and now Great Basin Experimental Range (since 1970). The experimental range is administered as part of the Rocky Mountain Research Station of the U.S. Forest Service's Research and Development arm.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1903, May 29	Proclamation, 33 Stat. 2308	Established Forest Reserve on 584,640 gross acres of unreserved public lands.
2) 1906, January 18	*Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3188	193,280 acres added. Area increased to 777,920 gross acres.
3) 1907, April 25	*Proclamation, 35 Stat. 2129	8,160 acres added in T. 18 S., R. 3 E., and in T. 20 S., R. 2 E., Salt Lake Meridian in Sanpete County. Area increased to 786,080 gross acres.
4) 1912, October 4	*Proclamation 1218, 37 Stat. 1764	17,775 acres added and 3,155 acres eliminated. 1911 resurvey puts the area of the Manti National Forest at 784,000 gross acres.
5) 1913, June 27	*Proclamation 1247, 38 Stat. 1950	49,140 acres added and 1,600 acres eliminated. Southern boundary set at drainage divide transferring over 57,000 acres to the Fishlake National Forest. Manti now measures 788,590 gross acres.
6) 1915, March 24 (effective July 1, 1915)	Executive Order 2153	Lands of the Nebo National Forest (San Pitch Mountains area) added upon the Nebo's discontinuation. Area increased to 846,870 gross acres.
7) 1917, October 23	*Proclamation 1402, 40 Stat. 1709	Land eliminated. Part of Fishlake National Forest and other lands added. Area increased to 855,722 gross acres.
8) 1923, November 6	Executive Order 3922	San Pitch Mountains area of the Manti National Forest transferred to the Uinta National Forest. Area reduced to 794,290 gross acres.
9) 1925, January 7	Proclamation 1724, 43 Stat. 1980	Sections 1, 2 and ¾ of 3 in T. 14 S., R. 7 E., Salt Lake Meridian (125 acres) southeast of Clear Creek, Utah, added from the public lands.
10) 1928, May 9	Executive Order 4880	Small land parcels (125 acres) in Section 1, T. 16 S., R. 4 E., Salt Lake Meridian, southeast of Spring City, Utah, added. Area now stands at 796,327 gross acres.
11) 1949, November 28 (effective July 1, 1949)	Public Land Order 618 14 Federal Register 7271-72	The entire La Sal National Forest added. upon the La Sal's discontinuation.
12) 1950, August 28	Public Land Order 667 15 Federal Register 5957-58	Name changed to Manti-La Sal National Forest with an area 1,312,774 gross acres.

*Map/diagram accompanies text of these proclamations in *U.S. Statutes at Large.*

DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS

Manti Forest Reserve, Utah: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated January 18, 1906.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1905; compiled from G.L.O. plats.
1906. Scale, ca. 1:380,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.
35 x 22 cm., folded to 31 x 18 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows forest reserve boundary, location of the 39º30' parallel, and, in lower left margin, "34º30' Longitude W. From Washington." Public land grid based on the Salt Lake Meridian. Proclamation adds lands to the Manti Forest Reserve but these newly added lands are not shown on the map/diagram which was northward to Soldier's Creek and to a lesser extent on the reserve's southern border in T. 21 & 22 S., Salt Lake Meridian.
Holdings: LC; NA

Manti National Forest, Utah: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated April 25, 1907.
Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1907; compiled from G.L.O. plats.
1907. Scale, ca. 1:265,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 51 x 32 cm., folded to 33 x 21 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows national forest boundary, lands "Added from Public Lands," location of the 39º30' parallel, and in lower left margin, "34º30' Longitude W. from Washington." Public land grid based on the Salt Lake Meridian."
Holdings: LC; NA

Manti National Forest, Utah: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated October 4, 1912.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1912. [Proclamation] No. 1218.
1912. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 59 x 36 cm., folded to 30 x 19 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows national forest boundaries, land "Additions" and land "Elimination[s]." Also shows towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Salt Lake Meridian."
Holdings: LC; NA

Manti National Forest, Utah: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated June 27, 1913.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1913; compiled by H.S. Meekham; traced by F.D.B. Apr. 1913. [Proclamation] No. 1247.
1913. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W111º45' – W110º45'/N40º00' – N38º50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 59 x 51 cm., folded to 31 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows national forest boundary, land "Additions," land "Elimination[s]," and lands "Transferred to the Fishlake National Forest" [from the Manti National Forest]. Also shows towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes 5 inset maps showing land ownership changes in greater detail. "Salt Lake Meridian." Small land transfer to the Fishlake National Forest from the Manti National Forest adjusting the boundary between these two forests along drainage divides.
Holdings: LC; NA

Manti National Forest, Utah: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated Oct. 23, 1917.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; E.L. Dfts. [Proclamation] No. 1402.
1917. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) Black & white. 58 x 32 cm., folded to 31 x 21 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows national forest boundary, land "Elimination[s]," land "Transferred from Nebo National Forest by Executive Order (No. 2153) dated March 24, 1915," land "Additions," and land "Transferred from Fishlake National Forest" [to Manti National Forest]. Also shows towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes 4 inset maps showing land ownership changes in greater detail. "Salt Lake Meridian."
Holdings: LC; NA

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Manti Folio.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
No date [1907]. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W111º45' – W111º00'/N40º00' – N38º55'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 10 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 250 feet).
Shows national forest and county boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Shows alienated lands within national forest boundaries in gray and identifies type of alienated land by letter, keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. "Salt Lake Meridian."
Reference: 29th Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey (1907/1908), page 71.
Holdings: Yale Univ.; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 887852299

---- **Another edition.** Grazing Atlas. Grazing classification by L.C. Hurtt, J.A. Willey; base map by J.A. Wiley, L.C. Hurtt and J.C. Roak, 1913-1914; compiled by H.S. Meekham, 1915; [traced by] J.M.W., S.M.T., G.T.T.; approved July 1915 [signed] A.F. Potter, Associate Forester. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1915. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W111º45' – W111º 00'/N39º58' – N38º57'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. Potentially 10 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet). Also issued in a 10 sheet topographic base edition without color grazing information.
A specialized grazing atlas with its own colored legend and explanation of "Letter symbols" in the left margin of each

sheet. Shows contours in brown, water features in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, ranches, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Does not have an index to map sheets, however sheets conform to the sheet arrangement found in the earlier (1907) Manti National Forest atlas. "Salt Lake Meridian."
Holdings: LC; NA; Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographical Society Library. National Archives and Univ. of Wisconsin's copy complete 10 sheet topographic atlas base edition and has sheets 4, 7, 8, 9, & 10 of the grazing atlas edition. LC has sheets 4, 7,8, & 10 of the grazing atlas edition.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Manti National Forest, Utah, 1920. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Ogden, 1920 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by Ernest Lubeck; traced by Ernest Lubeck. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1920. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112º00' – W111º00'/N40º05' – N38º45'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 64 x 42 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Salt Lake Meridian."
Holdings: Univ. of Kansas; Univ. of Michigan; Brigham Young Univ.; LC; NA
OCLC: 367475167

Manti National Forest, Utah, 1926. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, April, 1926 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.S. Meekham; traced by C.B. Noyes, June, 1926. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1926. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W111º50' – W110º45'/N40º00' – N38º50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 126 x 86 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Main motor highways shown in red. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, Railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Salt Lake Meridian."
Holdings: NA

Manti National Forest, Utah, 1926. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, April, 1926 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.S. Meekham; traced by C.B. Noyes, June, 1926. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1926. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W111º50' – W110º45'/N40º00' – N38º50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 63 x 43 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Main motor highways shown in red. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, Railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Salt Lake Meridian."
Holdings: NA

Manti National Forest, Utah, 1931. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, April, 1926 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.S. Meekham; traced by C.B. Noyes, June, 1926; revised by G.L. Nichols, 1931. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1931. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W111º50' – W110º45'/N40º00' – N38º50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 70 x 43 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. This map also was printed on cloth.
Main motor highways shown in red. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes "Relative Accuracy Diagram." "Salt Lake Meridian."
Holdings: Stanford Univ.; Univ. of Chicago; Boston Public Library; Brigham Young Univ.; NA; NAL
OCLC: 83378736

Manti National Forest, Utah, 1937. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, April, 1926 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.S. Meekham; traced by C.B. Noyes, June, 1926; revised by G.L. Nichols, 1931; revised by C. Spaun, 1937.
1937. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W111º50' – W110º45'/N40º02' – N38º48'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 62 x 43 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service

administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Salt Lake Meridian."
Holdings: Harvard Botany Library; NA
OCLC: 957395899

Manti National Forest, Utah, 1941. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1941 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by M.H. Lewis; traced 1941 by C. Spaun.
1941. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W111º50' – W110º40'/N40º00' – N38º45'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 124 x 94 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Salt Lake Meridian."
Holdings: Univ. of Utah
OCLC: 24013463

Manti National Forest, Utah, 1941. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1941 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by M.H. Lewis; traced 1941 by C. Spaun.
1941. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W111º50' – W110º40'/N40º00' – N38º50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 63 x 47 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Salt Lake Meridian."
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Colorado School of Mines; Texas A & M; Univ. of Utah; Brigham Young Univ.; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 22161468

Manti National Forest Recreation Map, Utah, 1949.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; Paul S. Bieler.
1949. Scale, ca. 1:506,800. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 2 maps on one sheet (one on each side), sheet 36 x 25 cm., folded to 25 x 12 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Roads, trails, road mileages between points, road numbers, picnic areas, campgrounds, resorts, ranches, winter sports areas, and Great Basin Research Center shown in red. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes location map. Public land grid based on the Salt Lake Meridian in Utah and the New Mexico Principal Meridian in Colorado. Individual maps titled, "Manti Division" and "La Sal Division" reflecting addition of the entire La Sal National Forest into the Manti National Forest in 1949.
Text on verso. Panel title. Title panel carries no illustration.
Holdings: Western Michigan Univ.; Univ. of Utah
OCLC: 43066062

MANTI-LA SAL NATIONAL FOREST, UTAH-COLORADO
1950-Present

The Manti-La Sal National Forest is the only hyphenated National Forest that is not two separately proclaimed national forests that have simply merged their administrative functions. The forest is one national forest unit. The two forests were consolidated according to the Forest Service Chief, Lyle Watts, "In the interest of more economical and effective management…" (*1950 Report of the Chief of the Forest Service*, (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1951), page 52). Due to popular demand, the name "La Sal" was brought back after the November 28, 1949 merger and included in the newly merged forest's name. Forest Supervisors Headquarters were located in Price, Utah from 1949 to the present. The Manti-La Sal National Forest embraces 1,337,666 gross acres of which 67,585 acres are in ownership "other" than the Forest Service, or about 5%.

In 1973, the administration of the Sanpete Ranger District of the Uinta National Forest (San Pitch Mountain area, part of the Uinta since 1923) was transferred to the Manti-La Sal National Forest for administration. This transfer was not announced in the pages of the *Federal Register* because technically no land had actually been transferred. The only change was a change in management.

The Dark Canyon Wilderness was established in 1984 on the Monticello Ranger District of the La Sal Division in 1984 at 45,000 acres with the passage of the Utah Wilderness Act of 1984. The area has since been surveyed at 47,116 acres.

Public Land Order 667 of August 28, 1950, which changed the name of the Manti National Forest to the Manti-La Sal National Forest, uses a space dividing *La* and *Sal* in every instance "La Sal" is used. Therefore, the form "La Sal" is used here, even though this space is sometimes difficult to discern on the maps of the Manti-La Sal National Forest.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1950, August 28	Public Land Order 667 15 Federal Register 5957-58	Established National Forest from lands formerly administered by the Manti National Forest. Name changed to Manti-La Sal National Forest with an area 1,312,774 gross acres.
2) 1958, February 5	Public Land Order 1582 23 Federal Register 904	80 acres of land eliminated in Section 9, T. 33 S., R. 23 E., Salt Lake Meridian.
3) 1961, January 12	Secretary of Agriculture Order 26 Federal Register 627-628	Small land parcels added in Section 33, T. 15 S., R. 5 E. and in T. 18 S., R. 3 E. Sections 8, 17 & 18, Salt Lake Meridian.
4) 1966, May 20	Public Land Order 4020 31 Federal Register 7568	490 acres of land added in Sections 7, 8, & 9, T. 18 S., R. 3 W., Salt Lake Meridian. Area: 1,310,613 gross acres.
5) 1984, September 28	Public Law 98-428, 98 Stat. 1657	"Utah Wilderness Act of 1984" establishes the Dark Canyon Wilderness on 45,000 acres of the Monticello Division.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Manti-La Sal National Forest, La Sal Division, Utah and Colorado, 1952. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, 1943 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by C.J. Truscott, M.W. Bird and C. Spaun; traced 1943 by C. Spaun; revised 1952 by C. Spaun.
1952. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W110º05' – W108º50'/N38º45' – N37º30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 61 x 48 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition. Map reprinted in 1959.
Lands of the Manti-LaSal National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, national monument, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Forest Service Map Class E." "Salt Lake and New Mexico Meridians."
Holdings: Colorado Historical Society; Univ. of Illinois; Indiana Univ.; Univ. of Kansas; Oklahoma State Univ.; Univ. of Utah; Brigham Young Univ.; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 13015821

Manti-La Sal National Forest, Manti Division, Utah, 1952. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1941 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by M.H. Lewis; traced 1941 by C. Spaun; revised 1952 by C. Spaun.
1952. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W111º50' – W110º40'/N40º00' – N38º50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 63 x 48 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition. Map reprinted in 1959.
Lands of the Manti-LaSal National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Forest Service Map Class E." "Salt Lake Meridian."
Holdings: Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Utah; Utah State Univ.; Brigham Young Univ.; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 22269600

Recreation Map, Manti-La Sal National Forest, La Sal Division, Utah, 1954.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; C. S.
1954. Scale, ca. 1:506,880. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 30 x 24 cm., folded to 25 x 12 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Roads, trails, road mileages between points, road numbers, picnic, camping, and resort areas and scenic area boundaries shown in red. Also shows national forest, national monument, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes "Key Map" of Utah showing the location of the La Sal Division in relation to the state's main highways. Public land grid in Utah based on the Salt Lake Meridian and in Colorado on the New Mexico Principal Meridian. Title should include "Colorado" for accuracy.
Typescript text on verso. Panel title: *Manti-La Sal National Forest, La Sal Division.* Title panel carries no illustration.
Holdings: Univ. of Kansas; Univ. of Utah; LC
OCLC: 57308672

Recreation Map, Manti-La Sal National Forest, Manti Division, Utah, 1954.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; Paul S. Bieler.
1954. Scale, ca. 1:506,800. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 32 x 23 cm., folded to 25 x 12 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Roads, trails, road mileages between points, road numbers, picnic areas, campgrounds, resorts, ranches, winter sports areas, and Great Basin Research Center shown in red. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes "Key Map" of Utah showing the location of the Manti Division in relation to the state's main highways. Public land grid based on the Salt Lake Meridian.
Typescript text on verso. Panel title: *Manti-La Sal National Forest, Manti Division.* Title panel carries no illustration.
Holdings: LC

Recreation Map, Manti-La Sal National Forest, La Sal Division, Utah, 1956.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; C. S.
1956. Scale, ca. 1:506,880. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 30 x 24 cm., folded to 25 x 12 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Roads, trails, road mileages between points, road numbers, picnic, camping, and resort areas and scenic area boundaries shown in red. Also shows national forest, national monument, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes "Key Map" of Utah showing the location of the La Sal Division in relation to the state's main highways. Public land grid in Utah based on the Salt Lake Meridian and in Colorado on the New Mexico Principal Meridian. Title should include "Colorado" for accuracy.
Typescript text on verso. Panel title: *Manti-La Sal National Forest, La Sal Division.*
Holdings: Univ. of Utah
OCLC: 58425214

Manti-La Sal National Forest, Utah and Colorado, 1962. (Forest Visitors map) **See Figure 20**
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah, 1962. DPSU/63.
1963. Scale, ca. 1:316,800. Geographic coordinates as below. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 3 maps on one sheet, 51 x 71 cm., folded to 26 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures. Map reprinted in 1965 with DPSU/65. Map reprinted in 1975 with *GPO: 1975-679-332. Map reprinted in 1981 with *U.S. Government Printing Office: 1981 – O – 779-079. Map also reprinted without date, but with "AFLC/HAFB, Ogden."
On all three map, lands of the Manti-La Sal National Forest shown in green; paved roads, improved creation sites (with numbers keyed to the recreation site index shown in red; water features shown in blue; national monuments shown in gray. Also shows towns and settlements, minor roads, trails, road and trail numbers, railroads, and Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes "Key Map" of Utah showing the location of the three units of the Manti-La Sal National Forest in relation to the state and its major highways. Back folded panel has recreation site index. "Forest Service Map Class E." "Salt Lake and New Mexico Meridians."
Manti Division. W111º45' – W111º00/N40º00' – N38º50'. 49 x 28 cm.
Moab Section—La Sal Division. W109º20' – W108º55'/N38º45' – N38º15'. 19 x 18 cm.
Monticello Section—La Sal Division. W110º00' – W109º25'/N38º00' – N37º30'. 20 x 26 cm.
Text, illustrations, and drawings on verso. Panel title: *Manti La Sal National Forest*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned photograph of a young buck.
Holdings: LC and 19 other libraries
OCLC: 14221677

Manti-La Sal National Forest (Manti Division), Utah, 1964. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah, 1964, from U.S. Forest Service planimetric maps, U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles, and U.S. Army Map Service topographic maps.
1964. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W111º40' – W110º50'/N40º00' – N38º55'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 106 x 77 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Manti-LaSal National Forest shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road and trail numbers, public land grid, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes "Source Diagram" and "Key Map" of Utah highlighting the Manti Division and shown in relation to the state's main highways. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Salt Lake and Uinta Special Meridians."
Holdings: NA; LC and 10 other libraries
OCLC: 5412905

Manti-La Sal National Forest (La Sal Division), Utah and Colorado, 1965. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah, 1965, from U.S. Forest Service planimetric maps, U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles, and U.S. Army Map Service topographic maps.

1965. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W110º00' – W108º55'/N38º40' – N37º30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 109 x 88 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition.
Lands of the Manti-LaSal National Forest shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road and trail numbers, public land grid, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national monument, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes "Source Diagram" and "Key Map" of Utah highlighting the La Sal Division and shown in relation to the state's main highways. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Salt Lake and Uinta Special Meridians."
Holdings: NA; LC and 10 other libraries
OCLC: 5412911

MINIDOKA NATIONAL FOREST, IDAHO-UTAH
1908-1953

The Minidoka National Forest represents the merger of the 326,160 acres of the Cassia National Forest in Idaho and the 410,247 acre Raft River National Forest (see Figure 33) in Idaho and Utah. The merger occurred in the great reorganization of 1908. Boone states (p. 255) that Minidoka is undoubtedly an Indian word. Some authorities say Minidoka means "Well Spring" and others believe that it is a Shoshone word meaning "broad expanse" because the area to which the word is applied is the broadest portion of the Snake River Plain. The Minidoka now forms the southern portion of the Sawtooth National Forest.

While a separate national forest, the Minidoka had four ranger districts for five separate, non-contiguous forest units. The lands of the former Cassia National Forest were managed with two ranger districts: the Cassia East based in Oakley, Idaho and Cassia West, with offices in Rogerson, Idaho. The four separate forest units that made up the former Raft River National Forest were administered by two ranger districts: the Albion Mountain – Raft River Ranger District, with its district office in Elba, Idaho and the Sublett – Black Pine Ranger District with and office in Malta, Idaho. Forest Supervisors Headquarters were first established at Oakley, Idaho, but were relocated to Burley, Idaho in 1918 where they remained until the Minidoka's discontinuation in 1953. Under the administration of the Sawtooth National Forest, the five separate forest units of the former Minidoka National Forest have been grouped together under one ranger district with offices in Burley, Idaho.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1908, July 2 (effective July 1, 1908)	Executive Order 908	Established National Forest from lands formerly administered by Cassia (Idaho) and the Raft River (Idaho-Utah) National Forests on 736,407 gross acres.
2) 1910, May 6	*Proclamation 1027, 36 Stat. 2690	97,322 acres eliminated. Area reduced to 639,085 gross acres.
3) 1916, January 24	Executive Order 2302	Land eliminated on the Sublett and on the Black Pine Divisions in Idaho. Area reduced to 623,400 gross acres.
4) 1918, February 14	Executive Order 2807	Portions of T. 13 S., R. 23 E., and T. 12 & 13 S., R. 24 & 25 E. withdrawn from public entry pending legislative action.
5) 1921, February 22	Executive Order 3411	Lands withdrawn from public entry by Executive Order 2807 renewed pending legislative action.
6) 1922, January 11	Public Law 67-123, 42 Stat. 355	Addition to the Minidoka National Forest (as withdrawn from public entry by Executive Orders 2807 & 3411) authorized.
7) 1922, May 15	*Proclamation 1625, 42 Stat. 2268	Land addition of 13,956 acres authorized under Public Law 67-123 of January 11, 1922 officially added to the Minidoka National Forest. Area increased to 637,356 gross acres.
8) 1953, October 23 (effective July 1, 1953)	Public Land Order 923 18 Federal Register 6822-23	Forest abolished; all lands transferred to the Sawtooth National Forest to become the Sawtooth's Minidoka Division and later its Southern Division.

*Map/diagram accompanies text of these proclamations in *U.S. Statutes at Large.*

Minidoka National Forest, Idaho and Utah: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated May 6, 1910.
Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1910. [Proclamation] No. 1027.
1910. Scale, ca. 1:280,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 41 x 59 cm., folded to 33 x 21 cm. No relief indicated.
Shows "National Forest boundary" and "Former National Forest boundary" thereby indicating lands eliminated by this Proclamation. Also shows state boundaries, settlements, rivers and streams. "Boise Meridian and Base." "Salt Lake Meridian and Base."
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; LC; NA
OCLC: 41589399

Minidoka National Forest, Idaho and Utah, 1922: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated May 15, 1922.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, 1919 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.S. Meekham; traced by G.T. Trembly. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1922. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W114º30' – W112º40'/N42º40' – N41º45'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 46 x 65 cm., folded to 33 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
In a patterned red layer, shows lands "Added under Act of Jan. 11, 1922 (Public No. 123)." Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Lands added on the west and north sides of the Albion Mountain Division. "Boise and Salt Lake Meridians." Public land grid for adjacent areas in Nevada is based on the Mt. Diablo Meridian."
Standard U.S. Forest Service administrative map at 1:253,440-scale used as a base map to show the land additions to the Minidoka National Forest as ordered by Proclamation No. 1625 and based on the Act of Congress dated January 11, 1922.
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; LC; NA
OCLC: 41590337

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Minidoka Folio.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey; topography from U.S. Geological Survey maps; land lines from General Land Office plats; Jan., 1909.
1909. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W113º55' – W112º50'/N42º25' – N41º48'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 15 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours (contour interval 200 feet).
Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, Forest Service installations, rivers, lakes, and streams. Identifies type of alienated land within national forest boundary by letter keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. "Boise Meridian." "Salt Lake Meridian." Provides coverage for the five divisions of the Minidoka National Forest as of 1909: Cassia, Goose Creek (Albion Mountain), Sublett, Black Pine, and Raft River Divisions.
Reference: 30th Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey (1908/1909), page 87.
Holdings: Yale Univ.; Idaho State Historical Society; LC; NAL
OCLC: 42194073

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Minidoka National Forest, Idaho and Utah, 1920. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, 1919 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.S. Meekham; traced by G.T. Trembly. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1920. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W114º30' – W112º40'/N42º40' – N41º45'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 46 x 65 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise and Salt Lake Meridians." Public land grid for adjacent areas in Nevada is based on the Mt. Diablo Meridian.
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; LC; NA
OCLC: 41589420

Minidoka National Forest, Idaho and Utah, 1925. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in 1919 and 1922 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.S. Meekham and I.A. Corn; traced by I.A. Corn, 1924. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1925. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W114º30' – W112º40'/N42º40' – N41º45'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 100 x 140 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Main automobile highways shown in red. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise and Salt Lake Meridians." Public land grid for adjacent areas in Nevada is based on the Mt. Diablo Meridian.
Holdings: Univ. of Idaho; NA

Minidoka National Forest, Idaho and Utah, 1925. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in 1919 and 1922 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.S. Meekham and I.A. Corn; traced by I.A. Corn, 1924. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1925. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W114º30' – W112º40'/N42º40' – N41º45'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 48 x 70 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Main automobile highways shown in red. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise and Salt Lake Meridians." Public land grid for adjacent areas in Nevada is based on the Mt. Diablo Meridian.
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; Univ. of Michigan; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 41588489

Minidoka National Forest, Idaho and Utah, 1933. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1933 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by M.H. Lewis; traced by M.W. Bird.
1933. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W114º40' – W112º40'/N42º40' – N41º40'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 50 x 72 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise and Salt Lake Meridians." Public land grid for adjacent areas in Nevada is based on the Mt. Diablo Meridian.
Holdings: Boston Public Library; NA
OCLC: 805419118

Minidoka National Forest, Idaho and Utah, 1936. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1933 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by M.H. Lewis; traced by M.W. Bird, 1933; revised June 1936 by M.W. Bird.
1936. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W114º40' – W112º40'/N42º40' – N41º40'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 50 x 72 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise and Salt Lake Meridians." Public land grid for adjacent areas in Nevada is based on the Mt. Diablo Meridian.
Holdings: Univ. of Idaho; Idaho State Historical Society; Harvard Botany Library; Texas A & M; LC; NA
OCLC: 41589257

Minidoka National Forest, Idaho and Utah, 1941. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
1941. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W114º40' – W112º40'/N42º40' – N41º40'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 51 x 72 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise and Salt Lake Meridians." Public land grid for adjacent areas in Nevada is based on the Mt. Diablo Meridian.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Los Angeles; Idaho State Historical Society; Boise Public Library; Univ. of Utah; NA
OCLC: 22341324

Minidoka National Forest, Idaho and Utah, 1949. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
1949. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W114º40' – W112º40'/N42º40' – N41º40'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 50 x 72 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition.
Lands of the Minidoka National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, airports, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise and Salt Lake Meridians."
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; NA (both editions); Brigham Young Univ. (Black & white)
OCLC (Black & white): 365178874

Recreation Map, Minidoka National Forest, Idaho and Utah, 1950.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; A.G.S.
1950. Scale, ca. 1:550,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 24 x 33 cm., folded to 21 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Roads, road numbers, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, and campgrounds shown in red. Also shows national forest, national monument, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, airports, selected structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian in Idaho and on the Salt Lake Meridian in Utah.
Typescript text and location map on verso. Panel title: *Minidoka National Forest.* Title panel has no illustrations.
Holdings: Univ. of Wyoming
OCLC: 54811830

Minidoka National Forest, Idaho and Utah, 1959*. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
1959* (*Reprint of 1949 edition). Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W114º40' – W112º40'/N42º40' – N41º40'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 50 x 72 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Minidoka National Forest (at this time the Minidoka Division of the Sawtooth National Forest) shown in green. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, airports, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Forest Service Map Class E." "Boise and Salt Lake Meridians." The Minidoka National Forest was added to the Sawtooth National Forest on October 23, 1953 and the name "Minidoka" was discontinued at the same time. However, this reprint of the 1949 edition of the Minidoka National Forest was issued under the old name. It more accurately could have been issued with the title, **Sawtooth National Forest (South Half), Idaho and Utah, 1959.**
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Idaho State Historical Society
OCLC: 21604825

MOAPA NATIONAL FOREST, NEVADA
1908-1915

The Moapa National Forest derives its name from the Moapa Valley, named for the *Moapariats* or the "Mosquito Creek people," which denoted a Southern Piute band of Native Americans living in the Moapa Valley. John Wesley Powell noted the name "Mo-a-pats" the people who live on the Muddy River (Carlson, p. 169). A year after the Moapa National Forest was discontinued in 1915 by its transfer to the Toiyabe National Forest, its lands were moved from the Toiyabe to the Dixie National Forest in 1916 for administration. In 1937 those lands were made a part of the Nevada National Forest. However, the lands of the Vegas National Forest as proclaimed in 1907, which were combined with the Charleston National Forest to create the new Moapa National Forest, were eliminated by Proclamation No. 1465 of July 12, 1918 when the former Vegas National Forest was part of the Dixie National Forest. Finally, in 1957, with the discontinuation of the Nevada National Forest, the Charleston portion of the original Moapa National Forest made its way back under the administration of the Toiyabe National Forest; the rest of the Nevada National Forest being made part of the Humboldt. The Moapa National Forest Headquarters were first located in Las Vegas, Nevada, but by 1913, administrative headquarters were to be found in Austin, Nevada, the headquarters of the Toiyabe, National Forest.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1908, July 2 (effective July 1, 1908)	Executive Order 908	Established National Forest from lands formerly administered by the Charleston National Forest (149,165 acres) and the Vegas National Forest (195,840) acres for a total gross acreage of 345,005.
2) 1909, January 21	*Proclamation 833, 35 Stat. 2216	45,575 acres added to the Charleston unit only. Area increased to 390,580 gross acres.
3) 1911, December 8	*Proclamation 1174, 37 Stat. 1722	Land added to the Vegas Division and land eliminated in both the Vegas and the Charleston Divisions. Area reduced to 290,350 gross acres.
4) 1915, April 6 (effective July 1, 1915)	Executive Order 2162	Forest abolished; all lands transferred to the First Toiyabe National Forest.

*Map/diagram accompanies text of these proclamations in *U.S. Statutes at Large.*

Moapa National Forest, Nevada[: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated January 21, 1909].
Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1909; compiled from Public Land surveys. [Proclamation] No. 833.
1909. Scale, ca. 1:300,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 2 maps on one sheet, 33 x 46 cm., folded to 33 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows the two units that were merged into the Moapa National Forest, the Charleston Unit and the Vegas Unit. Both maps show national forest boundaries, but land has been added only to the Charleston Unit. Very little map detail is found on the Charleston Unit, but the Vegas Unit shows roads and a sense of drainage patterns. "Mt. Diablo Meridian and Base."
Holdings: LC; NA

Moapa National Forest, Nevada: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated Dec. 8, 1911.
Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1911. [Proclamation] No. 1174.
1911. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 46 x 51 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest boundaries, land "Additions" (to the Moapa's Vegas Unit only – Sheep Range Mountains), and land "Eliminations" from both the Charleston and the Vegas Units. Also shows roads, railroads, trails, settlements, springs, wells, and drainage. "Mt. Diablo Meridian."
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; LC; NA
OCLC: 37938181

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Moapa Folio.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey; topography from U.S. Geological Survey maps; land lines from General Land Office plats; classification by Forest Service; Jan., 1909.
1909. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. [former Vegas National Forest] W115º15' –W114º50'/N36º45' – N36º35'; [former Charleston National Forest] W115º55' – W115º35'/N36º30' – N36º05'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 5 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours (contour interval 200 feet). Also issued in a black & white edition.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers and streams. General land classification shown in color and the type of alienated land within national forest boundary shown by letter, both keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. "Mt. Diablo Meridian and Base." Sheets 1 & 2 provide coverage for the former Vegas National Forest and sheets 3, 4, & 5 provide coverage of the former Charleston National Forest.
Reference: 30th Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey (1908/1909), page 87.
Holdings: Yale Univ.; LC; NA; NAL; Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographical Society Library
OCLC: 891340403

MONITOR NATIONAL FOREST, NEVADA
1907-1908

The Monitor Range and the early National Forest for which it was named, is located in north central Nye County and is said to be derived from a hill in the range which resembled the Civil War's federal ironclad gun ship, *Monitor* (Carlson, p. 170). This area later became a component of the Central Nevada Division of the Toiyabe National Forest as its easternmost and longest north to south, unit along the backbone of the Monitor Range. Apart from a brief stay with the Nevada National Forest's Toiyabe Division between 1932 and 1938, the Forest Service lands in the Monitor Range have always been a part of the Toiyabe National Forest. The Monitor Range is the location of the 98,000 acre Table Mountain Wilderness Area set apart as a wilderness on the Toiyabe National Forest by the "Nevada Wilderness Protection Act of 1989" (Public Law 101-195 (103 Stat. 1784)). The forest was administered from the town of Austin, Nevada, also the headquarters of the Toiyabe National Forest.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1907, April 15	*Proclamation, 35 Stat. 2123	Established National Forest on 572,640 gross acres.
2) 1908, July 2 (effective July 1, 1908)	Executive Order 908	Forest abolished; all lands transferred to the First Toiyabe National Forest.

*Map/diagram accompanies text of this proclamation in *U.S. Statutes at Large.*

DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION

Monitor National Forest, Nevada: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated April 15, 1907.
Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture.
1907. Scale, ca. 1:316,880. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 51 x 24 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows national forest boundaries, roads, ranches, and streams. Indicates location of the 39th parallel and in lower margin, "117º West from Washington." Includes 5 blank legend boxes. "Mt. Diablo Meridian."
Holdings: LC; NA

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

See **Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Toiyabe Folio.** (1909, sheets, 5, 10, 11, 17, 18, 23, 24, 26, 27 & 28) below for coverage of the Monitor National Forest in folio format.

MONTICELLO FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, UTAH
1907-1908

The Monticello National Forest combined with the La Sal National Forest to establish the La Salle National Forest in 1908. The Monticello National Forest was named for the nearby town (Van Cott, page 256). Now the area forms the Monticello Section, LaSal Division of the Manti-LaSal National Forest. Under the Utah Wilderness Act of 1984, the 47,116 acre Dark Canyon Wilderness was established on the former Monticello National Forest. Moab, Utah served as the administrative headquarters of the Monticello, the same headquarters as the La Sal National Forest. It now forms the La Sal Division – Monticello of the Manti-LaSal National Forest.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1907, February 6	*Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3272	Established Forest Reserve on 214,270 gross acres.
2) 1907, December 12	*Proclamation 783, 35 Stat. 2164	101,398 acres added. Area now includes 315,668 gross acres.
3) 1908, July 2 (effective July 1, 1908)	Executive Order 908	Forest abolished; all lands transferred to the LaSalle National Forest.

*Map/diagram accompanies text of these proclamations in *U.S. Statutes at Large.*

DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS

Monticello Forest Reserve, Utah : Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated February 6, 1907.
Compiled from G.L.O. and U.S.G.S. records; Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1907.
1907. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 48 x 35 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 250 feet).
Shows forest reserve boundaries, settlements, roads, and streams. Indicates location of the 37º 30' parallel and in lower right margin, "32º 30' West from Washington." "Salt Lake Meridian and Base."
Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; LC; NA
OCLC: 401748405

Monticello National Forest, Utah : Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated December 12, 1907.
Compiled from G.L.O. and U.S.G.S. records; Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1907. [Proclamation] No. 783.
1907. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 48 x 35 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 250 feet).
Shows national forest boundaries, "Additions from Public Lands," settlements, roads, and streams. Indicates location of the 37º 30' parallel and in lower right margin, "32º 30' West from Washington." "Salt Lake Meridian and Base."
Holdings: Brigham Young Univ.; LC; NA
OCLC (Book): 78353406

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

See **Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: LaSalle Folio** (1908, sheets 6 through 10) above for coverage of the Monticello National Forest in folio format.

NEBO NATIONAL FOREST, UTAH
1908-1915

The name "Nebo" comes from Mt. Nebo located originally on the Payson National Forest, one of the four diverse units that came together to form the Nebo National Forest in 1908. The Nebo was created from four forest units (Vernon, Scipio and 2 units from the Payson) and all four were destined to be transferred to other National Forests in very short order. The first to go, the former Vernon National Forest, was transferred to the Wasatch in 1910. Next, in 1913, the Scipio Division, located in Utah's Canyon Mountains, was transferred back to the Fillmore National Forest, the forest that originally gave up the Scipio to form the Nebo in 1908. Finally, in 1915, Executive Order 2153 issued on March 24 and effective July 1,1915, transferred the remaining two units of the Nebo National Forest (actually the original two units of the Payson National Forest) to the Manti National Forest. But before the effective date of that Executive Order, a Presidential Proclamation was issued on June 23 with an effective date of June 30, 1915, complicating the transfer. Proclamation 1298 transferred the lands of the original (1901) Payson National Forest (Mt. Nebo area) to the Uinta National Forest. With that transfer, that left the Nebo National Forest with only one unit, the one located in the San Pitch Mountains, to transfer to the Manti. This unit was transferred to the Manti National Forest on July 1, 1915, or the effective date of Executive Order 2153. However, this unit, in the San Pitch Mountains area, was administered by the Manti National Forest for a short eight years before it too was transferred to the Uinta in 1923. Forest Supervisor's Headquarters for the Nebo National Forest were first located in Payson, Utah but by the summer of 1909 they were relocated closer to the geographic center of the forest in the town of Nephi, Utah. Nephi is now a Ranger Station on the Uinta National Forest.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1908, June 18 (effective July 1, 1908)	Executive Order 827	Established National Forest from the lands of the Payson and the Vernon National Forests and the Scipio Division of the Fillmore National Forest. Total land area: 343,920 acres.
2) 1910, July 1	*Proclamation 1059, 36 Stat. 2718	Vernon Division of the Nebo National Forest reduced and transferred to the Wasatch National Forest (54,240 acres). Other land (17,362 acres) eliminated. Forest area after 1911 resurvey: 281,400 acres.
3) 1913, March 3	Executive Order 1743	1,920 acres eliminated in Sections 10, 11, 15, 16 & 22 in T. 15 S., R. 3 W., Salt Lake Meridian. Area reduced to 279,480 gross acres.
4) 1913, September 4	Executive Order 1820	Scipio Division (109,160 acres) transferred back to the Fillmore National Forest. Area reduced to 170,320 gross acres.
5) 1915, March 24 (effective July 1, 1915)	Executive Order 2153	Forest abolished; all lands transferred to the Manti National Forest (see also Proclamation 1298 changing this Executive Order below).
6) 1915, June 23 (effective June 30, 1915)	*Proclamation 1298, 39 Stat. 1733	The northern portion of the Nebo National Forest including Mt. Nebo (120,040 gross acres) transferred to the Uinta National Forest before it could be transferred to the Manti National Forest as called for in Executive Order 2153. On the effective date of Executive Order 2153 (July 1, 1915) only the 58,280 acre San Pitch Mountain area was transferred to the Manti National Forest.

*Map/diagram accompanies text of these proclamations in *U.S. Statutes at Large.*

Nebo National Forest, Utah: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.
Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1908. [Executive Order] No. 827.
1908. Scale, ca. 1253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 42 x 47 cm., folded to 31 x 20 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows the three sources of land for the newly established Nebo National Forest of 1908: "Part of the Fillmore National Forest (Proclamation of May 19, 1906) [107,840 acres]; All of Payson National Forest (Proclamation of July 21, 1905) [167,280 acres]; All of Vernon National Forest (Proclamation of April 24, 1906) [68,800 acres]." Also shows National forest boundaries. "Salt Lake Meridian and Base."
Holdings: NA

Nebo National Forest, Utah: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated July 1, 1910. **See Figure 31**
Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture. [Proclamation] No. 1059.
1910. Scale, ca. 1:220,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 52 x 43 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows national forest boundaries, lands eliminations and lands transferred (Vernon Unit) to the Wasatch National Forest by this Proclamation. Also shows towns and settlements, roads, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams. Indicates location of the 39º30' parallel and the 112º05 meridian. Includes inset of the former Vernon National Forest, all of which was transferred to the Wasatch not eliminated by this proclamation, and another inset showing a portion of the national forest boundary where small land eliminations were made. "Salt Lake Meridian and Base."
Holdings: LC; NA

Nebo National Forest, Utah: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated June 23, 1915, effective June 30, 1915.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. [Proclamation] No. 1298.
1915. Scale, ca. 1:220,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 49 x 23 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows national forest boundary, and, with a patterned overlay, lands "Transferred to Uinta National Forest." Also shows towns and settlements, roads, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Indicates the location of the 39º30' parallel. "Salt Lake Meridian and Base."
Holdings: LC; NA

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Nebo Folio.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey; topography from U.S. Geological Survey maps; land lines from General Land Office plats; Jan., 1909.
1909. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. Inconsistent geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 7 numbered and lettered sheets in portfolio 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours (contour interval 250 feet).
Shows national forest and county boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and steams. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. "Salt Lake Meridian and Base." Sheets lettered A & B provide coverage for lands of the former Vernon National Forest; Sheets lettered C, D, & E provide coverage for the former Scipio Division or the north half of the Fillmore National Forest transferred to create the Nebo National Forest in 1908; Sheets numbered 1 & 2 provide coverage of the former Payson National Forest, show alienated lands in gray, and are titled "Payson." and noted on the sheet index as "Published as Payson."
Reference: 31st Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey (1909/1910), page 87.
Holdings: Yale Univ.; LC; NA; NAL; Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographical Society Library. Univ. of Wisconsin edition has the five lettered sheets only.
OCLC: 893488908

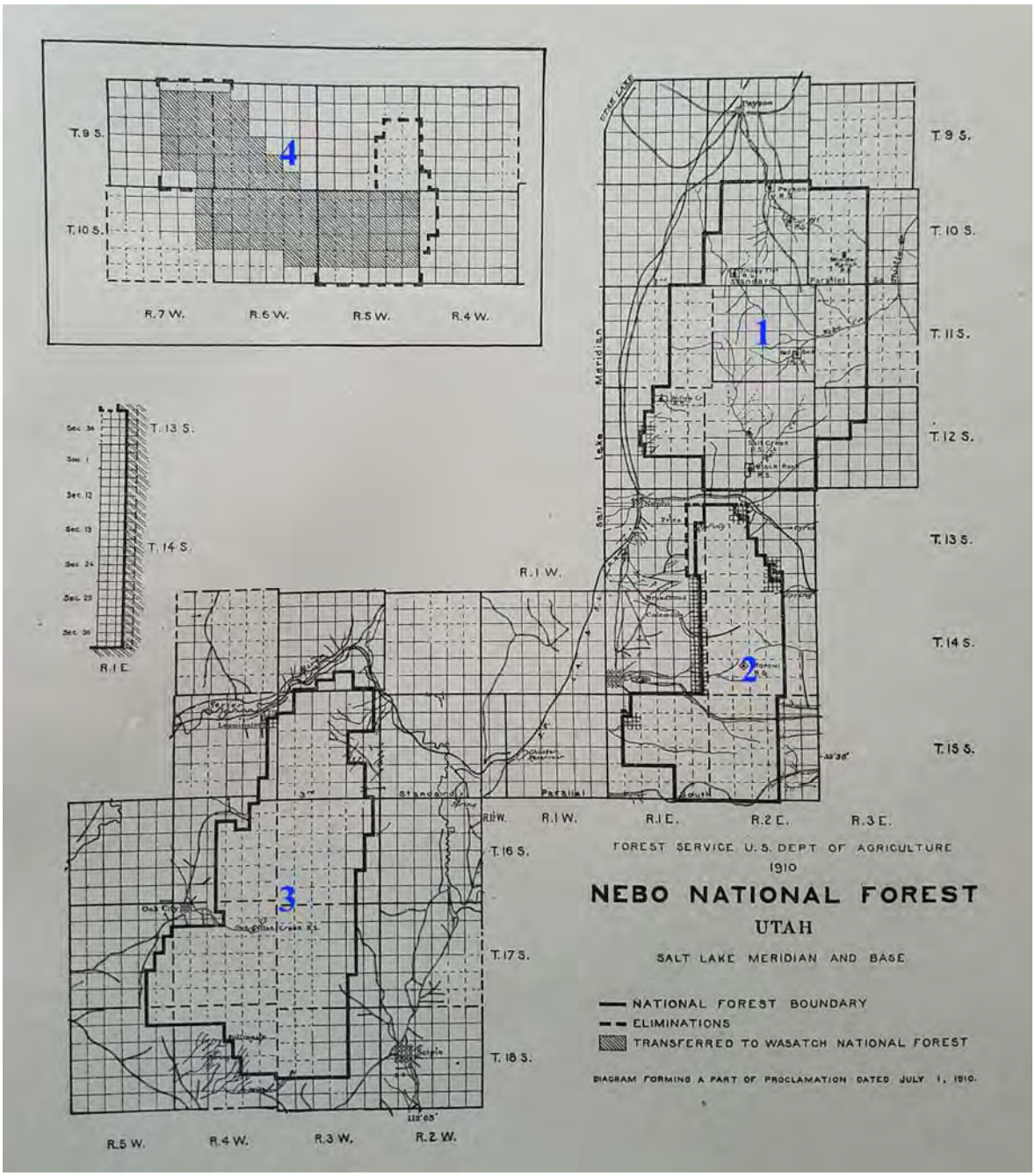


Figure 31: Nebo National Forest as shown on the July 1,1910 proclamation diagram. Blue numbers indicate the four national forest units that were combined to form the Nebo National Forest in 1908. Number 1 (Nebo Unit) and number 2 (San Pitch Unit) both of the former Payson National Forest; number 3 (Scipio Unit) formerly part of the Fillmore National Forest; number 4 (Vernon Unit) formerly the independent Vernon National Forest. This 1910 Proclamation reduced and transferred the Vernon Unit (4) to the Wasatch National Forest. In 1913, the Scipio Unit (3) was added back to the Fillmore National Forest. Finally, Executive Order 2153 in the Spring of 1915 directed that the Nebo (1) and the San Pitch (2) units be added to the Manti National Forest but before the effective date of the Order was reached, the Nebo Unit was moved to the Uinta National Forest by Proclamation 1298. Only the San Pitch Unit was transferred to the Manti as called for by Executive Order 2153 on July 1, 1915, thus completing the elimination of the Nebo National Forest. Land juggling continued. All lands of Fillmore National Forest including its Scipio Unit (3) came to the Fishlake National Forest in 1917 and the Manti National Forest transferred the San Pitch unit (2) to the Uinta in 1923.

NEVADA NATIONAL FOREST, NEVADA
1909-1957

Named for its host state of Nevada, the name means *snow-covered* in Spanish. In 1858, a bill was introduced in Congress and sent to the Committee on Territories to organize Sierra Nevada Territory. The Committee shorted the name of the proposed territory to Nevada (Carlson, p. 176). Lehman Cave National Monument was established from four sections of national forest land (Sections 9, 10, 15 & 16 in T. 13 N., R. 69 E., Mt. Diablo Meridian) on January 24, 1922 and was administered by the Nevada National Forest until its transfer to the National Park Service on August 10, 1933. Lehman Cave and Wheeler Peak Scenic Area later formed the nucleus of the Great Basin National Park established October 27, 1986. The Nevada National Forest was one of the last national forest named after a state to be abolished, only the Nebraska National Forest remains. When abolished in 1957, the former Charleston Unit was transferred to the Toiyabe National Forest. All other lands of the Nevada National Forest in the eastern portion of the state were added to the Humboldt National Forest. Forest Supervisor's Headquarters were located in Ely, Nevada throughout its entire history.

Public Law 75-748 (52 Stat. 1205) of June 25, 1938 allowed the Secretary of Agriculture to purchase lands within the external boundaries of the Nevada and Toiyabe National Forests using funds obtained by the sale of natural resources other than mineral resources and rental income to minimize soil erosion, flood damage, and for the economy of administration. This introduced to the state of Nevada one of the so-called "Forest Receipt Act" programs. Several laws of this nature were passed by Congress at this time for western national forests, and each one, except for this law covering the national forests in Nevada, stipulated that such purchases must be approved by the National Forest Reservation Commission. In order to "promote unity of programs" lands purchased under this act for Nevada have, like all the others, been presented to the Commission for approval. From 1938 to 1975, just before the abolishment of the National Forest Reservation Commission, the law has resulted in the purchase of 10,573 acres for the national forests of Nevada.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1909, February 10	*Proclamation 839, 35 Stat. 2220	Established National Forest on 1,222,312 gross acres. Acreage after 1911 Resurvey: 1,221,000 gross acres.
2) 1912, October 28	*Proclamation 1221, 37 Stat. 1766	375,925 acres added and 336,125 acres eliminated. Area in 1912: 1,260,800 gross acres.
3) 1919, January 25	*Proclamation 1509, 40 Stat. 1928	Land eliminated on the periphery of the forest in all areas. Area reduced to 1,197,061 gross acres.
4) 1922, January 24	*Proclamation 1618, 42 Stat. 2260	Lehman Caves National Monument established in 4 sections (593 acres) to be administered by the Forest Service.
5) 1932, June 23 (effective July 1, 1932)	Executive Order 5863	Entire Toiyabe National Forest added upon the discontinuation of the first Toiyabe forest. Area increased to 3,097,886 gross acres.
6) 1933, June 10 (effective August 10, 1933)	Executive Order 6166	Lehman Caves National Monument transferred from U.S. Forest Service to the U.S. National Park Service.
7) 1937, April 19 (effective July 1, 1937)	Executive Order 7607 2 Federal Register 720	Moapa Division of Dixie National Forest added (former Charleston Unit).
8) 1938, May 9	Executive Order 7884 3 Federal Register 913	Toiyabe Division of the Nevada National Forest and the Santa Rosa Division of the Humboldt National Forest transferred to re-establish the Toiyabe National Forest. Area of the Nevada National Forest reduced to 1,261,370 gross acres.
9) 1938, June 25	Public Law 75-748, 52 Stat. 1205	Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to purchase lands within the boundaries of the Nevada and Toiyabe National Forests with forest receipts to minimize soil erosion, flood damage, and to promote efficiency and economy of administration.

10) 1957, September 9 (effective October 1, 1957)	Public Land Order 1487 22 Federal Register 7309	Forest abolished: most lands transferred to the Humboldt National Forest; the Charleston Division transferred to the Toiyabe National Forest.

*Map/diagram accompanies text of these proclamations in *U.S. Statutes at Large.*

DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS

Nevada National Forest, Nevada: [Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated February 10, 1909].
Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1909; compiled in part from G.L.O. plats and F.S. data. [Proclamation] No. 839.
1909. Scale, ca. 1:316,800. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. Diagram in two parts, sizes vary. Relief depiction varies.
Both maps show national forest boundaries, roads, railroads, settlements, lakes and streams.
Part 1 of Diagram (Diagram in two parts) 52 x 36 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Shows Utah/Nevada state line. Relief not shown. Part 1 covers the portion of the newly created National Forest in the area around Ely, Nevada and Wheeler Peak areas.
Part 2 of Diagram (Diagram in two parts) 57 x 37 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Part 2 coves the portion of the newly created National Forest in the White Pine and Grant Ranges southwest of Ely, Nevada.
Holdings: LC; NA

Nevada National Forest, Nevada: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated October 28, 1912.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1912. [Proclamation] No. 1221.
1912. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 83 x 66 cm., folded to 33 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest and state boundaries, land "Additions," land "Eliminations," towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Mt. Diablo Meridian."
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; LC; NA
OCLC: 38133673

Nevada National Forest, Nevada, 1918 : Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated January 25, 1919.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1919. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W115º50' – W114º00'/N40º00' – N37º58'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 98 x 70 cm., folded to 33 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Land eliminations shown in red. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Mt. Diablo Meridian."
This map is a standard Forest Service administrative map at 1:253,440-scale used as a base to show the land and boundary changes ordered by Proclamation No. 1509.
Holdings: LC; NA

Lehman Cave National Monument within Nevada National Forest, partly surveyed Township 13 North – Range 69 East, Nevada: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated January 24, 1922.
Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture; A. McQ. 1-7-22. [Proclamation] No. 1618.
1922. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 27 x 19 cm. Relief not indicated.
Proclamation that reserved the Lehman Cave area as a National Monument from national forest land. Area 593.03 acres. Shows cave entrance, road between Baker, Nevada and the cave entrance, and boundaries of the new National Monument and the single homestead entry within the national monument boundary. "Mt. Diablo Base and Meridian." Land transferred from the U.S. Forest Service to the Department of the Interior, National Park Service on August 10, 1933 and later made part of the Great Basin National Park on October 27, 1986.
Holdings: LC; NA

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Nevada Folio.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled by D.C. Harrison; [traced by] S.L.A. – 1910. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1910. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W115º41' – W114º12'/N39º46' – N38º12'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 15 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights, although sheets

largely planimetric.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Identifies type of alienated land within national forest boundary by letter keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. "Mt. Diablo Mer. and Base." Sheets 3, 8, 11, 13, 14, & 15 cover the White Pine and Grant/Quinn Canyon Ranges; Sheets 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, & 9 provide coverage for the Schell Creek Mountains/Mineral City area; and sheets 7 ,10, and 12 provide coverage of the Snake Range/Lehman Caves area, now known as the Great Basin National Park. The 1910 lands of the Nevada National Forest all later became part of the Humboldt National Forest in 1957.
No U.S. Geological Survey reference to this atlas in its annual report series.
Holdings: Yale Univ.; LC; NA

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Nevada National Forest, Nevada, 1919. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Ogden, 1918 from U.S.G.S. G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by O.C. Lockhart; traced by C.B. Noyes. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1919. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W115º50' – W114º00'/N40º00' – N38º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 98 x 70 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Mt. Diablo Meridian."
Holdings: LC; NA

Nevada National Forest, Nevada, 1929. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
1929. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W115º50' – W114º00'/N40º00' – N38º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 76 x 64 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and streams. "Mt. Diablo Meridian."
Holdings: Boston Public Library; Univ. of Michigan; NA
OCLC: 805728497

Nevada National Forest, Nevada and Moapa Divisions, Nevada, 1937. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
1937. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W115º40' – N114º00'/N39º50' – N38º35'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 3 maps on one sheet, 76 x 64 cm., on sheet 80 x 68 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and streams. Includes map of the main units of the Nevada National Forest and additional maps of: [Quinn Canyon Range/Grant Range Area]. W115º55' – W115º18'/N38º30' – N37º57' part of the original 1909 Nevada National Forest and Moapa Division, Clark Co. W115º50' – W115º30'/N36º25' – N36º10'. "Mt. Diablo Meridian."
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Illinois; Harvard College Library; Harvard Botany Library; LC; NA
OCLC: 38162108

Charleston Mountain, A Division of the Nevada National Forest, Nevada. (Forest Visitors booklet and map)
United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Intermountain Region, Ogden, Utah, 1939. U.S. Government Printing Office.
1939. 12 pages. Booklet 23 x 10 cm. Descriptive text and black & white illustrations with map. Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph "Cathedral Rock in Kyle Canyon.
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 531 (March 1939), page 293.
Holdings (Book): Colorado State Univ.; Yale Univ.; Duke Univ.; Univ. of Nevada, Las Vegas; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC (Book): 29173725

----- **Charleston Mtn. Division, Nevada National Forest, Nevada.** (Forest Visitors map)
[U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service]
[1939] Scale, ca. 1:142,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 20 x 18 cm., being pages 6 & 7 in the booklet. Relief indicated by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest boundaries, roads, trails, camp grounds, ranger station, lodges, summer home sites, winter sports areas, rivers and streams. Includes location map showing main highways to the Charleston Mountain Division from Las Vegas, Nevada.

Nevada National Forest, Nevada and Moapa Divisions, Nevada, 1943. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; revised at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah, by C. Spaun, 1943.
1943. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W115º40' – N114º00'/N39º50' – N38º40'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 3 maps on one sheet, 76 x 64 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and streams. Includes map of the main units of the Nevada National Forest and additional maps of: [Quinn Canyon Range/Grant Range Area]. W115º55' – W115º18'/N38º30' – N37º57' part of the original 1909 Nevada National Forest and Charleston Division, Clark Co. W115º50' – W115º30'/N36º25' – N36º10' earlier known as a part of the Moapa Division. "Mt. Diablo Meridian."
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of California, Los Angeles; Harvard College Library; Texas A & M; Univ. of Utah; Utah State Univ.; Brigham Young Univ.; LC; NA
OCLC: 38162110

Charleston Mountain, A Division of the Nevada National Forest, Nevada. (Forest Visitors booklet and map)
United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Intermountain Region, Ogden, Utah, revised 1946. U.S. Government Printing Office.
1947. 12 pages. Booklet 23 x 10 cm. Descriptive text and black & white illustrations with map. Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph "Cathedral Rock in Kyle Canyon.
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 631 (August 1947), page 940.
Holdings (Book): 27 libraries; NAL
OCLC (Book): 13342860

----- **Charleston Mtn. Division, Nevada National Forest, Nevada.** (Forest Visitors map)
[U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service]
[1946] Scale, ca. 1:142,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 20 x 18 cm., being pages 6 & 7 in the booklet. Relief shown by color relief shading and spot heights.
Shows national forest boundaries, roads, trails, camp grounds, ranger station, lodges, summer home sites, winter sports areas, rivers and streams. Includes location map showing main highways to the Charleston Mountain Division from Las Vegas, Nevada.

Recreation Map, Nevada National Forest, East Half, Nevada, 1953.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Intermountain Region.
1953. Scale, ca. 1:570,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 30 x 22 cm., folded to 25 x 13 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Roads, U.S. Highway route numbers, improved forest camps, and improved winter sports areas shown in red. Also shows National Forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes "Key Map" of Nevada showing the location of the Nevada National Forest and highlighting the eastern half as shown on the map. "Mt. Diablo Meridian." The "East Half" of the Nevada National Forest includes the Schell Creek Range, the Egan Range/Ward Mountain (unit south of Ruth, Nevada), and the two units of the Baker Division, Mt. Moriah and Snake Range, near the Utah-Nevada border.
Typescript text on verso. Panel title: *Nevada National Forest, Baker and Ely Divisions.* No panel illustration.
Holdings: private collection

Recreation Map, Nevada National Forest, West Half, Nevada, 1953. **See Figure 18**
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Intermountain Region.
1953. Scale, ca. 1:570,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 30 x 22 cm., folded to 25 x 13 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Roads, U.S. Highway route numbers, improved forest camps, and improved winter sports areas shown in red. Also shows National Forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes "Key Map" of Nevada showing the location of the Nevada National Forest and highlighting the western half as shown on the map. "Mt. Diablo Meridian." The "West Half" of the Nevada National Forest includes the Quinn Canyon Range/Grant Range, the White Pine Range, and the Egan Range/Ward Mountain (unit south of Ruth, Nevada)
Typescript text on verso. Panel title: *Nevada National Forest, White Pine Division.* No panel illustration.
Holdings: LC

Nevada National Forest, Nevada, 1954. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; revised at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah, 1937, 1943, 1954 by C. Spaun.
1954. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W115º40' – W114º05'/N39º55' – N38º45'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 3 maps on one sheet, 67 x 61 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black& white edition.
Lands of the Nevada National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, national monument, state, and county

boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Main map consists of 5 units of the Nevada National Forest: White Pine, Ward Mountain, Schell Creek Range, Wheeler Peak, and Mt. Moriah. Includes two insets, one of the Quinn Canyon & Grant Range unit and the other of the Charleston Division. Includes "Key Map" of Nevada highlighting all units of the Nevada National Forest. "Mt. Diablo Meridian."
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Illinois; Western Michigan Univ.; Brigham Young Univ.; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 38133674

Charleston Division, Nevada National Forest, Nevada. (Forest Visitors map)
United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Intermountain Region; A. Saunders. Agriculture – Ogden.
[1955?] Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 25 x 24 cm., on sheet, 25 x 36 cm., folded to 25 x 13 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Roads, trails, resort areas, camps, picnic areas, winter sports and summer home areas shown in red. Also shows springs and other drainage features, Forest Service administrative facilities, and national forest boundary. Includes vicinity map and typescript text in left third of the sheet.
Three panels of typescript text on verso. Panel title: *Nevada National Forest, Charleston Division.* No panel illustration.
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines

Charleston Division, Nevada National Forest, Nevada. (Forest Visitors map)
United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Intermountain Region; A. Saunders. Agriculture – Ogden.
[1959?] Scale, ca. 1:152,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 24 x 21 cm., on sheet, 24 x 31 cm., folded to 24 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Roads, trails, resort areas, camps, picnic areas, winter sports and summer home areas shown in red. Also shows springs and other drainage features, Forest Service administrative facilities, and national forest boundary. Includes vicinity map and text in left third of the sheet.
Three panels of text on verso. Panel title: *Toiyabe National Forest, Charleston Division.* No panel illustration.
Holdings: LC

PALISADE NATIONAL FOREST, IDAHO-WYOMING
1910-1917

The Palisade National Forest was named for the either the Palisade Peaks on the Idaho-Wyoming border or the cliffs that line the Snake River in the area. These cliffs are now beneath the waters of the Palisades Reservoir (Boone, p. 284). The forest included the southern portion of the present-day Caribou-Targhee National Forest south of the North Fork, Teton River and east of the Snake River as it flows through Idaho and north and west of the Snake River as it flows through Wyoming. Forest Supervisor's Headquarters for the Palisade National Forest were located in St. Anthony, Idaho.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1910, June 28 (effective July 1, 1910)	*Proclamation 1053, 36 Stat. 2712	Established National Forest from 583,650 acres formerly administered by the Targhee National Forest (southern portion) in Idaho (293,770 acres) and in Wyoming (289,880 acres).
2) 1917, June 6 (effective July 1, 1917)	Executive Order 2632	Forest abolished; all lands transferred to the Targhee National Forest.
3) 1917, June 30	*Proclamation 1381, 40 Stat. 1678	Small parcels of land eliminated in Idaho and Wyoming before E.O. 2632 (above) took effect. Area of the Palisade National Forest at time of transfer: 546,935 gross acres.

*Map/diagram accompanies text of these proclamations in *U.S. Statutes at Large.*

Palisade National Forest, Idaho and Wyoming: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated June 28, 1910 and effective July 1, 1910.
Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1910. [Proclamation] No. 1053.
1910. Scale, ca. 1:190,080. W111°40' – W110°50'/N44°10' – N43°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 75 x 54 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows national forest and state boundaries, [drainage] "Divide forming National Forest boundary," and land "Eliminations (formerly part of Targhee National Forest)." Also shows towns and settlements, roads, railroads, peaks, passes, rivers, marshes, and streams. "Boise Meridian and Base." "6th Principal Meridian and Base." Proclamation creates the Palisades National Forest from the southern portion of the Targhee National Forest. Land eliminations are technically from the Targhee since the Palisade National Forest was created from the same proclamation as the eliminations.
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; LC; NA
OCLC: 41588404

Palisade National Forest, Idaho – Wyoming: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated June 30, 1917.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; I.N.H., Dftsm. [Proclamation] No. 1381.
1917. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 44 x 48 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows national forest and state boundaries and land "Eliminations." Also shows towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, post offices, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes 5 inset maps showing land eliminations in greater detail. "Boise Meridian." "6th Principal Meridian."
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; LC; NA
OCLC: 41590033

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

See **Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Targhee Folio** (1908, sheets 11-21) below for coverage of the Palisade National Forest in folio format.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Palisades National Forest, Idaho and Wyoming, 1914. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; corrected to April, 1914.
1914. Scale, ca. 1:86,000 W111°40' – W110°15'/N44°00' – N43°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 117 x 99 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows National Forest and state boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, peaks, passes, rivers, marshes, and streams. "Boise Meridian and Base." "6th Principal Meridian and Base."
Holdings: Univ. of Wyoming
OCLC: 47102230

PAYETTE FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, IDAHO (First)
1905-1944

The Payette River, a tributary of the Snake River, touches both the first and the second Payette forests, gives its name to this episodic forest. The Payette River was named for Francois Payette, a Canadian fur trapper and explorer with the North West Company who came into the region in 1818. The forest has undergone two radical reorganizations, the first in 1908, three years after its establishment and in the other reorganization in 1944, when the first Payette was eliminated altogether and reborn on the same day with a totally different land base, an event that supports another chapter for the second Payette National Forest.

In 1908 a small southern portion of the Payette National Forest of 167,680 acres was all that was left after most (1,293,280 acres) of the 1905 Payette Forest Reserve was removed to establish the Idaho National Forest. Both the Sawtooth and the Weiser National Forests contributed lands to this southern remnant of the Payette to give the newly constituted forest its 865,000 acres. This reorganized first Payette, today forming the northern half of the Boise National Forest, had the South Fork of the Payette River on its southern border and the North Fork to its west.

Approximately 1,120,000 acres of forest land was added to the Idaho and to the Payette National Forests in 1919 by an act of congress in the Thunder Mountain country of Idaho. The law had been presented to the President earlier on October 17, 1919 for approval. Because it was not returned to the Congress within the time prescribed by the Constitution, the act

became law on October 29, 1919 without the President's approval. This addition had for several years been a priority of the Forest Service. The lands recommended for addition to the Payette National Forest's western edge by the National Forest Reservation Commission in its resolution of March 31, 1926 was not acted upon by Congress.

On April 1, 1944, the first Payette National Forest was eliminated; all lands transferred to the Boise National Forest. On the same day a new Payette National Forest was created to the north and west of the first Payette by the merger of the Idaho and the Weiser National Forests. Today's more northerly Payette National Forest includes the basin of the North Fork, Payette River, and no longer touches the South Fork. Forest Supervisors Headquarters for the first Payette were first located in Boise, then briefly in Meadows, Idaho in 1908, before being relocated to Emmett, Idaho, from September 1908 until 1936. In 1936, administrative headquarters were transferred to Boise, Idaho, perhaps in anticipation of the reorganization of Region 4's Idaho National Forests in 1944. The National Archives has a copy of the original printed Presidential Proclamation of June 3, 1905 together with a cut out section of a General Land Office map of the state of Idaho of an indeterminate date showing the boundaries and land area of the newly established Forest Reserve hand drawn in green and annotated "1,460,960 acres."

The Chief of the Forest Service, Robert Y. Stuart, approved the creation of the Idaho Primitive Area on April 7, 1931 under the Forest Service's Regulation L-20 with an immense area of 1,087,744 acres, increasing by 1960 to 1,232,744 acres. Although lying partly within the boundaries of the Idaho, Salmon, Challis, and the (first) Payette National Forests, the Idaho National Forest once contained by far the major share of the primitive area. After the reorganization of 1944 of the national forests in Central Idaho, the (second) Payette National Forest inherited the greatest part of the Idaho Primitive Area from the Idaho National Forest. It is now known as the Frank Church – River of No Return Wilderness.

The 1914 forest visitors map for the Payette National Forest was the first such map made for recreational users of the forest for District 4. The Forest Service produced a four part map of the Payette National Forest dated 1915 and subtitled, "Division 1, II, III, & IV" on a scale of 1:63,360. The National Archives has a composite of this map, each of the four pieces photographically reduced to 126,720 and taped together, and only one original 1:63,360-scale map, a blueline print of the northeastern corner of the Payette, or Division II. Only the composite is cited here, with reference to the large-scale originals.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1905, June 3	Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3067	Established Forest Reserve on 1,460,960 acres of central Idaho.
2) 1908, June 26 (effective July 1, 1908)	Executive Order 856	Largest part (1,293,280 acres) eliminated to establish the Idaho National Forest. Remainder (167,680 acres) combined with 526,160 acres from the Sawtooth and 150,500 acres from the Weiser National Forests to form a reorganized Payette National Forest on 844,240 gross acres. 1911 resurvey puts the acreage at 865,000 gross acres.
3) 1911, June 30 (effective July 1, 1911)	*Proclamation 1160, 37 Stat. 1709	15,130 acres added from the Weiser National Forest. 16,380 acres eliminated. Area now stands at 863,750 gross acres.
4) 1913, March 3	Proclamation 1235, 37 Stat. 1777	Land eliminated to compensate the state of Idaho for the loss of its school sections to the national forests.
5) 1916, July 26	Executive Order 2429	76.4 acres eliminated in Sections 29 & 32 in T. 9 N., R. 3 E., Boise Meridian, for townsite purposes. Area: 863,674 gross acres.
6) 1919, October 29	Public Law 66-69, 41 Stat. 324 (Received by the President on October 17, 1919)	President authorized to add public lands in the Thunder Mountain region in Central Idaho to the Idaho and Payette National Forests.

7)	1919, December 27 (effective December 23, 1919)	*Proclamation 1552, 41 Stat. 1784	Land addition authorized under the authority of Public Law 66-69 of October 29, 1919, formally added to the Payette National Forest by proclamation. Area increased to 1,234,239 gross acres.
8)	1926, March 24	Proclamation 1769, 44 Stat. 2609	Land added from the Idaho National Forest. Land transferred to the Idaho and to the Salmon National Forests. Area increased to 1,348,579 gross acres.
9)	1926, March 31	National Forest Reservation Commission Resolution	Recommended to the President the proposal to add 12,209.68 acres of public Land in T. 8 N., R. 3 & 4 E, and in T. 9 N., R. 2, 3 & 4 E. Boise Meridian, on the Payette National Forest under Section 8 of the Clarke-McNary Act of 1924.
10	1944, March 18 (effective April 1, 1944)	Public Land Order 217 9 Federal Register 3655	Entire Forest transferred to and made part of the Boise National Forest. First Payette National Forest discontinued.

*Map/diagram accompanies text of these proclamations in *U.S. Statutes at Large.*

DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Payette National Forest, Idaho: Diagram forming part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1908. [Executive Order] No. 856.
1908. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 54 x 44 cm., folded to 31 x 19 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows the three sources of land for the reorganized Payette National Forest of 1908: "Part of Weiser National Forest (Proclamation of March 2, 1907); Part of Payette National Forest (Proclamation of June 3, 1905); Part of Sawtooth National Forest (Proclamation of November 6, 1906)." Also shows where national forest and watershed boundaries coincide. "Boise Meridian and Base."
Holding: NA

Payette National Forest, Idaho: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated June 30, 1911.

U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1911. [Proclamation] No. 1160.
1911. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W116º25' – W115º10'/N44º55' – N43º58'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 58 x 82 cm., folded to 33 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest boundary, [drainage] "Divide forming National Forest boundary," lands "Transferred from Weiser National Forest" [to the Payette National Forest], and land "Eliminations." Also shows settlements, roads, trails, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes 4 inset maps at 1:90,000-scale in the margins of the main map showing land eliminations in greater detail. "Boise Meridian."
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; LC; NA
OCLC: 41588283

Additions to the Idaho National Forest and the Payette National Forest, Idaho, 1919: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated Dec. 27, 1919.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, August 1918 from G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.B. Smith; traced by H.B. Smith, S. LoJocono, and E.L. Mehurin. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1919. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W115°50' – W114°30'/N45°15' – N44°25'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 45 x 45 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, and, in two different patterns of red, "Area added to Idaho National Forest," and "Area added to Payette National Forest." Also shows settlements, roads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Authorized by the Act of October 29, 1919 (Public Law No. 69) approved by the Secretary of the Interior Dec. 23, 1919." "Boise Meridian."
A special Forest Service administrative map (special in that it does not show either the Idaho or the Payette National Forests in their entirety, only the borderlands between the two) at 1:253,440-scale used as a base to show the land and boundary changes ordered by Proclamation No. 1552.
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; LC; NA
OCLC: 41589394

Payette National Forest, Idaho, 1926: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated March 24, 1926.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Ogden, 1923 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by T.R. Littlefield and C.D. Jackson; traced by C.D. Jackson, January, 1924. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1926. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W116°20' – W114°45'/N45°10' – N43°55'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 61 x 57 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, and, with 3 different patterns of red, lands "Transferred from the Idaho National Forest to the Payette National Forest," lands "Transferred to the Idaho National Forest from the Payette National Forest," and lands "Transferred from the Payette National Forest to the Salmon National Forest." Also shows towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian."
This map is a standard Forest Service administrative map at 1:253,440-scale used as a base to show the land and boundary changes ordered by Proclamation No. 1769. This map is also bound together with text and with similar maps for the Idaho and the Salmon National Forests showing the land and boundary changes to their boundaries by Proclamation No. 1769, which drew new boundaries between the three National Forests to conform with river basin divides.
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; LC; NA
OCLC (3 map set): 41590423

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Payette Folio.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey; topography from U.S. Geological Survey maps; land lines from General Land Office; Jan., 1909 [on lettered sheets]; compiled by H.S. Meekham 1907; [traced by] J.S.N.[on numbered sheets].
[1909]. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W116º18' – W115º10'/N44º45' – N44º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color & black & white. 11 sheets: 5 uncolored lettered sheets, A-E; 6 colored and uncolored numbered sheets 1-3 & 6-8 from the **Sawtooth Folio**) in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by hachures and contours (contour interval 100 & 250 feet). Also issued in a black & white edition with all 11 sheets uncolored.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. General land classification shown in color and the type of alienated land within national forest boundary shown by letter, both keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. "Boise Meridian and Base."
Reference: 31st Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey (1909/1910), page 87.
Holdings: Yale Univ.; Idaho State Historical Society; NA NAL. NAL & Yale have sheets A-E in black and white only. NA lacks black & white sheets numbered 6-8. (IHS copy has 20 sheets)
OCLC: 42194083

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Payette National Forest, Idaho. (Administrative map)
Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1907.
1907. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Partial public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 51 x 58 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows national forest boundary, settlements, roads, trails, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian and Base."
Holdings: NA

Payette National Forest, Idaho, 1914. (Forest Visitors map) **See Figure 10 & 11**
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Printed by U.S. Geological Survey.
1914. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W116º30' – W115º10'/N43º50' – N43º50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. 55 x 45 cm., folded to 26 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Map shows in red, wagon roads and trails, and regions of special scenic interest and recreation, and, with green, shows waters well stocked with trout. Also shows national forest boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, other roads and trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams and, with black letters, the map shows the locations of Post Offices (P), hotels (H), telephone stations (T), and stores (S). "Boise Meridian."
Descriptive text on verso. Panel title: *Map of Payette National Forest and Directions to Campers and Travelers.* No panel illustrations.
Holdings: NA; NAL

Payette National Forest, Idaho, 1915. (Administrative map)
[U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service]
1915. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

83 x 80 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows national forest boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian." Map is derived from an original four-sheet set of maps, subtitled, "Division I, II, III, IV" which have been photographically reduced and pieced together to form one map. The National Archives has only one of the original maps, a blueline print at 1:63,360-scale of Division II, the northeastern section of the Payette National Forest. Notes on the maps reveal that they had their source on the Payette itself and were sent to Washington, D.C. in 1915 and this 1:126,720 (1/2" map) made in 1917. Copies of the map were sent to District 4 (1:126,720-scale composites) on May 3, 1917.
Holdings: NA

Payette National Forest, Idaho, 1920. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, 1920 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.B. Smith; traced by G.T. Trembley. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1920. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W116º20' – W114º40'/N45º10' – N43º55'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 64 x 59 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian."
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; LC
OCLC: 41588256

Payette National Forest, Idaho, 1924. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Ogden, 1923 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by T.R. Littlefield and C.D. Jackson; traced by C.D. Jackson, Jan., 1924. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1924. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W116º20' – W114º40'/N45º10' – N43º55'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 61 x 57 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
"Administrative National Forest boundaries" (different from actual national forest boundary) shown in red. Also shows "Proclaimed National Forest boundary," county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian."
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; LC; NAL
OCLC: 41588728

Payette National Forest, Idaho, 1926. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Ogden, 1923 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by T.R. Littlefield and C.D. Jackson; traced by C.D. Jackson, January, 1924. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1926. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W116º20' – W114º40'/N45º10' – N43º55'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 61 x 57 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian."
Holdings: LC; NA; NAL

Payette National Forest, Idaho, 1928. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Ogden, 1924 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by T.R. Littlefield; revised by A.L. Anderson and G.L. Nichols, 1927-28; traced by G.L. Nichols, 1927-28. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1928. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W116º20' – W114º40'/N45º10' – N43º55'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 62 x 58 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
"Administrative Forest Boundary" and main motor highways shown in red. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian."
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; Univ. of Chicago; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 41590020

Payette National Forest, Idaho, 1934. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1924, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by T.R. Littlefield; traced by G.L. Nichols, 1927-28; revised by M.W. Bird, 1934. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1934. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W116°20' – W114°40'/N45°10' – N43°55'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 105 x 116 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without red compass roses.
"Administrative Forest Boundary," compass roses centered on forest lookout stations, and main motor highways shown in

red. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, and minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian."
Holdings: NA

Payette National Forest, Idaho, 1934. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1924, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by T.R. Littlefield; traced by G.L. Nichols, 1927-28; revised by M.W. Bird, 1934. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1934. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W116°20' – W114°40'/N45°10' – N43°55'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 63 x 58 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
"Administrative Forest Boundary" and main motor highways shown in red. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, and minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian."
Holdings: Univ. of California, Los Angeles; Idaho State Historical Society, Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Chicago; Boston Public Library; Univ. of Oregon; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 28279066

Payette National Forest, Idaho, 1935. (Forest Visitors map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
1935. Scale, ca. 1:506,880. W116º15' – W114º45'/N45º00' – N43º50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 36 x 36 cm., on sheet 38 x 43 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes typescript descriptive text in the left margin of the sheet. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian.
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; Univ. of Montana; NA
OCLC: 41590369

Payette National Forest, Idaho, 1938. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, 1924 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by G.L. Nichols; traced by G.L. Nichols, 1927-28; revised by Leon F. Maca 1938. Printed by the Geological Survey.
1938. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W116°20' – W114°40'/N45°00' – N43°55'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 105 x 116 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
"Administrative Forest Boundary," roads, trails, telephone lines, Forest Service administrative facilities, triangulation stations, lookout stations and radio stations shown in red. Also shows national forest, primitive area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, selected structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian."
Holdings: U.S. Geological Survey Library, Denver; LC; NA

Payette National Forest, Idaho, 1938. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, 1924 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by G.L. Nichols; traced by G.L. Nichols, 1927-28; revised by Leon F. Maca 1938. Printed by the Geological Survey.
1938. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W116°20' – W114°40'/N45°10' – N43°55'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 63 x 59 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, primitive area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian."
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; Univ. of Chicago; LC; NA
OCLC: 41590182

Payette National Forest, Idaho, 1941. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden 1924 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by G.L. Nichols; traced by G.L. Nichols 1927-28; revised by H.W. Francom 1941.
1941. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W116º20' – W114º40'/N45º00' – N43º55'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 110 x 119 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, primitive area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian."
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society
OCLC: 41590568

Payette National Forest, Idaho, 1941. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden 1924 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by G.L. Nichols; traced by G.L. Nichols 1927-28; revised by H.W. Francom 1941.
1941. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W116º20' – W114º40'/N45º00' – N43º55'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 55 x 59 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, primitive area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian."
Holdings: Univ. of California, Los Angeles; Colorado School of Mines; Idaho State Historical Society; Boise Public Library; Univ. of Kansas; Univ. of Oregon; Texas A & M; Univ. of Utah; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 28279083

Payette National Forest, Idaho. (Forest Visitors booklet and map)
United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Intermountain Region, Ogden, Utah. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, 1941.
1941. 22 pages. Booklet 23 x 15 cm. Descriptive text and black & white illustrations with map. Includes map of the "Warm Lake campground area" on the inside of the front cover and "Key Map" of the state of Idaho on back cover showing the location of the Payette National Forest. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, view of either the Salmon or the Payette River canyon.
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 567 (April 1942), page 317.
Holdings (Book): NA: LC and 32 libraries
OCLC (Book): 7726518

----- **Payette National Forest, Idaho, 1941.** (Forest Visitors map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; H.W.F. 3-41. U.S. Government Printing Office: 1941 – O-418129.
1941. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 56 x 58 cm., folded into 22 page booklet/folder 23 x 14 cm. Relief indicated by hachures and spot heights.
Map shows roads and road numbers, trails, primitive area boundaries, picnic and campgrounds, and special interest areas in red. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, airfields, rivers, lakes and streams. "Boise Meridian." Map folded at the back of the booklet/folder.

PAYETTE NATIONAL FOREST, IDAHO (Second)
1944-Present

When the second Payette National Forest was organized in 1944 from lands previously administered by the Idaho and the Weiser National Forests, its Forest Supervisors Headquarters were established at McCall, Idaho, the headquarters of the former Idaho National Forest.

The Middle Fork of the Salmon River was one of the very first rivers added to the Wild and Scenic River System, specified by the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968. The 652,488 acre Hells Canyon National Recreation Area, created by Congress in 1975, includes portions of the Nezperce, Payette, and Wallowa-Whitman National Forests across three regions of the National Forest System. The Recreation Area is managed by the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest. The 363 acre Cougar Bar Purchase Unit was located on the Idaho side of the Snake River adjacent to the Hells Canyon Recreation Area in sections 6 and 7 of T. 30 N., R. 4 W., Boise Meridian in 2001. It is also administered by the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest even though the area, identified as a recreation site, is on the Payette National Forest. Today the Payette National Forest includes 2,425,987 gross acres of which 98,796 acres, or about 4%, are not owned by the Forest Service.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1944, March 18 (effective April 1, 1944)	Public Land Order 218 9 Federal Register 3655	Second Payette National Forest with entirely new boundaries established from lands previously administered by the Idaho and the Weiser National Forests which were both abolished under this order.
2) 1945, November 6 (effective July 1, 1945)	Public land Order 301 10 Federal Register 14148	Approximately 30,000 acres transferred to the Payette National Forest in the West Mountains above the South Fork, Payette River. Area: 2,411,639 gross acres.

3) 1959, July 17	Public Law 86-92, 73 Stat. 218	Land added in T. 16 N., R. 3 E. and T. 14 N., R. 2 E., in connection with the Cascade Reservoir reclamation project.
4) 1968, October 2	Public Law 90-542, 82 Stat. 906	Middle Fork, Salmon River from its origin to its confluence with the main Salmon River added to the Wild and Scenic River System under Forest Service administration.
5) 1975, December 31	Public Law 94-199, 89 Stat. 1117	Hells Canyon National Recreation Area including the Hells Canyon Wilderness established. Portions of the Snake and Rapid Rivers added to the Wild and Scenic Rivers System. Law affects the Wallowa-Whitman, Nez Perce, and Payette National Forests in three different Forest Service Regions.
6) 1980, July 23	Public Law 96-312, 94 Stat. 948	"Central Idaho Wilderness Act of 1980" establishes River of No Return Wilderness, superseding the Idaho Primitive Area, established in 1931, and the Salmon River Breaks Primitive Area established in 1936 as part of the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness. Also adds the "Magruder Corridor," 105,600 acres to the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness, and designates a 125 mile section of the Salmon River as part of the Wild and Scenic River System under the Forest Service.
7) 1984, March 14	Public Law 98-231, 98 Stat. 60	River of No Return Wilderness name changed to Frank Church – River of No Return Wilderness.
8) 2000, November 9	Public Law 106-493 114 Stat. 2213	Public Law 86-92 of July 17, 1959 adding lands to the Boise and Payette National Forests amended to provide for the equal exchange of lands around Cascade Reservoir.
9) 2001, February 27	Federal Register Notice 66 Federal Register 41197	Established the Cougar Bar Purchase Unit on 363.40 acres in Nez Perce County, Idaho in Sections 6 & 7, T. 30 N., R. 4 W. Boise Meridian, adjacent to the Hells Canyon National Recreation Area for watershed protection and other purposes.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

[Payette] National Forest [(Idaho Division)] ~~Idaho~~ National Forest, Idaho, 1941. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1939, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by M.H. Lewis & C. Spaun; traced 1940 by C. Spaun.
[1944] Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W116º20' – W114º30'/N45º40' – N44º40'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 51 x 63 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, primitive area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian." "Payette" and "Idaho Division" hand stamped ; original title: *Idaho National Forest, Idaho.*
Holdings: Univ. of California, Los Angeles; Univ. of Utah; NA
OCLC: 24786968

[Weiser Division] ~~Weiser~~ [Payette] National Forest, Idaho, 1943. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1931 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys [sic], by C. J. Truscott and M.H. Lewis; traced by I.A. Corn 1931; revised 1938 by M.H.L., 1943 by C.S. & M.W.B.
[1944] Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W117º10' – W116º00'/N45º30' – N44º10'. Public land (Township & Range)grid. Black & white. 62 x 40 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian." Public land grid for adjacent areas in Oregon based on the Willamette Meridian. "Weiser Division" and "Payette" hand stamped; original title;

Weiser National Forest, Idaho, 1943.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Los Angeles; Idaho State Historical Society; Boise Public Library; Texas A & M; Univ. of Utah; Brigham Young Univ.; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 24706296

Payette National Forest, East Division, Idaho, 1947. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1947 from U.S.G.S., Bu. Land Man. (formerly G.L.O.) Forest Service and other surveys by M.H. Lewis; traced 1947 by A.G. Saunders and C. Spaun. AMS, 9-47.
1947. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W116º07' – W114º40'/N45º35' – N44º35'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 104 x 112 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Payette National Forest shown in green; roads, district ranger stations, guard stations, and landing fields shown in red. Also shows national forest, wilderness area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, Forest Supervisor's Headquarters, selected structures, radio stations, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian." The East Division of the second Payette National Forest is largely the former Idaho National Forest.
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Illinois; LC; NA
OCLC: 41588692

Payette National Forest East Division, Idaho, 1947. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1947 from U.S.G.S., Bu. Land Man. (formerly G.L.O.) Forest Service and other surveys by M.H. Lewis; traced 1947 by A.G. Saunders and C. Spaun. Army Map Service, Corps of Engineers, War Department 90200-000 10-47 1947.
1947. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W116º07' – W114º40'/N45º35' – N44º35'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 52 x 56 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer.
National forest land shown in green; roads, district ranger stations, guard stations, and landing fields shown in red. Also shows national forest, wilderness area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, Forest Supervisor's Headquarters, selected structures, radio stations, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian."
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Utah; LC; NA
OCLC: 22200740

Payette National Forest (West Division), Idaho, 1948. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1947 from U.S.G.S., Bu. Land Man. (formerly G.L.O.) Forest Service and other surveys by M.H. Lewis; traced 1947 by A.G. Saunders and C. Spaun.
1948. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W117º10' – W115º40'/N45º35' – N44º20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 134 x 104 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer.
Lands of the Payette National Forest shown in green; roads, district ranger stations, guard stations, and landing fields shown in red. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, Forest Supervisor's Headquarters, selected structures, radio stations, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian." Public land grid for adjacent areas in Oregon based on the Willamette Meridian. The West Division of the second Payette National Forest is largely the former Weiser National Forest.
Holdings: NA

Payette National Forest (West Division), Idaho, 1948. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1947 from U.S.G.S., Bu. Land Man. (formerly G.L.O.) Forest Service and other surveys by M.H. Lewis; traced 1947 by A.G. Saunders and C. Spaun. Army Map Service, Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army, 90472-000 8-48 1948.
1948. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W117º10' – W115º40'/N45º35' – N44º20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 65 x 52 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer.
Lands of the Payette National Forest shown in green; roads, district ranger stations, guard stations, and landing fields shown in red. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, Forest Supervisor's Headquarters, selected structures, radio stations, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian." Public land grid for adjacent areas in Oregon based on the Willamette Meridian. The West Division of the second Payette National Forest is largely the former Weiser National Forest.
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Idaho State Historical Society; Rock Valley College (Illinois); Texas A & M.; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 41590494

Payette National Forest, Idaho. (Forest Visitors booklet and map)
United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Intermountain Region, Ogden, Utah. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, 1951 O-F—917219.
1951. 19 pages. Booklet 23 x 15 cm. Descriptive text and black & white illustrations with map. Includes a location

map on back cover showing the location of the Payette National Forest in relation to the state's major roads and cities.
Panel illustration, uncaptioned, photographic view of a mountain lake through the trees with snow-capped mountain peaks in the background. Title panel also has, "United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Issued 1950."
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 677 (June 1951), page 49.
Holdings (Book): 19 libraries; NA; NAL
OCLC (Book): 7630606

----- **Payette National Forest, Idaho, 1949.** (Forest Visitors map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah; traced by A.G. Saunders. U.S. Government Printing Office : 1951 O-917220.
1951. Scale, ca. 1:350,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 44 x 61 cm., folded into 19 page booklet/folder, 23 x 13 cm. Relief indicated by hachures and spot heights.
Map shows roads and road numbers, trails, primitive area boundaries, airfields, campgrounds, Forest Service administrative facilities, resorts, service areas, winter sports areas, fishing and hunting areas (shown pictorially) in red. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, mines, lookouts, rivers, lakes and streams. "Boise Meridian." Map folded into the booklet/folder.

Payette National Forest, East Division, Idaho, 1952. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1947 from U.S.G.S., Bu. Land Man. (formerly G.L.O.) Forest Service and other surveys by M.H. Lewis; traced 1947 by A.G. Saunders & C. Spaun; revised 1951 by C. Spaun.
1952. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W116º10' – W114º35'/N45º35' – N44º30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 52 x 56 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition.
Lands of the Payette National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, wilderness area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Each township is divided into its 36 square mile sections with numbers. "Forest Service Map Class E." "Boise Meridian."
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Brigham Young Univ.; NA
OCLC: 365178412

Payette National Forest, West Division, Idaho, 1952. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1947 from U.S.G.S., Bu. Land Man. (formerly G.L.O.) Forest Service and other surveys by M.H. Lewis; traced 1947 by A.G. Saunders and C. Spaun; revised 1951 by C. Spaun.
1952. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W117º10' – W115º40'/N45º35' – N44º20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 65 x 52 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer.
Lands of the Payette National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, Forest Supervisor's Headquarters, selected structures, radio stations, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian." Public land grid for adjacent areas in Oregon based on the Willamette Meridian. The West Division of the second Payette National Forest is largely the former Weiser National Forest.
Holdings: surmise based on the 1960 reprint.

Payette National Forest, Idaho, 1953. (Forest Visitors map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah; traced by A.G. Saunders.
1953. Scale, ca. 1:400,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 38 x 54 cm., folded to 22 x 14 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Main motor highways and secondary roads, federal and state highway numbers, main trails, primitive area boundaries, airports and landing fields, Forest Service administrative facilities, resort and service areas, improved winter sports areas, scenic areas and overlooks, fishing waters and hunting areas shown in red lines and symbols. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian." Adjacent areas in Oregon not shown.
Typescript text and Smoky Bear cartoons on verso. Panel title: *Payette National Forest.* No panel illustration.
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; Univ. of South Dakota; Univ. of Wyoming; LC
OCLC: 11292286

Payette National Forest, Idaho, 1960. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1947 from U.S.G.S., Bu. Land Man. (formerly G.L.O.) Forest Service and other surveys by M.H. Lewis; traced 1947 by A.G. Saunders & C. Spaun.
1960 (reprint of 1952 edition). Scale, ca. 1:260,000. W117º10' – W114º35'/N45º35' – N44º25'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 55 x 83 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. National Archives has a copy with title, *Payette National Forest, Idaho 1955.*

Shows national forest, primitive area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Each township is divided into its 36 square mile sections with numbers. Includes "Key Map" of Idaho highlighting the location of the Payette National Forest. "Forest Service Map Class E." "Boise Meridian." Public land grid in adjoining areas of Oregon based on the Willamette Meridian. Reprint of the West Division map of 1952.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Illinois
OCLC: 21687372

Payette National Forest, Idaho, 1960. (Forest Visitors map) **See Figure 19**
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah; traced by A.G. Saunders.
1960. Scale, ca. 1:400,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 40 x 56 cm., folded to 22 x 14 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Map reprinted in 1964 with, "DPSU/June 64/3000."
Main motor highways and secondary roads, federal and state highway numbers, main trails, primitive area boundaries, airports and landing fields, Forest Service administrative facilities, improved forest camps identified and located by number keyed to directory on verso, summer home sites, scenic overlooks, fishing waters and hunting areas shown in green lines and symbols. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian." Adjacent areas in Oregon not shown.
Text, campground directory, and illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Payette National Forest*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned photograph of mountain lake [Payette Lake?]with mountains in the background. Panel title also has "McCall, Idaho, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Intermountain Region"
Holdings: Univ. of Colorado; Idaho State Historical Society; Univ. of Utah; Washington State Univ.; LC
OCLC: 41589886

Payette National Forest, Idaho, 1966. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah, 1966, from U.S. Forest Service planimetric maps, U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles, and U.S. Army Map Service topographic maps.
1966. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W117º05' – W114º40'/N45º35' – N44º25'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 117 x 162 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Payette National Forest shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road and trail numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wilderness, scenic, primitive area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes "Source Diagram" and "Key Map" of Idaho highlighting the location of the Payette National Forest in relation to the state's major cities and highways. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Boise Meridian." Public land grid for adjacent areas in Oregon based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Connecticut; Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Illinois; Texas A & M; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA
OCLC: 5412917

Big Creek Ranger District, D-5, Payette National Forest, Idaho, 1967. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
1967. Scale, ca. 1:175,000. W115º30' – W114º45'/N45º35' – N44º50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 55 x 42 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows ranger district, national forest, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities, and alienated lands. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Boise Meridian."
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society
OCLC: 41590419

Council Ranger District, D-1, Payette National Forest, Idaho, 1967. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
1967. Scale, ca. 1:175,000. W116º35' – W116º00'/N45º05' – N44º20'. Public Land (Township & Range) grid. Color. Printed on both sides of sheet, 55 x 42 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows ranger district, national forest, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities, and alienated lands. "East Division." "West Division." "Forest Service Map Class C." "Boise Meridian."
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society
OCLC: 41590338

Krassel Ranger District, D-6, Payette National Forest, Idaho, 1967. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
1967. Scale, ca. 1:175,000. W116º30' – W115º20'/N45º15' – N44º40'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 55 x 42 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows ranger district, national forest, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities, and alienated lands. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Boise Meridian."
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society
OCLC: 41590384

McCall Ranger District, D-4, Payette National Forest, Idaho, 1967. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
1967. Scale, ca. 1:175,000. W116º10' – W115º20'/N45º30' – N44º40'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 42 x 55 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows ranger district, national forest, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities, and alienated lands. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Boise Meridian."
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society
OCLC: 41590438

New Meadows Ranger District, D-3, Payette National Forest, Idaho, 1967. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
1967. Scale, ca. 1:175,000. W116º40' – W116º00'/N45º30' – N44º50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 55 x 42 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows ranger district, national forest, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities, and alienated lands. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Boise Meridian."
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society
OCLC: 41590271

Warren Ranger District, D-7, Payette National Forest, Idaho, 1967. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
1967. Scale, ca. 1:175,000. W116º21' – W115º20'/N45º35' – N45º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 42 x 55 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows ranger district, national forest, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities, and alienated lands. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Boise Meridian."
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society
OCLC: 41590396

Weiser Ranger District, D-2, Payette National Forest, Idaho, 1967. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
1967. Scale, ca. 1:175,000. W117º10' – W116º00'/N45º00' – N44º20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 55 x 42 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows ranger district, national forest, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities, and alienated lands. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Boise Meridian."
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society
OCLC: 41590353

Payette National Forest, Idaho, 1967. (Forest Visitors map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden Utah. AFPS/Ogden, Utah/67-1987.
1967. Scale, ca. 1:316,800. W117º05' – N114º40'/N45º35' – N44º25'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 50 x 70 cm., folded to 26 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights
Lands of the Payette National Forest shown in dark green; adjacent national forest land shown in light green; paved and all weather roads, road and trail numbers, wilderness, scenic and primitive area boundaries, trails, recreation and ski areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, minor roads, railroads, and Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes table of recreation sites and "Key Map" of Idaho highlighting the location of the Payette National Forest in relation to the state's major cities and highways. Forest Service Map Class C." "Boise and Willamette Meridian[s]."
Text and illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Payette National Forest.* Panel illustration, uncaptioned color drawing of a fly fisherman on a mountain stream. Back panel illustration, uncaptioned color drawing of a smoke jumper.
Holdings: LC and 15 other libraries
OCLC: 5501799

PAYSON FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, UTAH
1901-1908

The Payson Forest Reserve as established in 1901, included the mountainous areas in Townships 10, 11 & 12 South, Ranges 2 & 3 East, due south of the city of Payson, Utah and included the area surrounding Mount Nebo. Payson also served as the forest's administrative headquarters. This area was further enlarged with the Proclamation of November 5, 1903. The Proclamation of July 21, 1905 added a new unit to the existing Payson National Forest in the San Pitch Mountains south of the town of Nephi, Utah, which was separated by a highway and was therefore not contiguous to the original Payson to the north. The entire Payson National Forest was abolished in 1908 when its two units joined the Vernon National Forest and the Scipio Division of the Fillmore National Forest to create the new Nebo National Forest. The northern portion of the Payson (the original 1901 Payson Forest Reserve in the Mount Nebo area) was transferred from the Nebo National Forest to the Uinta National Forest on June 30, 1915 and the San Pitch Mountains unit of the Nebo National forest was transferred to the Manti National Forest on July 1, 1915 (See Figure 31). However, the San Pitch Mountains unit was administered by the Manti National Forest only until 1923 when it too was made part of the Uinta National Forest. Thus, the Payson National Forest, both the northern and southern units, after being shuffled around for a number of years, eventually became part of the Uinta National Forest. The name comes from the town of Payson, Utah, just to the north of the forested area. The early name for the town was Peteetneet for Chief Peteetneet and his people who camped at the site of the creek of the same name. The name was changed to Pacen, and after incorporation in 1853, the spelling was changed to Payson (Van Cott, p. 290). The National Archives has copies of the original printed Presidential Proclamations of August 3, 1901, November 5, 1903, and July 21, 1905 together with cut out sections of General Land Office maps of the state of Utah of indeterminate dates showing the boundaries and land area of the newly established Forest Reserve hand drawn in green and annotated "86,400 acres" on the first proclamation (1901), "111,600 acres" on the second proclamation (1903), and "167,280 acres" on the third proclamation (1905).

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1901, August 3	Proclamation, 32 Stat. 1985	Established Forest Reserve on 86,400 Gross acres in the southern Wasatch Mountains/Mount Nebo area.
2) 1903, November 5	Proclamation, 33 Stat. 2322	25,200 acres added in the Mount Nebo area and on the eastern edges of the Forest Reserve.
3) 1905, July 21	Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3127	55,680 acres in the San Pitch Mountains added. Area of the Payson Forest Reserve stands at 167,280 acres with a northern unit (Mount Nebo) and a southern unit (San Pitch Mountains).
4) 1908, June 18 (effective July 1, 1908)	Executive Order 827	Combines with the Vernon and the Scipio Division (northern portion) of the Fillmore National Forests to establish the Nebo National Forest.

DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL EXECUTIVE ORDER

Nebo National Forest, Utah: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.
For complete citation to Executive Order No. 827, see under Nebo National Forest, Utah.

U.S. GENERAL LAND OFFICE MAPPING

Map of Payson Forest Reserve, situated in Utah, Juab and San Pete Counties, Utah, as created by Proclamation of August 3rd, 1901.
U.S. Surveyors Office, Salt Lake City, Utah, April 26th 1902; [signed] Edward G. Henderson, U.S. Surveyor General.
1902. Scale, ca. 1:140,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.
49 x 40 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows forest reserve boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, mining prospects, rivers, and streams. Public land grid based on the Salt Lake Meridian. Has one Latitude and Longitude point, "Lat. 39º43'27" N. & Long. 111º40'19" W.
Holdings: NA

Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Payson Folio.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
[1907]. Scale, 1:63,360. W111º50' – W111º40'/N40º00' – N39º28'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 2 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 250 feet). These same two sheets were later included in the **Nebo Folio** of 1909 after the Payson was transferred to create the Nebo National Forest.
Shows national forest boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Alienated lands shown in gray. Front cover of the atlas does not have sheet index. Sheets have no date or compilation information. [Salt Lake Meridian and Base].
Reference: 29th Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey (1907/1908), page 71.
Holdings: Yale Univ.; NA; NAL

POCATELLO FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, IDAHO - UTAH
1903-1915

"Pocatello," the name of the city and the Forest Reserve named after it, comes from a renowned Northwest Shoshoni chief, Pocatello, however, Boone tells us that "the meaning of the name is obscure" (Boone, p. 299). As proclaimed in 1903, the Pocatello Forest Reserve consisted of a single unit of upland forest in the Bannock Range immediately south of the city of Pocatello. Three other units were added in 1908; the Port Neuf National Forest to the east of Pocatello, Idaho, and two units of the former Bear River National Forest immediately south in the Bannock and Malad Ranges. After these additions of 1908, the Pocatello became a two state forest with lands in both Idaho and Utah. The independent Pocatello was abolished in 1915 and all lands transferred to the Cache National Forest. Later, in two transfers, one in 1939 and another in 1942, all lands of the former Pocatello National Forest were transferred from the Cache to the Caribou National Forest where they remain today. The city of Pocatello served as the Forest Supervisor's Headquarters for the Pocatello National Forest until a few months before its discontinuation in 1915, when Logan, Utah served as its administrative headquarters from late 1914 to its close in the Spring 1915. Logan was the headquarters of the Cache National Forest, to which the entire Pocatello National Forest was added. The National Archives has a copy of the original printed Presidential Proclamation of September 5, 1903 together with a cut out section of a General Land Office map of the state of Idaho of an indeterminate date showing the boundaries and land area of the newly established Forest Reserve hand drawn in green and annotated "49,920 acres."

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1903, September 5	Proclamation, 33 Stat. 2318	Established Forest Reserve of 49,920 gross acres.
2) 1908, May 26 (effective July 1, 1908)	Executive Order 801	Entire Port Neuf National Forest (99,508 gross acres and the western portion of the Bear River National Forest (149,540 gross acres) added upon the discontinuation of these two National Forests. The Pocatello National Forest now includes lands in both Utah and Idaho for a total of 298,868 gross acres.
3) 1910, May 16	*Proclamation 1034, 36 Stat. 2696	22,326 acres eliminated in Idaho.
4) 1911, February 18	Public Law 61-390, 36 Stat. 919	5,760 acres of land added in T. 8 S., R. 34 E., and T. 9 S., R 34 & 35 E. Forest acreage now stands at 292,560 in Idaho and Utah.
5) 1915, April 21 (effective July 1, 1915)	Executive Order 2179	Forest abolished; all lands transferred to the Cache National Forest.

*Map/diagram accompanies text to this proclamation in *U.S. Statutes at Large.*

DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Pocatello National Forest, Idaho and Utah: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.
Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1908. [Executive Order] No. 801.
1908. Scale, ca. 1:316,800. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 46 x 48 cm., folded to 30 x 20 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows the three sources of land for the reorganized Pocatello National Forest for 1908: "Part of Bear River National

Forest (Proclamation of May 28, 1906); All of Pocatello National Forest (Proclamation of Sept. 5, 1906, [i.e. 1903]); All of Port Neuf National Forest (Proclamation of March 2, 1907)." Also shows national forest and state boundaries. "Boise Meridian and Base." "Salt Lake Meridian and Base."
Holdings: NA

Pocatello National Forest, Utah and Idaho: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated May 16, 1910.
Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1910. [Proclamation] No. 1034.
1910. Scale, ca. 1:215,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 57 x 35 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and "Former National Forest Boundary"(thereby showing land eliminations). Also shows towns and settlements, roads, railroads, rivers, marshes, and streams. "Salt Lake Meridian and Base." "Boise Meridian and Base." Approximately 16 square miles of the Pocatello National Forest are located in the state of Utah. The vast majority of the Pocatello National Forest is located in Idaho.
Holdings: LC; NA

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Pocatello Folio.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey; [lettered sheets] topography by Wheeler Survey; land lines by General Land Office plats; classification by Forest Service; Nov. 1908. [numbered sheets] topography by U.S. Geological Survey, Hayden Survey and Wheeler Survey; land lines by General Land Office; classification by Forest Service; Jan., 1908.
1908. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W112º32' – W112º00'/N42º55' – N41º55'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 7 sheets: 3 lettered sheets A-C (covering the former Port Neuf National Forest as well as the former Pocatello National Forest) dated Nov., 1908, and numbered sheets 2, 3, 5, & 8 dated "Jan., 1908" from the **Bear River Folio** (see notes under this folio above) in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet). Also issued in a black &white edition.
Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. General land classification shown in color and the type of alienated land within national forest boundary shown by letter, both keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. "Boise Meridian."
Reference: 30th Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey (1908/1909), page 87.
Holdings: Yale Univ.; Idaho State Historical Society; NA; NAL; Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographical Society Library. ISHS copy has 11 sheets; Univ. of Wisconsin has sheets A, B & C only.
OCLC: 42194086

PORT NEUF FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, IDAHO
1907-1908

All Portneuf place names are derived from the Portneuf River which was named for a member of Peter Skene Ogden's trapping party who was killed on this river in 1825 (Boone, p. 301). The Port Neuf Forest Reserve was one of the "Midnight Reserves" created just before the Fulton Amendment prohibiting new national forests and additions to existing national forests in six western states, including Idaho. A short-lived forest, it is now part of the Caribou-Targhee National Forest after being administered by the Pocatello National Forest (1908-1915) and then by the Cache National Forest (1915-1939). The forest originally embraced a portion of the Portneuf Mountain Range just to the east of Pocatello, Idaho and north of the Port Neuf River. Pocatello, Idaho served as the forest's administrative headquarters.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1907, March 2	*Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3292	Established Forest Reserve on 99,508 gross acres
2) 1908, May 26 (effective July 1, 1908)	Executive Order 801	Forest abolished; all lands transferred to the Pocatello National Forest.

*Map/diagram accompanies text of this proclamation in *U.S. Statutes at Large.*

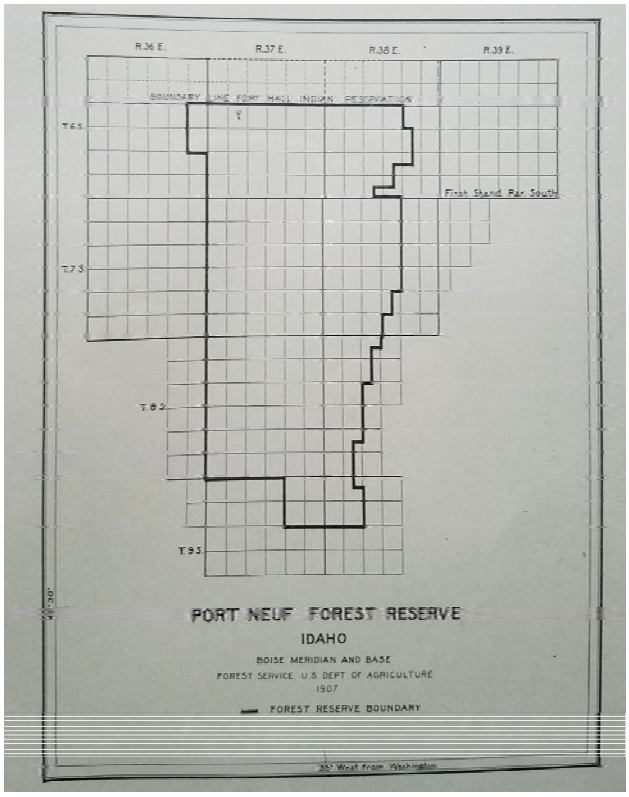
DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION

Port Neuf Forest Reserve, Idaho: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated March 2, 1907.
Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1907.

1907. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 49 x 36 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval indeterminable). Shows forest reserve and Indian Reservation boundaries, settlements, roads, railroads, rivers, and streams. In lower Margin, "35° West from Washington." Indicated location of the 43rd parallel. "Boise Meridian and Base."
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; LC; NA
OCLC: 41588475

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

See **Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Pocatello Folio** (1908, sheets B, & C) above for coverage of the Port Neuf National Forest in folio format.



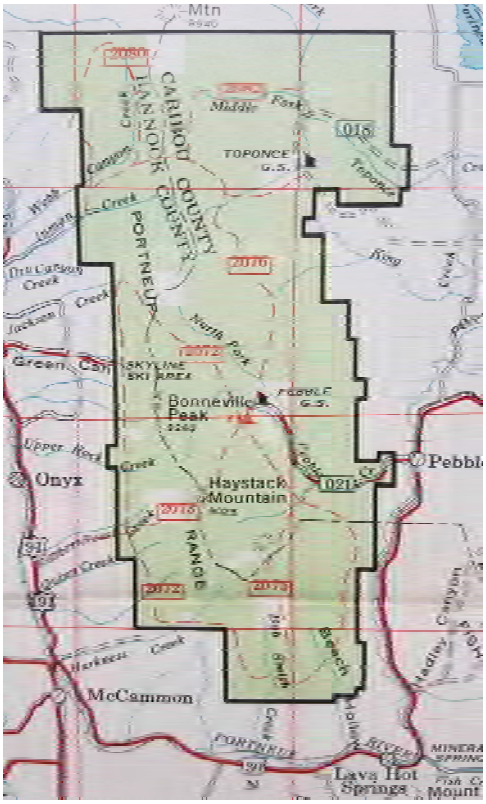


Figure 32: Lands of the Port Neuf Forest Reserve as proclaimed in 1907 as one of the "Midnight Reserves" of President Theodore Roosevelt and as the area looks today as part of the Westside Ranger District of the Caribou-Targhee National Forest. The area has remained remarkably the same as proclaimed, although with some loss of land mandated by Proclamation 1034 of May 16, 1910 on the periphery of the forest while the unit was a part of the Pocatello National Forest.

POWELL NATIONAL FOREST, UTAH
1908-1944

The Powell National Forest was named in honor of Major John Wesley Powell, explorer of the American southwest and second Director of the U.S. Geological Survey (Van Cott, p. 303). The eastern portion of the Sevier National Forest was added in 1922. This was a significant change because the future Bryce Canyon National Park was established from this portion of the former Sevier National Forest and consequentially accounts for many of the boundary changes experienced by the Powell National Forest between 1922 and 1945. The area we now know as Bryce Canyon National Park was first proclaimed Bryce Canyon National Monument on June 8, 1923 using Powell National Forest lands added to the forest on May 17, 1923 by Proclamation 1661. The new monument was administered by the Forest Service. After a year of Forest Service management, Bryce Canyon National Monument was given national park status and renamed Utah National Park by an Act of Congress on June 7, 1924. All management responsibility was transferred to the National Park Service. Once again the name was changed, this time to Bryce Canyon National Park on February 25, 1928 and has so remained to the present day. Forest Supervisor's Headquarters for the Powell National Forest were first established in Escalante, Utah, in 1908. Administrative headquarters relocated to Widtsoe, Utah late in 1919 and later, in 1926, headquarters for the Powell National Forest were changed to Panguitch, Utah, located on U.S. Highway 89, where it remained until 1945, the year the Powell National Forest was discontinued by transfer of all its lands to the adjacent Dixie National Forest.

1) 1908, July 2 (effective July 1, 1908)	Executive Order 908	Established National Forest from lands formerly administered by the Aquarius National Forest: 726,159 gross acres.
2) 1910, September 26	*Proclamation 1086, 36 Stat. 2744	27,409 acres added in the Canaan Mountain area on the south side of the forest and 55,680 acres eliminated on the north side in the Smooth Knoll area. The area of the Powell National Forest after 1911 resurvey: 704,700 gross acres.
3) 1916, July 3	Public Law 64-134, 39 Stat. 340	Land exchanged between the Sevier and Powell National Forests and John L. Sevy in the vicinity of Panguitch Lake.
4) 1922, February 14 (effective July 1, 1922)	Executive Order 3635	Eastern half of the Sevier National Forest added upon the discontinuation of the Sevier – Paunsaugunt Plateau area and north.
5) 1923, May 17	Proclamation 1661, 43 Stat. 1911	2,320 acres of land added in T. 36 & T. 37 S., R. 3 W., Salt Lake Meridian.
6) 1923, May 21	Executive Order 3852	5,100 acres of land eliminated in T. 33 S., R. 4 & 5 E., Salt Lake Meridian.
7) 1923, June 8	*Proclamation 1664, 43 Stat. 1914	Bryce Canyon National Monument established from 7,440 acres on the Powell National Forest and administered by the U.S. Forest Service.
8) 1924, June 7	Public Law 68-227, 43 Stat. 593	Land transferred to establish the Utah National Park (formerly Bryce Canyon National Monument). Forest Service management of the area transferred to the U.S. National Park Service.
9) 1928, February 25	Public Law 70-74, 45 Stat. 147	12,455 acres transferred to Bryce Canyon National Park (formerly Utah National Park).
10) 1928, May 12	Public Law 70-374, 45 Stat. 502	Land added from Bryce Canyon National Park (amends Public Law 70-74 of February 25, 1928).
11) 1931, January 5	Proclamation 1930, 46 Stat. 3042	Land transferred to Bryce Canyon National Park.
12) 1931, February 17	Public Law 71-675, 46 Stat. 1166	Authorizes a land transfer from the Powell National Forest to Bryce Canyon National Park of up to 3,400 acres. Adds 1,267 acres to the Powell National Forest from Bryce Canyon National Park.
13) 1931, May 4	Proclamation 1952, 47 Stat. 2455	Land transferred to Bryce Canyon National Park under authority of Public Law 71-675 of February 17, 1931.
14) 1942, March 7	Public Law 77-485, 56 Stat. 141	Proclamation 1952 of May 4, 1931 corrected.
15) 1945, January 19 (effective October 1, 1944)	Public Land Order 260 10 Federal Register 1244	Forest abolished; all 1,056,278 acres gross transferred to the Dixie National Forest.

*Map/diagram accompanies text of these proclamations in *U.S. Statutes at Large.*

Powell National Forest, Utah: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated Sept. 26, 1910.
Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1910. [Proclamation] No. 1086.
1910. Scale, ca. 1:200,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 54 x 61 cm., folded to 33 x 21 cm. Relief not shown.
Shows national forest boundary, land "Addition[s]," and land "Elimination[s]." Also shows settlements, roads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, and streams. "Salt Lake Meridian and Base."
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; LC; NA
OCLC: 34500238

Powell National Forest, Utah: [Diagram forming part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1922].
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Ogden, 1915 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by E. Lubeck; traced by E. Lubeck. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1922. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112º30' – W111º08'/N38º20' – N37º25'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 46 x 54 cm., folded to 30 x 19 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
In red overprint, shows area "Transferred to the Powell N.F. from the Sevier N.F. by Ex. Or. Dated Feb. 14, 1922, effective July 1, 1922." Also shows national forest and county boundaries, settlements, trails, roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Salt Lake Meridian." Executive Order 3635.
Holdings: NA

Bryce Canyon National Monument within Powell National Forest, Utah: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated June 8, 1923.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; H.B.S. [Proclamation] No. 1664.
1923. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W112°12' – W112°05'/N37°40' – N37°33'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 33 x 21 cm., folded to 33 x 21 cm. Relief shown by contours (contour interval 100 feet).
Shows Bryce Canyon National Monument boundary, the town of Tropic, Utah, roads, and streams. Public land grid based on the "Salt Lake Mer." "Approx. area – 7,440 acres" of the newly established National Monument. A year later, the Bryce Canyon National Park was renamed as the Utah National Park by act of Congress and management transferred to the National Park Service. In 1928 the National Park was expanded and renamed Bryce Canyon National Park.
Holdings: LC; NAL

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Powell Folio.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey; topography from U.S. Geological Survey maps; land lines from General Land Office plats; classification by Forest Service; Jan., 1909.
1909. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W112º10' – W111º45'/N38º15' – N37º40'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 10 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours (contour interval 250 feet). Also issued in a black & white edition.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, Forest Service facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. General land classification shown in color and the type of alienated land within national forest boundaries shown by letter, both keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets shown on the front cover of the atlas. "Salt Lake Meridian and Base."
Reference: 31st Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey (1909/1910), page 87.
Holdings: Yale Univ.; LC; NA; NAL; Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographical Society Library
OCLC: 893856103

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Powell National Forest, Utah, 1916. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Ogden, 1915 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by E. Lubeck; traced by E. Lubeck. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1916. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112º10' – W111º08'/N38º20' – N37º30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 46 x 42 cm., folded to 30 x 19 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, settlements, trails, roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Salt Lake Meridian."
Holdings: surmise

Powell National Forest, Utah, 1924. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, 1923 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.S. Meekham; traced by C.B. Noyes, 1924. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1924. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W112º25' – W111º08'/N38º15' – N37º25'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 92 x 105 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, settlements, trails, roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Salt Lake Meridian."
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; NA
OCLC: 52780717

Powell National Forest, Utah, 1924. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, 1923 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.S. Meekham; traced by C.B. Noyes, 1924. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1924. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112º25' – W111º08'/N38º15' – N37º25'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 45 x 53 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, settlements, trails, roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Salt Lake Meridian."
Holdings: Univ. of Michigan; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 68802389

Trail System, Bryce Canyon National Monument, Utah. See Figure 13
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. U.S. Government Printing Office: 1927.
Panel title: *Bryce Canyon National Monument, Utah, Powell National Forest.*
SEE UNDER
VIII. Wilderness, Grasslands and Special Area Mapping
Part C. Special Areas

Powell National Forest, Utah, 1931. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1929-1930 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by M.H. Lewis; traced by M.W. Bird, 1931. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1931. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112º30' – W111º05'/N38º20' – N37º20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 48 x 54 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Main motor highways shown in red. Also shows national forest, national park, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes "Relative Accuracy Diagram." "Salt Lake Meridian."
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; LC; NA; NAL

Powell National Forest, Utah, 1937. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
1937. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112º30' – W111º05'/N38º20' – N37º20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 48 x 54 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, national park, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Salt Lake Meridian."
Holdings: NA

Powell National Forest, Utah, 1944. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1929-30, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by M.H. Lewis; traced by M.W. Bird 1931; revised by M.W. Bird, 1937; revised, C. Spaun, 1944.
1944. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112º30' – W111º05'/N38º20' – N37º25'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 46 x 52 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition.
Lands of the Powell National Forest shown in green; Also shows national forest, national park, national monument, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Salt Lake Meridian."
Holdings: Univ. of California, Los Angeles; Colorado School of Mines; Mesa State College (Colorado); U.S. Geological Survey Library, Denver; Texas A & M; Univ. of Utah; LC; NA
OCLC: 22170113

RAFT RIVER FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, IDAHO – UTAH
1906-1908

The Raft River originating the Raft River Mountains straddling the Utah-Idaho border gave its name to this forest reserve when proclaimed in 1906. The river flows north from the Raft River Division between the Albion Mountain Division on the west and the Sublett and Black Pine Divisions to the east and empties into the Snake River about 12 miles above Minidoka Dam. The original forest had four distinct upland divisions. Van Cott tells us that the river was so named because the early settlers crossed the river on primitive rafts (p. 309) and Boone says that this deep and muddy stream inconvenienced trappers and later travelers on the Oregon Trail who had to cross by raft. After being made a part of the Minidoka National Forest in 1908 by a merger with the Cassia National Forest to the West, the lands of the Raft River National Forest were transferred in 1953 to the Sawtooth National Forest for administration as the Sawtooth's Southern Division. The forest was administered from Pocatello, Idaho during its short stay on the map.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1906, November 5	*Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3247	Established Forest Reserve on 410,247 acres in four separate units in Idaho and in Utah.
2) 1908, July 2 (effective July 1, 1908)	Executive Order 908	Combines with the Cassia National Forest to establish the Minidoka National Forest. Cassia and Raft River National Forests discontinued.

*Map/diagram accompanies text of this proclamation in *U.S. Statutes at Large.*

DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION

Raft River Forest Reserve, Idaho – Utah: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated November 5, 1906.
Forest Service, U.S. Dep't. of Agriculture, 1905; compiled from G.L.O. plats.
1906. Scale, ca. 1:316,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 29 x 33 cm., folded to 33 x 21 cm. No relief indicated.
Shows forest reserve and state boundaries. In lower margin: "36°30' West from Washington." Indicates location of the 42nd parallel, also the Idaho-Utah state boundary, straddled by the Raft River Forest Reserve and later the Raft River National Forest. "Boise Meridian and Base line." "Salt Lake Meridian and Base line."
Holdings: LC; NA

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

See Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Minidoka Folio (1908, sheets 4-7 & 11-15) above for coverage of the Raft River National Forest in folio format.

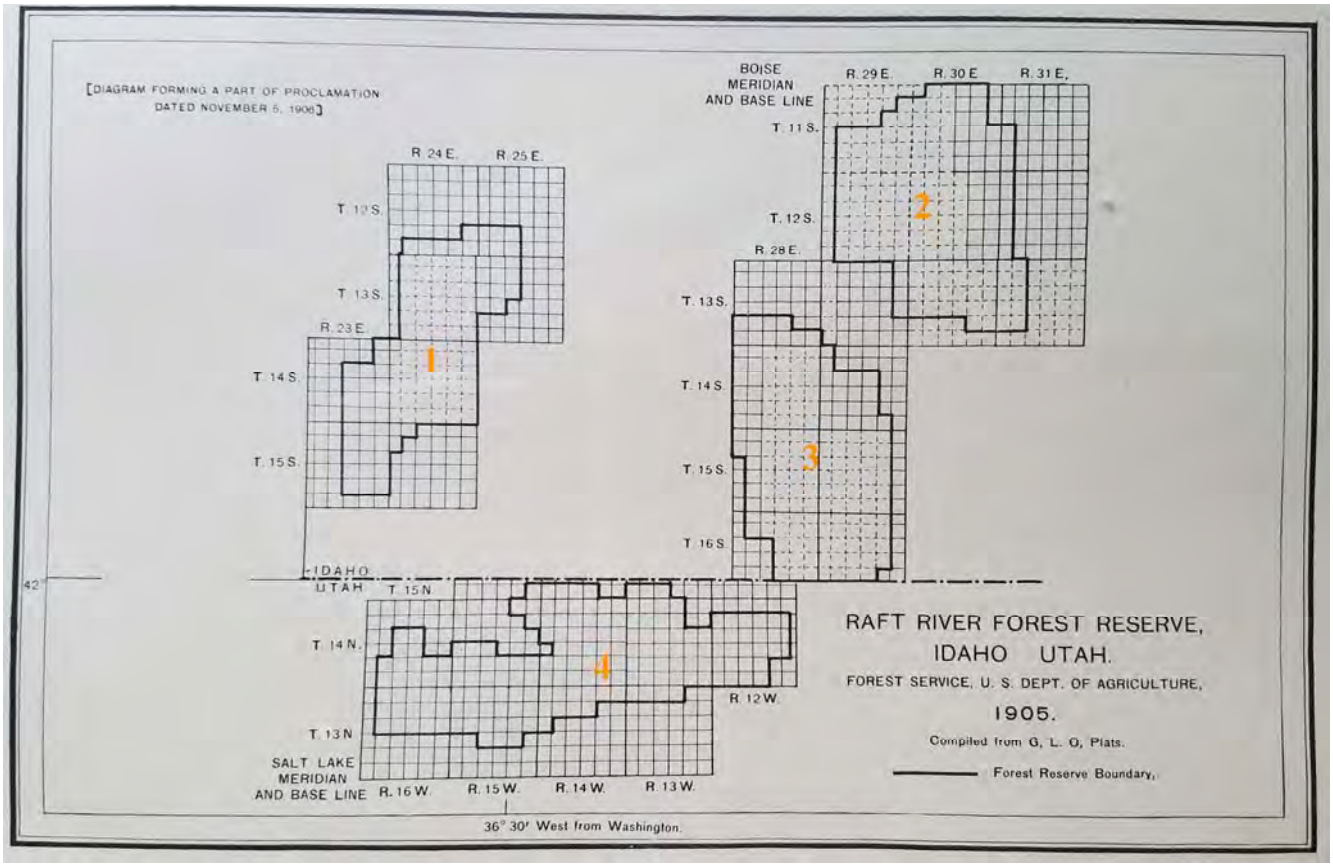


Figure 33: Raft River Forest Reserve as originally proclaimed on November 5, 1906 consisting of four disconnected divisions. As numbered: (1) Albion Mountain Division; (2) Sublett Division; (3) Black Pine Division; (4) Raft River Division. This Raft River National Forest merged with the Cassia National Forest just to the west to establish the Minidoka National Forest in 1908.

RUBY MOUNTAINS FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, NEVADA
1906-1908

The Ruby Mountains rise above the Ruby Valley on the valley's western edge and, as proclaimed in 1906, the Ruby Mountains Forest Reserve occupied the entire mountain range as well as well as having lands in the East Humboldt Range. The Ruby Valley was named by an emigrant party in the 1840s or 1950s for the red garnet stones they found there (Carlson, p. 206). The Ruby Mountains National Forest combined with the Independence National Forest in 1908 to establish the Humboldt National Forest, however, the Ruby Mountains area split off from the Humboldt to once again to stand as an independent National Forest, called the Ruby National Forest, in 1912. A short five years later, in 1917 the separately proclaimed national forest was again discontinued and its lands added back to the Humboldt National Forest. For many years the area was administered by the Humboldt as its Ruby Division (Lamoille and Wells Ranger Districts), and later as the Ruby Mountains Ranger District under the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest. Throughout its history the boundaries remained virtually unchanged. Like its neighbor, the Nevada National Forest, the Ruby Mountains was administered from Elko, Nevada.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1906, May 3	*Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3198	Established Forest Reserve on 423,660 acres gross.
2) 1908, July 2 (effective July 1, 1908)	Executive Order 908	Combines with the Independence National Forest to establish the Humboldt National Forest. Ruby Mountains and Independence National Forests discontinued.

*Map/diagram accompanies text of this proclamation in *U.S. Statutes at Large.*

DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION

Ruby Mountains Forest Reserve, Nevada: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated May 3, 1906.
Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1906; compiled from G.L.O. plats.
1906. Scale, ca. 1:300,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 45 x 33 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. No relief indicated.
Shows forest reserve boundary. Indicates location of the 41st parallel and in lower margin, "38º30' West from Washington." Mount Diablo Meridian and Base."
Holdings: LC; NA

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

See **Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Humboldt Folio** (1909, sheets 11 through 17) above for coverage of the Ruby Mountains National Forest in folio format.

RUBY NATIONAL FOREST, NEVADA
1912-1917

Upon establishment, the Forest Supervisor's Headquarters for the Ruby National Forest were located in Elko, Nevada, then transferred to Lamoille, Nevada, in 1913, to Deeth, Nevada in 1915, and back to Elko, Nevada late in 1916. Recognizing the high mountain beauty of the Ruby Mountains, the Forest Service designated 40,720 acres as the Ruby Mountains Scenic Area in 1965. The area is now largely the 90,000 acre Ruby Mountains Wilderness established in 1989.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1912, June 19	*Proclamation 1202, 37 Stat. 1747	Established National Forest from lands formerly administered by the Humboldt National Forest (420,750 acres) and other lands (12,820 acres) not heretofore reserved. Total: 433,570 acres.
2) 1917, June 6 (effective July 1, 1917)	Executive Order 2631	Entire Forest transferred to the Humboldt National Forest. Name discontinued.

*Map/diagram accompanies text of this proclamation in *U.S. Statutes at Large.*

DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION

Ruby National Forest, Nevada (formerly part of Humboldt National Forest): Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated June 19, 1912.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1912. [Proclamation] No. 1202.
1912. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 62 x 46 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows national forest boundary and "Additions" to this newly created national forest in T. 25 & 26 N., R. 56 E, Mt. Diablo meridian. Also shows settlements, roads, Forest Service administrative facilities, and drainage. Includes inset of Clover Ranger Station in Section 22, T. 37 N., R.61 E. "Mt. Diablo Meridian." "Formerly part of Humboldt National Forest."
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; LC; NA
OCLC: 35960894

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

See **Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Humboldt Folio** (1909, sheets 11 through 17) above for coverage of the Ruby National Forest in folio format.

SALMON RIVER FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, IDAHO
1906-1908

The Salmon River Forest Reserve and its successor, the Salmon National Forest were both named for the Salmon River that surrounds this forest. The forest is located in east-central Idaho, on the western slopes of the Rocky Mountains, or Continental Divide forming the boundary between Idaho and Montana. The name Salmon was first applied by Lewis and Clark to what is now known as Carmen Creek, the name being derived from the Latin, salmo, meaning leaper. The name was applied to the salmon because of the fish's jumping and climbing rapids and waterfalls. The river known today as the Salmon was named by the Lewis and Clark party and appeared on their map as the Lewis River when they arrived at the junction of the Lemhi and the Salmon on the 21st of August, 1805. The name was later changed to Salmon River because of the large numbers of salmon found in its waters (Boone, p. 328). Salmon City, as it was then called, was the administrative headquarters for the forest. The original Forest Reserve was bound on the west by the Middle Fork, Salmon River; on the south, Valley Creek near Stanley, Idaho; on the north, by the Salmon River, and on the east by the Salmon River Valley.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1906, November 5	*Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3250	Established Forest Reserve on 1,879,680 acres gross in central Idaho.
2) 1908, June 26 (effective July 1, 1908)	Executive Order 840 & 841	Southern portion, south of Camas Creek, used to establish the Challis National Forest (E.O. 840) and northern portion used to establish the Salmon National Forest (E.O. 841).

*Map/diagram accompanies text of this proclamation in *U.S. Statutes at Large.*

DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION

Salmon River Forest Reserve, Idaho: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated November 5, 1906.
Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1906; compiled from G.L.O. plats.
1906. Scale, ca. 1:450,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 38 x 32 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows forest reserve boundaries, the courses of the Salmon River, Middle Fork of the Salmon River and Valley Creek where they form the Forest Reserve boundary. Indicates location of the 45th parallel and, in the lower margin, "37°30' Longitude West from Washington. "Boise Meridian and Base Line."
Holdings: LC; NA

SALMON NATIONAL FOREST, IDAHO
1908-Present

Forest Supervisors Headquarters for the Salmon National Forest have been located in Salmon, Idaho for this forest's entire history. In 1995, the Salmon and the Challis National Forests, merged administratively and managed as one forest from the town of Salmon, Idaho. The lands from the Bitterroot added in 1908 and from the Beaverhead in 1913 illustrate the effort the Forest Service made in placing the boundary between District 1 (Northern Region) and District 4 (Intermountain Region) along the Continental Divide. This effort can also be seen further east on the Targhee National Forest, when over 15,000 acres of the Beaverhead National Forest in District 1 were added to the Targhee on the western slope of the Continental Divide on July 1, 1910. Today, the Salmon National Forest measures 1,797,033 gross acres of which 22,991 acres are in Ownership "other" than the Forest Service or about 1.2%.

The Idaho Primitive area was set aside on April 7, 1931 under the Forest Service's Regulation L-20 with an immense area of 1,087,744 acres at establishment, increasing by 1960 to 1,232,744 acres. It covered parts of the Idaho, Salmon, Challis, and the old Payette National Forest. It is interesting to note that the Idaho Primitive Area was labeled as the "Idaho Wilderness Area" in the text and on the forest visitor map of 1956 following the practice of the time to call primitive areas over 100,000 acres "wilderness" and under 100,000 acres as "wild" as defined by the 1939 wilderness regulations. However, as the 1950s progressed and a wilderness bills were considered in Congress, the Forest Service tightened the use of their wilderness terminology and primitive areas not reclassified as either wilderness or wild areas by the 1939 wilderness regulations, were given their proper name of "primitive." The Idaho Primitive Area became part of the River of No Return Wilderness in 1980 by an Act of Congress. In 1984, Congress changed the name of this wilderness area to the Frank Church – River of No Return Wilderness to honor Idaho's popular senator and conservationist. The Middle Fork of the Salmon River was one of the very first rivers added to the Wild and Scenic River System, specified by the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968 and was extended 125 miles under the Central Idaho Wilderness Act of 1980.

1) 1908, June 26 (effective July 1, 1908)	Executive Order 841	Established National Forest from lands formerly administered by the Bitter Root National Forest (199,720 acres north of the Salmon River), the Lemhi National Forest (711,312 acres in the Lemhi and Bitterroot Ranges in Idaho), and the Salmon River National Forest (851,440 acres). Total gross acreage at establishment: 1,762,472.
2) 1908, June 26 (effective July 1, 1908)	Executive Order 859	Land added from the Lemhi National Forest (711,312 acres as in E.O. 841).
3) 1908, July 1	Executive Order 883	Land added from the Bitter Root National Forest (199,720 acres as in E.O. 841). 1911 resurvey determines the total acreage of the Salmon National Forest to be 1,635,500 gross acres.
4) 1913, May 19	*Proclamation 1240, 38 Stat. 1943	16,640 acres transferred to the Challis National Forest and 25,600 acres transferred to the Lemhi National Forest. 40,640 acres added from the Challis and 92,000 acres from the Beaverhead National Forests. 82,540 acres eliminated. Area increased to 1,643,360 gross acres.
5) 1926, March 24	Proclamation 1769, 44 Stat. 2609	Land added from the Idaho and the Payette National Forests. Area increased to 1,731,892 gross acres.
6) 1930, September 25	Proclamation 1922, 46 Stat. 3036	8,020 acres transferred to the Lemhi National Forest. Area reduced to 1,723,872 gross acres.
7) 1938, October 8	Executive Order 7986 3 Federal Register 2435-36	Land added from the Lemhi National Forest upon the Lemhi's discontinuation. Other lands added from the Targhee National Forest. Area increased to 2,004,972 gross acres
8) 1940, February 25	Executive Order 8355 5 Federal Register 827	69,000 acres transferred to the Salmon National Forest from the Idaho National Forest. Area increased to 2,073,611 gross acres.
9) 1942, June 5	Public Law 77-582, 56 Stat. 320	Land added in T. 13 N., R. 29 E. and in T. 14 N., R. 32 E., Boise Meridian (lands later transferred to the Targhee National Forest).
10) 1948, December 28 (effective July 1, 1948)	Public Land Order 542 14 Federal Register 79	Land transferred to the Targhee National Forest. (formerly the Lemhi National Forest lands transferred to the Salmon in 1938). Area reduced to 1,790,944 gross acres.
11) 1969, May 1	National Forest Reservation Decision	Wilson Purchase Unit established and 90.45 acres purchased with Land and Water Conservation Act funds at the junction of the Wild and Scenic Salmon River and Spring Creek for a campground.
12) 1969, June 18	National Forest Reservation Decision	Hidden Valley Ranches Purchase Unit established and 463 acres purchased for a 200 site campground at Meyers Cove on Camus Creek including lands of both the Salmon and the Challis National Forests.

13) 1968, October 2	Public Law 90-542, 82 Stat. 906	Middle Fork, Salmon River from its origin to its confluence with the main Salmon River added to the Wild and Scenic River System under Forest Service administration.
14) 1973, March 16	Public Land Order 5336 38 Federal Register 7560	80 acres of land eliminated in S ½, NW ¼ , Section, 15, T. 19 N., R. 24 E., Boise Meridian.
15) 1980, July 23	Public Law 96-312, 94 Stat. 948	"Central Idaho Wilderness Act of 1980" establishes River of No Return Wilderness, superseding the Idaho Primitive Area, established in 1931, and the Salmon River Breaks Primitive Area established in 1936 as part of the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness. Also adds the "Magruder Corridor," 105,600 acres to the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness, and designates a 125 mile section of the Salmon River as part of the Wild and Scenic River System under Forest Service administration.
16) 1984, March 14	Public Law 98-231, 98 Stat. 60	River of No Return Wilderness name changed to Frank Church – River of No Return Wilderness.
17) 1986, October 6	Public Law 99-445, 100 Stat. 1122	"National Trails System Act" of 1968 amended to establish the 1,170-mile Nez Perce National Historic Trail from Wallowa Lake, Oregon to the Bear Paw Mountains in Montana to be administered by the Forest Service and touching upon the Salmon National Forest.

*Map/diagram accompanies text of this proclamation in *U.S. Statutes at Large.*

MAPS AND DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Salmon National Forest, Idaho: Diagram forming part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1908. [Executive Order] No. 841.
1908. Scale, ca. 1:380,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 45 x 44 cm., folded to 31 x 20 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows the three sources of land for the reorganized and renamed Salmon National Forest of 1908: "Part of Bitter Root National Forest (Proclamation of May 22, 1905); Part of Lemhi National Forest (Proclamation of Nov. 5, 1906); Part of Salmon River National Forest (Proclamation of Nov. 5, 1906)." Also shows national forest and state boundaries and where national forest boundaries coincide with drainage basin boundaries. "Boise Meridian and Base."
Holdings: NA

Salmon National Forest, Idaho: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated May 19, 1913.

Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1913; compiled by H.S. Meekham; F.D.B. 1911. [Proclamation] No. 1240.
1913. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W114º50' – W113º00'/N45º45' – N44º20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 74 x 67 cm., folded to 33 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and state boundaries, [drainage] 'Divide forming National Forest boundary," lands "Transferred from Challis National Forest" [to Salmon National Forest], lands "Transferred to Challis National Forest" [from Salmon National Forest], lands "Transferred to Lemhi National Forest" [from Salmon National Forest], lands "Transferred from Beaverhead National Forest" [Idaho portion of the Beaverhead to the Salmon National Forest], and land "Eliminations." Also shows settlements, Forest Service administrative facilities, roads, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes nine inset maps showing land eliminations in greater detail and one inset showing land transfer from the Beaverhead National Forest in greater detail. "Boise Meridian."
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; LC; NA
OCLC: 41589581

Salmon National Forest, Idaho, 1926: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated March 24, 1926.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Ogden, 1925 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by T.R. Littlefield; traced by I.A. Corn, January, 1926. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1926. Scale, ca. 1;253,440. W115°00' – W113°00'/N45°45' – N44°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 68 x 71 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, and, with two different patterns of red, shows land "Transferred from the Idaho National Forest to the Salmon National Forest" and lands "Transferred from the Payette National Forest to the Salmon National Forest." Also shows towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian."

This map is a standard Forest Service administrative map at 1:253,440-scale used as a base to show the land and boundary changes ordered by Proclamation No. 1769. This map is also bound together with text and with similar maps for the Idaho and the Payette National Forests showing the land and boundary changes to these forests by Proclamation No. 1769, which drew new boundaries between the three National Forests to conform with river basin divides.

Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; LC; NA

OCLC (3 map set): 41588736; (Salmon National Forest sheet only): 41590362

Salmon National Forest, Idaho, 1930: Map referred to in Proclamation dated September 25, 1930.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, January, 1930 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys; traced by E.L. Mehurin, April-May, 1930. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1930. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W115°05' – W113°00'/N45°45' – N44°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 73 x 72 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries. Area "Transferred from the Salmon National Forest to the Lemhi National Forest" shown in a patterned red layer. Also shows towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes "Index to Relative Accuracy." "Boise Meridian." Public land grid for adjacent areas in Montana based upon the Montana Principal Meridian.

This map is a standard Forest Service administrative map at 1:253,440-scale used as a base to show the land and boundary changes ordered by Proclamation No. 1922.

Holdings: LC; NA

Portion of Salmon National Forest, Idaho: Diagram forming part of Executive Order dated Feb. 25, 1940.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared in the Washington Office, U.S.F.S., Washington, D.C.; R.A. 1940.

1940. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W115°05' – W114°20'/N45°30' – N44°49'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 46 x 36 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows land "Transferred to the Salmon National Forest from the Idaho National Forest, along with national forest, state, and county boundaries and major rivers and streams. "Boise Meridian." National Archives copy is drawn on drafting linen.

Holdings: NA

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Salmon Folio.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled by H.S. Meekham 1909; [traced by] J.S.N., G.T.T. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1909. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W114º55' – W113º12'/N45º45' – N44º15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 26 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 200 and 1000 feet).

Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, ranches, populated places, roads, trails, Forest Service installations, rivers, lakes and streams. Identifies type of alienated land within national forest boundary by letter keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. "Boise Meridian and Base." "Montana Prin. Meridian."

No U.S. Geological Survey reference in its annual report series to this atlas.

Holdings: Yale Univ.; Idaho State Historical Society; LC; NA; NAL

OCLC: 42194187

Salmon National Forest, Idaho, 1926, East Half. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Ogden, 1925 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by T.R. Littlefield; traced by I.A. Corn, January, 1926. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1926. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W113º50' – W112º58'/N45º45' – N44º20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 134 x 90 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and state boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Included in red, "Prevent Forest Fires, it Pays" in a diamond shape. "Boise Meridian." Public land grid in adjacent areas of Montana based on the Montana Principal Meridian.
Holdings: Washington State Univ.
OCLC (As a two map set): 59108525

Salmon National Forest, Idaho, 1926, West Half. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Ogden, 1925 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by T.R. Littlefield; traced by I.A. Corn, January, 1926. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1926. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W115º00' – W113º50'/N45º45' – N44º20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 154 x 64 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and state boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Included in red, "Prevent Forest Fires, it Pays" in a diamond shape. "Boise Meridian." Public Land grid in adjacent areas of Montana based on the Montana Principal Meridian.
Holdings: Washington State Univ.
OCLC (As a two map set): 59108525

Salmon National Forest, Idaho, 1926. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Ogden, 1925 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by T.R. Littlefield; traced by I.A. Corn, January, 1926. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1926. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W115º00' – W113º00'/N45º45' – N44º20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 68 x 71 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Main motor highways shown in red. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian." Public Land grid in adjacent areas of Montana based on the Montana Principal Meridian. Map reflects land additions from the Idaho and the Payette National Forests by Proclamation No. 1769 of March 24, 1926.
Holdings: LC; NA; NAL

Salmon National Forest, Idaho, 1927, East Half. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Ogden, 1925 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by T.R. Littlefield; traced by I.A. Corn, January, 1926; revised at District Office, 1927. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1927. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W113º50' – W112º58'/N45º45' – N44º20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 136 x 64 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows national Forest, Indian Reservation, and state boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Included in red, "Prevent Forest Fires, it Pays" in a diamond shape. "Boise Meridian." Public Land grid in adjacent areas of Montana based on the "Montana Mer."
Holdings: LC

Salmon National Forest (West Half), Idaho, 1930. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, January, 1930, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys; traced by E.L. Mehurin, April-May, 1930. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1930. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W115°00' – W113°50'/N45°45' – N44°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 136 x 90 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without red compass roses.
Compass roses and their landmark center points shown in red. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. "Boise Meridian." Public land grid for adjacent areas in Montana based upon the Montana Principal Meridian. National forest boundaries reflect the changes made by Proclamation 1922 of September 25, 1930.

Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; LC; NA
OCLC: 41590028

Salmon National Forest, Idaho, 1930. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, January, 1930 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys; traced by E.L. Mehurin, April-May, 1930. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1930. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W115°00' – W113°00'/N45°45' – N44°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 73 x 71 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Main motor highways shown in red. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes "Index to Relative Accuracy." "Boise Meridian." Public land grid for adjacent areas in Montana based upon the Montana Principal Meridian. National Forest boundaries reflect the changes made by Proclamation 1922 of September 25, 1930.
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; Univ. of Chicago; Boston Public Library; Univ. of Michigan; Univ. of Oregon; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 28241225

Salmon National Forest, Idaho, 1930. (Forest Visitors map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; traced by E.L. Mehurin – 1930. The Columbia Planograph Co., Washington, D.C.
1930. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W115°00' – W113°00'/N45°45' – N44°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 68 x 72 cm., folded to 24 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Main motor highways shown in red. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian." Public land grid for adjacent areas in Montana based upon the Montana Principal Meridian. National forest boundaries reflect the changes made by Proclamation 1922 of September 25, 1930.
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph, "Copper Creek Ranger Station." Title panel has, "U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Issued 1930."
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 435 (March 1931), page 763.
Holdings: LC; NA

Salmon National Forest, Idaho, 1935. (Forest Visitors map) **See Figure 14**
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. U.S. Government Printing Office.
1935. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W115°00' – W112°55'/N45°50' – N44°18'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 68 x 72 cm., folded to 24 x 12 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Main motor highways shown in red. Also shows national forest, state and county boundaries, populated places, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian." Public land grid for adjacent areas in Montana based on the Montana Principal Meridian.
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph, "Copper Creek Ranger Station." Title panel has "United States, Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Intermountain Region, Issued 1935."
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 493 (January 1936), page 13.
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Yale Univ.; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Chicago; Louisiana State Univ.; Univ. of Michigan; Univ. of Oregon; Univ. of Washington; NA; NAL
OCLC: 28278942

Salmon National Forest, Idaho, 1937. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; traced by E.L. Mehurin - 1930; revised by M.W. Bird 1934; revised by C. Spaun, 1937.
1937. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W115º00' – W113º00'/N45º45' – N44º20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 68 x 72 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian." Public land grid for adjacent areas in Montana based on the Montana Principal Meridian.
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; NA
OCLC: 41588909

Salmon National Forest (Western Portion only), Idaho, 1938. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1938 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by M.H. Lewis and C. Spaun; traced by C. Spaun, 1938. Printed by the Geological Survey.
1938. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W115°00' – W113°40'/N45°45' – N44°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 123 x 98 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
"Administrative Forest boundary," compass roses and their landmark center points shown in red. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. "Boise Meridian." Public land grid for adjacent areas in Montana based upon the Montana Principal Meridian. In this map, the national forest boundaries do not reflect the changes made by Executive Order 7986 of October 8, 1938, discontinuing the Lemhi National Forest and dividing its lands between the Salmon and the Challis National Forests.
Holdings: U.S. Geological Survey Library, Denver; Idaho State Historical Society; LC; NA
OCLC: 41589518

Salmon National Forest, East Half, Idaho, 1941. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1940, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by M.H. Lewis; traced 1941 by C. Spaun.
1941. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W114º00' – W112º30'/N45º15' – N43º48'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 69 x 53 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian." Public land grid for adjacent areas in Montana based on the Montana Principal Meridian. Map reflects the Lemhi National Forest lands added on October 8, 1938.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Los Angeles; Idaho State Historical Society; Boise Public Library; Univ. of Oregon; Univ. of Utah; Brigham Young Univ.; Western Washington Univ.; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC (as a two map set): 365189822; (east half only): 41589333

Salmon National Forest, West Half, Idaho, 1941. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1938, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by M.H. Lewis and C. Spaun; traced 1938 by C. Spaun; revised 1941 by C. Spaun.
1941. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W115º00' – W113º40'/N45º45' – N44º30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 66 x 50 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian." Public land grid for adjacent areas in Montana based on the Montana Principal Meridian.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Los Angeles; Idaho State Historical Society; Univ. of Oregon; Texas A & M; Univ. of Utah; Brigham Young Univ.; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC (as a two map set): 365189822; (west half only): 21914528

Salmon National Forest, Idaho, 1949. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1938 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by M.H. Lewis and C. Spaun; traced 1938 by C. Spaun; revised 1941 by C. Spaun; revised 1949 by C. Spaun.
1949. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W115º00' – W113º00'/N45º45' – N44º20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 66 x 74 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition.
Lands of the Salmon National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, wilderness area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian."
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Washington; NA
OCLC: 41589149

Salmon National Forest, Idaho, 1948. (Forest Visitors map) **See Figure 17**
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; C.S. [C. Spaun]. U.S. Government Printing Office: 1950 O-863940.
1950. Scale, ca. 1:350,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 48 x 52 cm., folded to 22 x 13 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Roads, road numbers, trails, old historic routes, Forest Service administrative facilities, improved campgrounds, points of interest, municipal and Forest Service landing fields, and Idaho Primitive Area boundary shown in red. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, selected buildings, lookout stations, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes "Key Map" of Idaho highlighting the Salmon National Forest. "Boise Meridian." Public land grid for adjacent areas in Montana based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Salmon National Forest, Idaho, 1950*. Panel illustration,

captioned, black & white photograph, “The Salmon, River of No Return.” Title panel also has, “United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Intermountain Region.”
Holdings: NA: 31 libraries
OCLC: 28278966

Salmon National Forest, Idaho, 1955*. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1938 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by M.H. Lewis and C. Spaun; traced 1938 by C. Spaun; revised 1941 by C. Spaun; revised 1949 by C. Spaun.
1955 (*reprint of 1949 edition) Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W115º00’ – W113º00’/N45º45’ – N44º20’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 66 x 73 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer.
National forest land shown in green. Also shows national forest, wilderness area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes “Key Map” of Idaho highlighting the location of the Salmon National Forest. “Boise Meridian.”
Holdings (Color): Univ. of California, Berkeley; Brigham Young Univ.; NA; (Black & white): Idaho State Historical Society
OCLC (Color): 21914528; (black & white): 41589329

Salmon National Forest, Idaho, 1956. (Forest Visitors map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; C.S.; revised Feb. 1956.
1956. Scale, ca. 1:400,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 40 x 43 cm., folded to 22 x 14 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Map reprinted in 1965 with, DPSU/65.
Roads, federal and state highways numbers, main trails, old historic routes (Lewis & Clark route, etc.), Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, landing fields, improved camp grounds, and points of interest shown in red. “Idaho Wilderness [i.e. Primitive] Area” shown in a patterned red layer. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes “Key Map” of Idaho highlighting the location of the Salmon National Forest in relation to the state’s major cities and rivers. “Boise Meridian.” Public land grid for adjacent areas in Montana based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.
Typescript text on verso. Panel title: *Salmon National Forest.* No panel illustration.
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Stanford Univ.; Idaho State Historical Society; Univ. of Kansas; LC
OCLC: 41588765

Salmon National Forest, Idaho, 1959*. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1938 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by M.H. Lewis and C. Spaun; traced 1938 by C. Spaun; revised 1941 by C. Spaun; revised 1949 by C. Spaun.
1959 (*reprint of 1949 ed.) Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W115º00’ – W113º00’/N45º45’ – N44º20’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 66 x 73 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, wilderness area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Boise Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Colorado School of Mines; Western Michigan Univ.
OCLC: 21745627

Salmon National Forest, Idaho, 1965. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah, 1964, from U.S. Forest Service planimetric maps, U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles, and Army Map Service topographic maps.
1965. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 2 maps on sheet, 105 x 153 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Salmon National Forest shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road and trail numbers, and public land grid shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, primitive area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes “Source Diagram” and “Key Map” highlighting the location of the Salmon National Forest in its regional setting. “Forest Service Map Class C.“ “Boise and [Montana] Principal Meridians.”
[Northwestern Section] W115º00’ – W113º42’/N45º43’ – N44º45’. 105 x 89 cm.
[Southwestern Section] W113º52’ – W113º00’/N45º15’ – N44º20’. 105 x 62 cm.
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Idaho; Idaho State Historical Society; Texas A & M; Univ. of Washington; Univ. of Wyoming; LC; NA
OCLC: 5412916

Salmon National Forest, Idaho, 1965. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah, 1964, from U.S. Forest Service planimetric maps, U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles, and Army Map Service topographic maps.
1965. Scale, ca. 1:316,800. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 2 maps on sheet, 52 x 74 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Salmon National Forest shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road and trail numbers, and public land grid shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, primitive area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes "Source Diagram" and "Key Map" highlighting the location of the Salmon National Forest in its regional setting. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Boise and [Montana] Principal Meridians."
[Northwestern Section] W115º00' – W113º42'/N45º43' – N44º45' 52 x 44 cm
[Southwestern Section] W113º52' – W113º00'/N45º15' – N44º20' 52 x 31 cm.
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society
OCLC: 41589167

Salmon National Forest, Idaho, 1966. (Forest Visitors map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; complied at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah. Air Force Printing Plant, Ogden, Utah /66-2323.
1966. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W115º00' – W113º00'/N45º43' – N44º20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 76 x 70 cm., folded to 26 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Frequently reprinted without distinguishing characteristics. Reprinted 1980 with *GPO 1980 – 699-251.
Lands of the Salmon National Forest shown in dark green; adjacent National Forest land shown in light green; primitive area boundaries, paved and all weather roads, trails, road and trail numbers, recreation sites, and ski areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, minor roads, and Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes recreation site information directory and "Key Map" of Idaho highlighting the location of the Salmon National Forest in relation to the state's major highways and population centers. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Boise and [Montana] Principal Meridians." Printed on yellow paper.
Text and illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Salmon National Forest.* Panel illustration, uncaptioned view of the Salmon River looking downriver with a motor boat in the foreground.
Holdings: LC and 43 other libraries
OCLC: 10910726

SALT LAKE FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, UTAH
1904-1908

As proclaimed in 1904, the Salt Lake Forest Reserve encompassed the forested areas in the Wasatch Range immediately east and southeast of Salt Lake City, its namesake, which had been reserved for watershed protection. This area remains a part of the Wasatch National Forest. The National Archives has a copy of the original printed Presidential Proclamation of May 26, 1904 together with a cut out section of a General Land Office map of the state of Utah of 1902 showing the boundaries and land area of the newly established Forest Reserve hand drawn in green and annotated "95,440 acres." The Archives also has a vegetation map of the Salt Lake Forest Reserve dated 1902 showing seven classes of vegetation. The forest was administered from Salt Lake City.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1904, May 26	Proclamation, 33 Stat. 2364	Established Forest Reserve on 95,440 gross acres east of Salt Lake City, Utah.
2) 1908, July 2 (effective July 1, 1908)	Executive Order 908	Forest abolished; all lands transferred to establish the Wasatch National Forest.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Salt Lake Folio.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled by C.C. Bassett; [traced by] G.T.T. – 1908.
1908. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W111º45' – W111º35'/N40º51' – N40º34'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 2 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet). Also issued in a black & white edition.
Shows national forest, military reservation, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. General land classification shown in color and the type

of alienated land within national forest boundaries sown by letter, both keyed to a separate legend sheet. No index to map sheets on the front cover of the portfolio. "Salt Lake Base and Meridian."
No U.S. Geological Survey reference to this atlas in its annual report series.
Holdings: Yale Univ.; LC; NA; NAL; Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographical Society Library
OCLC: 844003256

SANTA ROSA NATIONAL FOREST, NEVADA
1911-1917

The mountain range from which this forest takes its name was named for Saint Rose of Lima who was the first canonized saint from the New World, and for that reason was perhaps the most popular saints in the Spanish colonies of America (Carlson, p. 210). The Santa Rosa National Forest experienced several changes in its administration over the years. Beginning as an independent forest beginning in 1911, its lands were added to the Humboldt National Forest in 1917. In 1938 the Humboldt transferred its Santa Rosa Division to help, along with Nevada National Forest lands, re-establish the Toiyabe National Forest, but was transferred back to the Humboldt in 1951. It is now the Santa Rosa Ranger District of the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest. When it was an independent forest, its Forest Supervisor's Headquarters were located in Paradise Valley, Nevada (then known simply as Paradise) and was moved to Elko, Nevada in 1917 in anticipation of its transfer to the Humboldt National Forest, which already had its headquarters in Elko. The Santa Rosa National Forest was one of the last entirely new national forests created from the public domain and not fashioned from existing national forest land.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1911, April 1	*Proclamation 1120, 37 Stat. 1678	Established National Forest on 301,360 gross acres in the Santa Rosa Mountains in northwestern Nevada.
2) 1911, November 3	Executive Order 1429	1,400 acres eliminated in Sections 27, 28, 32, 33 & 34 of T. 46 N., R. 39 E., Mt. Diablo Meridian. Area reduced to 299,960 gross acres.
3) 1917, June 6 (effective July 1, 1917)	Executive Order 2631	Forest abolished; all lands transferred to the Humboldt National Forest.

*Map/diagram accompanies text of this proclamation in *U.S. Statutes at Large.*

DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION

Santa Rosa National Forest, Nevada: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated April 1, 1911.
U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1911. [Proclamation] No. 1120.
1911. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 32 x 32 cm., folded to 32 x 20 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest and state boundaries, roads, settlements, rivers and streams. Proclamation establishes the Santa Rosa National Forest. "Mt. Diablo Meridian."
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Colorado School of Mines; LC
OCLC: 35960878

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

No folio coverage exists for the Santa Rosa National Forest, transferred to the Humboldt in 1917. The **Humboldt Folio** was compiled in 1909 before the establishment of the Santa Rosa National Forest in 1911.

SAWTOOTH FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, IDAHO-UTAH
1905-Present

This forest was named for the Sawtooth Mountains, the highest of several mountain ranges included within the boundaries of the Sawtooth National Forest. The name comes from the fact that from a distance the rugged peaks of the range resemble the serrated teeth of a saw (Boone, p. 332). When established in 1905, the Sawtooth included the majority of the forest land in central Idaho south of 44º 30' and west of the Lost River Valley. This 3.3 million acre forest was destined to be broken apart to form smaller more manageable forests. In 1908 during the great reorganization, the Boise National Forest was created from the western portion of the Sawtooth Forest, or the region west of the Sawtooth divide. Other lands from this large forest were transferred to the Lemhi and Payette National Forests while the northeastern and eastern portions of the Sawtooth were used to establish the Challis National Forest.

The Wilderness Act of 1964 declared that all areas then called "Wilderness" "Wild" or "Canoe" Areas by the Forest Service would become part of the newly established National Wilderness Preservation System. At that time the Sawtooth National Forest embraced about half of the Sawtooth Primitive Area, established in 1937. It is interesting to note that since its establishment, this area appeared on maps as being a "Wilderness Area" but then, between 1960 and 1962, the Forest Service returned to the term "primitive area," and thus, the Sawtooth was not eligible to be part of the initial group included in the National Wilderness Preservation System. established by the 1964 law. The Sawtooth Wilderness was finally established by a 1972 Act of Congress.

The Sawtooth National Recreation Area, dedicated on September 1, 1972, covers about 754,000 acres and includes scenic highlights of three national forests, Boise, Challis, and Sawtooth. Hailey, Idaho, served as the Forest Supervisors Headquarters for the Sawtooth from 1908 until the Minidoka National Forest to the south was added in 1953. After the addition of the Minidoka, the administrative headquarters for the Sawtooth transferred to Twin Falls, Idaho where they remain today. The Minidoka addition included the lands of the former Cassia and Raft River National Forests. With the addition, the Sawtooth National Forest became a two state forest. Under Title II of the "Arizona-Idaho Conservation Act of 1988," (Public Law 100-696, 102 Stat. 4373) Congress established the 14,320-acre City of Rocks National Reserve adding the southern portion of the Albion Mountain Division (see Figure 33) of the former Minidoka National Forest to the new National Reserve.

Today the Sawtooth National Forest alone embraces an area of 1,892,739 gross acres of which, 89,707 acres are in ownership "other" than the Forest Service, or 4.7% of the total land area.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1905, May 29	Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3058	Established Forest Reserve on 1,947,520 gross acres in the Sawtooth Range of central Idaho.
2) 1906, November 6	*Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3260	1,392,640 acres added. Area increased to 3,340,160 gross acres.
3) 1908, June 26 (effective July 1, 1908)	Executive Order 858	Western portion eliminated to establish the Boise National Forest. Two northern portions eliminated and added to other lands to establish the Challis National Forest. Other lands transferred to the Lemhi and Payette National Forests. 1911 resurvey measures the area of the Sawtooth National Forest at 1,320,000 gross acres.
4) 1913, May 19	*Proclamation 1243, 38 Stat. 1946	98,830 acres transferred to the Challis National Forest. 3,040 acres eliminated. Area reduced to 1,220,130 gross acres.
5) 1916, March 22	Executive Order 2348	Land withdrawn from public entry in the Salmon River Valley in the vicinity of Stanley, Idaho as an aid to pending legislative action.
6) 1921, January 28	Executive Order 3393	Same lands withdrawn from public entry

		as Executive Order 2348 as an aid to pending legislative action.
7) 1927, January 8	National Forest Reservation Commission Resolution	Recommended to the President the proposal to add approximately 26,480 acres of public land in the Salmon River Valley near Stanley, Idaho, to the Challis and Sawtooth National Forests under Title 8 of the Clarke-McNary Act of June 7, 1924.
8) 1927, March 24	Executive Order 4621	Executive Order 3393 modified revoking E ½ NW ¼ Section 10, T. 9 N., R. 14 E., Boise Meridian from the land withdrawal.
9) 1928, April 10	Public Law 70-252, 45 Stat. 415	8.724 acres of public land earlier withdrawn from public entry by various Executive Orders added to the Sawtooth National Forest in the Salmon River Valley south of Stanley, Idaho and the Exchange Act of 1922 made applicable to the added lands. Area: 1,186,545 gross acres.
10) 1928, July 13	Executive Order 4931	Lands not added to the Challis or to the Sawtooth National Forests by Public Law 70-252 returned to the public domain.
11) 1932, September 21	Executive Order 5925	Land added from the Boise and the Challis National Forests. Land transferred to the Boise National Forest. Area increased to 1,243,273 gross acres.
12) 1953, October 23 (effective July 1, 1953)	Public Land Order 923 18 Federal Register 6822-23	Lands of the Minidoka National Forest added upon the discontinuation of the Minidoka. Sawtooth now administers lands in both Idaho and Utah. Area increased to 1,882,760 gross acres.
13) 1972, August 22,	Public Law 92-400, 86 Stat. 612	Sawtooth National Recreation Area established. Sawtooth Wilderness established, superseding the Sawtooth Primitive Area designated by the Forest Service in 1937.
14) 1974, November 15	Public Land Order 5447 39 Federal Register 40952	7,036 acres of land added in Custer and Blaine Counties in T. 7, 8, & 9 N., R. 14 E., Boise Meridian, under the authority of Public Law 92-400 of August 22, 1972.
15) 1988, November 18	Public Law 100-696 102 Stat. 4573	Land transferred to the National Park Service to establish the City of Rocks National Reserve. Area transferred is the southern portion of the Albion Mtns. Area reduced to 1,888,150 gross acres.
16) 2015, August 7	Public Law 114-46, Title I 129 Stat. 476	"Sawtooth National Recreation Area and Jerry Peak Wilderness Additions Act" establishes the 67,998 acre Hemingway-Boulders Wilderness and the 90,769 acre White Clouds Wilderness on the Challis and Sawtooth National Forests. 450 acres of the White Clouds Wilderness to be managed by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management.
17) 2018, March 23	Public Law 115-141, Division G, Title 1, Section 121b 132 Stat. 661	White Clouds Wilderness renamed the Cecil D. Andrus – White Clouds Wilderness in honor of former governor and Secretary of the Interior, Cecil D. Andrus.

*Map/diagram accompanies text of these proclamations in *U.S. Statutes at Large.*

Sawtooth Forest Reserve, Idaho: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated November 6, 1906.
Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1906; compiled from G.L.O. plats.
1906. Scale, ca. 1:400,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 37 x 51 cm., folded to 33 x 21 cm. No relief indicated.
Shows forest reserve boundaries, rivers where their courses coincide with Forest Reserve boundaries, location of the 44th parallel, and, in lower margin, "38º Longitude West from Washington." "Boise Meridian and Base Line." Proclamation adds lands to the Sawtooth Forest Reserve but newly added lands are not indicated on the diagram.
Holdings: LC; NA

Sawtooth National Forest, Idaho: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.
Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1908. [Executive Order] No. 858.
1908. Scale, ca. 1:325,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 37 x 47 cm., folded to 31 x 20 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows a greatly reduced Sawtooth National Forest for 1908, along with national forest and state boundaries and where national forest boundaries coincide with drainage basin boundaries. "Formerly part of Sawtooth National Forest (Proclamation of Nov. 6, 1906)" "Boise Meridian and Base."
Holdings: NA

Sawtooth National Forest, Idaho: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated May 19, 1913.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey. [Proclamation] No. 1243.
1913. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W115º20' – W113º45'/N44º20' – N43º20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 48 x 57 cm., folded to 33 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest boundary, [drainage] "Divide forming National Forest boundary," lands "Transferred to Challis National Forest" [from Sawtooth National Forest], and land "Eliminations." Also shows settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and steams. Includes inset of the Salmon River Valley showing land eliminations in greater detail. "Boise Meridian."
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; LC; NA
OCLC: 41588518

Sawtooth National Forest, Idaho, 1932: Map referred to in Executive Order dated Sept. 21, 1932.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1931 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by M.W. Bird and H.M. Shank; traced by M.W. Bird, 1932. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1932. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W115º25' – W113º30'/N44º20' – N43º20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 51 x 67 cm., folded to 27 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows "Administrative Forest boundary" in red and in three patterns of red overlay, lands "Transferred from the Challis National Forest to the Sawtooth National Forest," lands "Transferred from the Sawtooth National Forest to the Boise National Forest," and lands "Transferred from the Boise National Forest to the Sawtooth National Forest." Also shows national forest, national monument, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian."
This map is a standard Forest Service administrative map at 1:253,440-scale used as a base to show the land and boundary changes ordered by Executive Order No. 5925.
Holdings: LC; NA

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Sawtooth Folio.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest service; compiled and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey; compiled by H.S. Meekham 1907; [traced by] J.S.N., A.E.F.
1907. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W116º00' – W113º47'/N44º30' – N43º20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 34 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours and hachures (contour interval 100 & 250 feet).
Shows national forest and county boundaries, ranches, populated places, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. General land classification shown in color keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets Found on the front cover of the atlas. "Boise Meridian and Base Line." 17 sheets have no compilation statement, only "Sept. 1907." Sheet 28 has no date or compilation statement. Issued before the Sawtooth was reduced in 1908 on its west (established Boise) on its east (addition to Lemhi) and on its north (additions to Payette & Challis) under Executive Order 858.
Reference: 29th Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey (1907/1908), page 71.

Holdings: Yale Univ.; Idaho State Historical Society; LC; NA; NAL Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographical Society Library. ISHS has folio with 31 maps. Univ. of Wisconsin has colored sheets 24 through 29 only.
OCLC: 42194114

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Sawtooth Forest Reserve, Idaho.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Forestry, 1904.
1904. Scale, ca. 1:316,800. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 39 x 52 cm. Relief shown by contours (contour interval 500 feet).
Shows forest reserve and county boundaries, towns, roads, trails, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian.
Holdings: NA

Sawtooth National Forest, Idaho, 1915. (Forest Visitors map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1915. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W115º25' – W113º40'/N44º15' – N43º20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. 77 x 116 cm., folded to 24 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Map shows, in red, wagon roads and trails of special scenic interest and regions of special scenic interest and recreation, and the locations of Post Offices (P), hotels (H), telephone stations (T), stores (S), and ranch products, butter, eggs, etc. (R) in red letters. In green, the map shows waters well stocked with trout. Also shows national forest boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, other roads and trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian."
Descriptive text on verso. Panel title: *Map of Sawtooth National Forest and Directions to Campers and Travelers.* No panel illustration.
Holdings: Harvard College Library; NA: NAL
OCLC: 957040785

Sawtooth National Forest, Idaho, 1919. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Ogden, 1918 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys; traced by G.T. Trembley. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1919. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W115º25' – W113º30'/N44º20' – N43º25'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 46 x 66 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian."
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society
OCLC: 41588770

Sawtooth National Forest, Idaho, 1924. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Ogden, 1923 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by T.R. Littlefield and C.D. Jackson; traced by I.V. Corn. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1924. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W115º25' – W113º30'/N44º20' – N43º20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 94 x 130 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Main automobile highways shown in red. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian."
Holdings: Huntington Library; NA
OCLC: 78903546

Sawtooth National Forest, Idaho, 1924. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Ogden, 1923 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by T.R. Littlefield and C.D. Jackson; traced by I.V. Corn. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1924. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W115º25' – W113º30'/N44º20' – N43º20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 47 x 65 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Main automobile highways shown in red. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian."
Holdings: Univ. of Idaho; Idaho State Historical Society; LC; NAL

OCLC: 41589286

Sawtooth National Forest, Idaho, 1926. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Ogden, 1923 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys; compilation revised by G.L. Nichols, 1926; traced by G.L. Nichols. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1926. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W115º25' – W113º30'/N44º20' – N43º20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 48 x 66 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Main motor highways shown in red. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian."
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Michigan; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 41589459

Sawtooth National Forest, Idaho, 1932. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1931 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by M.W. Bird and H.M. Shank; traced by M.W. Bird, 1932. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1932. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W115º25' – W113º30'/N44º20' – N43º20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 51 x 66 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
"Administrative National Forest boundary," main motor highways, and highway numbers shown in red. Also shows national forest, national monument, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian." Map reflects boundary changes ordered by the Executive Order No. 5925 of Sept., 21, 1932.
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; Univ. of Chicago; Boston Public Library; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 45478707

Sawtooth National Forest, Idaho, 1932. (Forest Visitors map) **See Figures 14, 23, 24, & 25**
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1931 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by M.W. Bird and H.M. Shank; traced by M.W. Bird, 1932. The Columbia Planograph Co., Washington, D.C.
1933. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W115º25' – W113º30'/N44º20' – N43º20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 51 x 67 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Main motor highways, hotels, and improved campgrounds shown in red. Also shows national forest, national monument, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities, and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian."
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph, "Little Redfish Lake and Sawtooth Mountains." Title panel also has "United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Intermountain Region, Issued 1933." Back folded panel has, "U.S. Government Printing Office: 1933."
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 468 (December 1933), page 430.
Holdings: Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Chicago; NA
OCLC: 45478706

Sawtooth National Forest, Idaho, 1932. (Forest Visitors map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1931 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by M.W. Bird and H.M. Shank; traced by M.W. Bird, 1932; C.S. 6-37. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1937. Scale, ca. 1:380,000. W115º25' – W113º30'/N44º20' – N43º20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 31 x 40 cm., folded to 35 x 22 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Main motor highways, hotels, and improved forest camps shown in red. Also shows national forest, national monument, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities, and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian." National Archives copy is date stamped "AUG 8 – 1938."
Two pages of typescript text on verso. Folded title: *The Sawtooth Forest Welcomes You.* No illustrations on verso.
Holdings: NA

Sawtooth National Forest, Idaho, 1938. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah, 1931 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by M.W. Bird and H.M. Shank; traced by M.W. Bird, 1932.; revised by M.L. [i.e. M.H.] Lewis, 1938. Printed by the Geological Survey.

1938. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W115º25' – W113º30'/N44º20' – N43º20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 101 x 131 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Main motor highways, poor motor roads within national forest boundaries, district ranger stations, guard stations, telephone lines, compass roses and their landmark center points, and landing fields shown in red. Also shows national forest, national monument, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, selected structures, triangulation stations, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian."
Holdings: U.S. Geological Survey Library, Denver; LC; NA

Sawtooth National Forest, Idaho, 1938. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah, 1931 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by M.W. Bird and H.M. Shank; traced by M.W. Bird, 1932.; revised by M.L. [i.e. M.H.] Lewis, 1938. Printed by the Geological Survey.
1938. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W115º25' – W113º30'/N44º20' – N43º20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 51 x 66 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, national monument, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, landing fields, rivers, lakes and streams. "Boise Meridian." Longitude coordinate in lower right corner reads 114º30'; correct coordinate should be 113º30'.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Los Angeles; Idaho State Historical Society; Twin Falls (Idaho) Public Library; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Utah; Univ. of Washington; Western Washington Univ.; LC; NA
OCLC: 22216612

Sawtooth National Forest, Idaho. (Forest Visitors booklet and map)
United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Intermountain Region. United States Government Printing Office, Washington: 1939.
1939. 14 pages. Booklet, 23 x 15 cm. Descriptive text and black & white illustrations with map. Panel title: *Sawtooth National Forest, Idaho, 1939.* Panel illustration, uncaptioned photograph of the Sawtooth Range with mountain lake [Alice Lake?] in the foreground.
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 532 (April 1939), page 443.
Holdings (Book): NA; LC and 42 other libraries; (Map): Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Oregon
OCLC (Book): 13416791; (Map): 28278977

----- **Sawtooth National Forest, Idaho, 1938.** (Forest Visitors map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah; traced by P.S. Bieler.
1939. Scale, ca. 1:316,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 41 x 53 cm., folded into 14 page booklet/folder 23 x 15 cm. Relief indicated by hachures and spot heights.
Map shows roads and road numbers, trails, Sawtooth Primitive Area, campgrounds, and Forest Service administrative facilities in red. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, settlements, railroads, mines, sawmills, airfields, rivers, lakes and streams. "Boise Meridian." Map folded at the back of the booklet/folder.

Sawtooth National Forest, Idaho, 1942. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1931 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by M.W. Bird and H.M. Shank; traced by M.W. Bird, 1932.; revised by M.L. [i.e. M.H.] Lewis, 1938; revised by C. Spaun 1942.
1942. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W115º25' – W113º30'/N44º20' – N43º20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 51 x 66 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, national monument, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, landing fields, rivers, lakes and streams. "Boise Meridian." Longitude coordinate in lower right corner reads 114º30'; correct coordinate should be 113º30'.
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Berkeley; U.S. Geological Survey Library; Denver; Idaho State Historical Society; Boise Public Library; Texas A & M; Univ. of Utah; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 24800698

Recreation Map, Sawtooth National Forest, Idaho, 1951.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah; traced by P.S. Bieler.
1951. Scale, ca. 1:280,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 39 x 50 cm., folded to 21 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Roads, road numbers, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, and campgrounds shown in red. Sawtooth Primitive Area marked with red cross-hatching. Also shows national forest, national monument, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, airports, selected structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes location map of the state of

Idaho highlighting the Sawtooth National Forest in relation to the state's major cities. Public Land grid based on the Boise Meridian.
Typescript text and black & white bear drawings on verso. Panel title*: Sawtooth National Forest.* No panel illustration.
Holdings: Univ. of Idaho
OCLC: 949858886

Recreation Map, Sawtooth National Forest, Sawtooth Division, Idaho, 1954.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah; traced by P.S. Bieler.
1954. Scale, ca. 1:342,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 39 x 50 cm., folded to 21 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Roads, road numbers, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, and campgrounds shown in red. Sawtooth Primitive Area marked with red cross-hatching. Also shows national forest, national monument, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, airports, selected structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes location map of the state of Idaho highlighting both units of the Sawtooth National Forest (Sawtooth & Minidoka) in relation to the state's major cities. Public Land grid based on the Boise Meridian.
Typescript text and black & white bear drawings on verso. Panel title*: Sawtooth National Forest, Sawtooth Division.* No panel illustration.
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; LC
OCLC: 41589266

Recreation Map, Sawtooth National Forest, Minidoka Division, Idaho and Utah, 1954.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Intermountain Region; A.G.S. Agriculture Ogden.
1954. Scale, ca. 1:570,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 23 x 32 cm., folded to 25 x 12 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Roads, road numbers, winter sports areas, Forest Service administrative facilities, and improved camp grounds shown in red. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, selected structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land in Idaho based on the Boise Meridian; in Utah on the Salt Lake Meridian; in Nevada on the Mount Diablo Meridian.
Typescript text and location map on verso. Panel title: *Sawtooth National Forest, Minidoka Division*. On October 23, 1953, the Minidoka National Forest was absorbed by the Sawtooth National Forest, becoming the Minidoka Division, later the South Division.
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Idaho State Historical Society; Louisiana State Univ.: Western Michigan Univ.; Univ. of Central Oklahoma; Brigham Young Univ.; LC
OCLC: 12703965

Sawtooth National Forest, North Division, Idaho, 1955. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1931, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by M.W. Bird and H.W. Shank; traced by M.W. Bird, 1932; revised by M.H. Lewis, 1938; revised by C. Spaun, 1942.
1955 (reprint of 1942 edition with boundary changes to March 1, 1955). Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W115º25' – W114º30'/N44º20' – N43º15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 51 x 66 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, national monument, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian." Longitude coordinate in lower right corner reads 114º30'; correct coordinate should be 113º30'.
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; Brigham Young Univ.; NA
OCLC: 41588829

Minidoka [i.e. Sawtooth –South Division] National Forest, Idaho and Utah, 1959. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
1959 (reprint of 1949 edition). Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W114º40' – W112º40'/N42º40' – N41º40'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 50 x 72 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Minidoka National Forest (at this time the Minidoka Division of the Sawtooth National Forest) shown in green. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, airports, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Forest Service Map Class E." "Boise and Salt Lake Meridians." The Minidoka National Forest was added to the Sawtooth National Forest on October 23, 1953 and the name "Minidoka" was discontinued at the same time. However, this reprint of the 1949 edition of the Minidoka National Forest was issued under the old name. It should have been issued with the title, **Sawtooth National Forest (South Division), Idaho and Utah, 1959.**
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Idaho State Historical Society

OCLC: 21604825

Sawtooth National Forest (North Division), Idaho, 1960. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1931, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by M.W. Bird and H.W. Shank; traced by M.W. Bird, 1932; revised by M.H. Lewis, 1936; revised by C. Spaun, 1942.
1960 (reprint of 1942 edition with boundary changes to March 1, 1955). Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W115º25' – W114º30'/N44º20' – N43º15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 51 x 66 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, primitive area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian."
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines
OCLC: 57031842

Recreation Map, Sawtooth National Forest, Sawtooth Division, Idaho, 1960.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah; traced by P.S. Bieler.
1960. Scale, ca. 1:342,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 39 x 50 cm., folded to 21 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Roads, road numbers, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, and campgrounds shown in red. Sawtooth Primitive Area marked with red cross-hatching. Also shows national forest, national monument, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, airports, selected structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes location map of the state of Idaho highlighting both units of the Sawtooth National Forest (Sawtooth & Minidoka) in relation to the state's major cities. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian.
Typescript text and black & white bear drawings on verso. Panel title: *Sawtooth National Forest, Sawtooth Division.* No panel illustration.
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Idaho State Historical Society; Univ. of Illinois; Utah State Univ.; LC
OCLC: 11363103

Sawtooth National Forest (North Division), Idaho, 1964. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah, 1964, from U.S. Forest Service planimetric maps, U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles, and U.S. Army Map Service topographic maps.
1964. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W115º20' – W113º45'/N44º15' – N43º15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 94 x 109 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Sawtooth National Forest shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road and trail numbers, and public land survey lines shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, county, and primitive area boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes "Source Diagram" and "Key Map" of southern Idaho and portions adjoining states highlighting the location of the Sawtooth National Forest in relation to the region's main highways and principal cities. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Boise Meridian."
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Texas A & M; LC; NA
OCLC: 41588955

Sawtooth National Forest, North Division, Idaho, 1965. (Forest Visitors map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah. DPS-2224.
1965. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W115º20' – W113º45'/N44º15' – N43º15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 50 x 60 cm., folded to 26 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Reprinted without printing date, printer's mark or printing number.
Lands of the Sawtooth National Forest shown in green; adjacent national forest lands shown in light green; paved and all weather roads, primitive area boundaries, trails, improved recreation sites, and ski areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, minor roads, and Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes directory to recreation sites keyed by number to the map and inset map of the Redfish Lake area and a "Key Map" highlighting the location of the North Division of the Sawtooth National Forest in relation to its regional highways and cities. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Boise Meridian."
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Sawtooth National Forest, Northern Division*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned photograph of a forest ranger before a mountain lake with a waterfall and high mountains in the background.
Holdings: LC and 34 other libraries
OCLC: 12938448

Hailey Ranger District, D-1, Sawtooth National Forest, Idaho, 1967. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
1967. Scale, ca. 1:175,000. W114º35' – W113º55'/N43º50' – N43º30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 40 x 54 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows ranger district, national forest, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities, and alienated lands. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Boise Meridian."
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society
OCLC: 41590644

Ketchum Ranger District, D-2, Sawtooth National Forest, Idaho, 1967. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
1967. Scale, ca. 1:175,000. W114º45' – W114º00'/N43º55' – N43º35'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 40 x 54 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows ranger district, national forest, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities, and alienated lands. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Boise Meridian."
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Idaho State Historical Society
OCLC: 41590826

Sawtooth Valley Ranger District, D-3, Sawtooth National Forest, Idaho, 1967. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
1967. Scale, ca. 1:175,000. W115º00' – W114º15'/N44º15' – N43º40'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 40 x 54 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows ranger district, national forest, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities, and alienated lands. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Boise Meridian."
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society
OCLC: 41590839

Ketchum Ranger District, D-2, Sawtooth National Forest, Idaho, 1967. (Forest Visitors map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. AFPS/Ogden, Utah/69-2048.
1969. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W114º45' – W114º00'/N43º55' – N43º35'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 41 x 53 cm., folded to 22 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows ranger district, national forest, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities, and alienated lands. Points of interest are shown in green and numbered to correspond with text on verso.
Text and illustrations on verso. Panel title: *A Guide to the Ketchum Ranger District*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned drawing of downhill skier. Panel title has, "Sawtooth National Forest, Forest Service, Ogden, Utah, U.S. Department of Agriculture."
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines
OCLC: 59110087

Sawtooth National Forest (Twin Falls and Burley Ranger Districts), Idaho, Utah and Nevada, 1970. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah, 1969, from U.S. Forest Service planimetric maps, U.S. Geological Survey and U.S. Army Map Service topographic maps. *GPO 781-245.
1970. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W114º35' – W112º50'/N42º35' – N41º45'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 82 x 128 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Sawtooth National Forest shown in dark green; lands of the Curlew National Grassland shown in light green; paved and secondary roads, road and trail numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national grassland, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes "Source Diagram" and "Key Map" of Idaho and portions of adjoining states to the south highlighting the location of this part of the Sawtooth National Forest (former Minidoka National Forest) in relation to the region's major highways and cities. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Boise, Salt Lake, and Mount Diablo Meridians."
Holdings: NA; LC and 17 other libraries
OCLC: 5412912

Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls Ranger District (D-2), Idaho, Utah and Nevada, 1970. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1969, from U.S. Forest Service Planimetric maps, U.S. Geological Survey and U.S. Army Map Service topographic maps.
1970. Scale, ca. 1:170,000. W114º33' – W113º50'/N42º33' – N41º55'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 54 x 41 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Map reprinted in 1981 with, *GPO 1981 697-418.

Lands of the Sawtooth National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, trail and road numbers, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, recreation sites, and rivers, lakes, and streams. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Boise, Salt Lake and Mount Diablo Meridians." Public land grid for adjacent areas in Nevada based on the Mt. Diablo Meridian. This map shows the Cassia Division of the Sawtooth National Forest.
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 977 (June 1976), page 143.
Holdings: 15 libraries
OCLC: 722676247

Sawtooth National Forest (North Division), Idaho, 1972. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah, 1972, from the 1966 Boise Forest Series map, 1965 Challis Forest Series map, and 1964 Sawtooth Forest Series map; limited office and field revision.
1972. Scale, ca. 1:175,000. W115 º15' – W113 º45'/N44 º22' – N43 º15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 82 x 81 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Sawtooth National Forest shown in dark green; Sawtooth National Recreation Area shown in light green; adjacent national forest land shown in lime green; paved and secondary roads, public land grid, road and trail numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, recreation area, Indian Reservation, primitive area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes "Source Diagram" and "Key Map" of Idaho highlighting the North Division of the Sawtooth National Forest in relation to the state's major cities and highways, table of recreation site information, and inset of the Redfish Lake area. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Boise Meridian."
Holdings: Univ. of Georgia; Univ. of Kansas; Univ. of Central Oklahoma
OCLC: 15247402

Sawtooth National Forest (North Division), Idaho, 1972. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah, 1972, from the 1966 Boise Forest Series map, 1965 Challis Forest Series map, and 1964 Sawtooth Forest Series map; limited office and field revision. *U.S. Government Printing Office: 1974-781-702.
1974. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W115 º15' – W113 º45'/N44 º22' – N43 º15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Some color. 109 x 108 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Reprinted in full color in 1979 with, *U.S. Government Printing Office: 1979—699-893. Reprinted in black & white 1985 with, *U.S. Government Printing Office 1985 – 579-337.
Lands of the Sawtooth National Forest shown in dark green; Sawtooth National Recreation Area shown in light green; adjacent national forest land shown in lime green; paved and secondary roads, public land grid, road and trail numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, recreation area, Indian Reservation, primitive area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes "Source Diagram" and "Key Map" of Idaho highlighting the North Division of the Sawtooth National Forest in relation to the state's major cities and highways, table of recreation site information, and inset of the Redfish Lake area. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Boise Meridian."
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; Twin Falls (Idaho) Public Library; National Agricultural Library; Univ. of Utah; Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographical Society Library; Univ. of Wyoming; NA; NAL
OCLC (1974): 41589240; (1985): 20217638

Ketchum Ranger District, D-3, Sawtooth National Forest, Idaho, 1974. (Forest Visitors map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Compiled at the R.O., Ogden, Utah, 1974.
1974. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W114º45' – W113º50'/N43º55' – N43º30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 43 x 66 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Map reprinted in 1981 with * GPO 1981 797-046.
Lands of the Ketchum Ranger District shown in green. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, recreation sites, and Forest Service administrative facilities. Points of interest are shown in green and numbered to correspond with text on verso. "Forest Service Map Class C."
Text and illustrations on verso. Panel title: *A Guide to the Ketchum Ranger District*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned drawing of downhill skier. Panel title has, "Sawtooth National Forest, Forest Service, Ogden, Utah, U.S. Department of Agriculture."
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Maryland

SEVIER FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, UTAH
1905-1922

As established in 1905, the Sevier included the lands of the present day Cedar City Ranger District of the Dixie National Forest. Eight months later, a noncontiguous eastern unit was added to the Sevier Forest Reserve what is now known as the Powell Ranger District of the Dixie National Forest. The Sevier National Forest survived between the Powell National Forest to the east and the Dixie National Forest to the west for seventeen years until July 1, 1922 when the eastern portion of the Sevier (Paunsaugunt Plateau and north) was transferred to the Powell and the western section was transferred to the Dixie. Ultimately, in 1945, the Powell National Forest was added to the Dixie National Forest, thus ultimately, all lands of the Sevier, along with the Powell, came under the Dixie National Forest's management. The Sevier's Forest Supervisor's Headquarters were located between its units in Panguitch, Utah on the Sevier River. However, and perhaps in anticipation of the transfer and discontinuation of the Sevier National Forest, in 1919, the administrative functions were split between Cedar City and Widtsoe, Utah, respectively, the headquarter cities for the Dixie and Powell National Forests. All 'Sevier' names in Utah (town, canyon, county, lake, plateau, forest) are derived from the Sevier River which is a corruption of *Rio Severo*, the name used by the Spanish. *Severo* in Spanish means severe or violent, as Van Cott says "is an appropriate way to describe the river as it drains through difficult terrain (p. 335). The eastern portion of the former Sevier National Forest has Bryce Canyon National Park on its southeastern border while the western portion fully surrounds Cedar Breaks National Monument, both properties created after the discontinuation of the Sevier National Forest. The National Archives has a copy of the original printed Presidential Proclamation of May 12, 1905 together with a cut out section of a General Land Office map of the state of Utah of 1902 showing the boundaries and land area of the newly established Forest Reserve hand drawn in green and annotated "357,000 acres."

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1905, May 12	Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3020	Established Forest Reserve on 357,000 gross acres (future western division and now the Cedar City Ranger District).
2) 1906, January 17	*Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3187	An eastern division (now the Powell Ranger District) of 353,920 acres added. Area: 710,920 gross acres.
3) 1910, December 23	*Proclamation 1111, 36 Stat. 2771	93,730 acres added and 2,560 acres eliminated. 1911 resurvey puts the total area of the Sevier National Forest at 804,000 gross acres.
4) 1912, June 19	Executive Order 1550	1,340 acres eliminated in Sections 9, 16, 17, 19 & 20 in T. 39 S., R. 4 W., Salt Lake Meridian. Area reduced to 802,660 gross acres.
5) 1916, July 3	Public Law 64-134, 39 Stat. 340	Land exchanged between the Sevier and Powell National Forests and John L. Sevy in the vicinity of Panguitch Lake.
6) 1918, November 27	Executive Order 3009	Land eliminated throughout the forest. Area reduced to 799,855 gross acres.
7) 1921, January 7	Public Law 66-295, 41 Stat. 1087	40 acres exchanged between Henry Blackburn and the Sevier National Forest in T. 39 S., R. 6 W., Salt Lake Meridian
8) 1922, February 14 (effective July 1, 1922)	Executive Orders 3635 & 3636	Forest abolished; eastern division transferred to the Powel National Forest (E.O. 3635) and western division transferred to the Dixie National Forest (E.O. 3636).

*Map/diagram accompanies text of these proclamations in *U.S. Statutes at Large.*

DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Sevier Forest Reserve, Utah: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated January 17, 1906.
Forest Service, U.S. Dep't. of Agriculture, 1905; compiled from G.L.O. plats.
1906. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.
45 x 41 cm., folded to 33 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows forest reserve boundaries, location of the 37º45' parallel, and, in lower center margin, "35º30' West from

Washington." "Salt Lake Meridian and Base." This Proclamation added an eastern division (present day Powell Ranger District of the Dixie National Forest) to the Forest Reserve.
Holdings: LC; NA

Sevier National Forest, Utah: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated Dec. 23, 1910.
Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1910. [Proclamation] No. 1111.
1910. Scale, ca. 1:165,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white 63 x 61 cm., folded to 33 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows national forest boundaries, land "Eliminations," and land "Additions." Also shows towns and settlements, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Salt Lake Meridian."
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; LC; NA
OCLC: 34500238

Powell National Forest, Utah: [Diagram forming part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1922].
For complete citation to Executive Order 3635 and its map transferring the eastern half of the Sevier National Forest to the Powell National Forest, see under Powell National Forest, Utah.

Dixie National Forest, Nevada, Utah, and Arizona [Diagram forming part of Executive Order effective July 1 1922].
For complete citation to Executive Order 3636 and its map transferring the western half of the Sevier National Forest to the Dixie National Forest, see under Dixie National Forest, Utah.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Sevier Folio.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey; topography from U.S. Geological Survey maps; land lines from General Land Office plats; classification by Forest Service; Jan., 1909.
1909. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W113º00' – W112º10'/N38º10' – N37º25'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 11 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours (contour interval 250 feet). Also issued in a black & white edition.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, ranches, roads, trails, Forest Service facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. General land classification shown in color and the type of alienated land within national forest boundary shown by letter, both keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. "Salt Lake Mer. and Base." Area covered by sheets 1-2, 5-6, & 8-10 transferred to the Dixie National Forest (western section) and area covered by sheets 3-4, 6-7, & 10-11 transferred to the Powell National Forest (eastern section) upon the discontinuation of the Sevier National Forest in 1922.
Reference: 31st Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey (1909/1910), page 87.
Holdings: Yale Univ.; LC; NA; NAL; Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographical Society Library
OCLC: 844003276

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

The Sevier Forest Reserve, Utah. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Forestry, 1904.
1904. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 53 x 42 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, major peaks and ranges, rivers and streams. Public land grid based on the Salt Lake Meridian. Map includes a legend with 10 blank boxes for themes to be added later. Shows only what was to become the 'western" division of the forest centered on Panguitch Lake.
Holdings: NA

Sevier National Forest, Utah, 1919. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, 1919 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by E. Lubeck; traced by R.S. Shaw. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1919. Scale ca. 1:253,440. W113º00' – W112º00'/N38º10' – N37º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & White. 59 x 43 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements. roads, trails, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Salt Lake Meridian."
Holdings: NA

TARGHEE NATIONAL FOREST, IDAHO-WYOMING
1908-Present

Targhee Pass, Targhee Peak, Targhee Creek, and in 1908, the Targhee National Forest was named in honor of a Bannock Indian Chief noted for his courage as a warrior. He was killed by Crow Indians of Montana in the winter of 1871. His name was first rendered as *Ty*-gee, later *Ti-ge,* then as *Tar-ghee* (Boone, p. 369). These place names can all be found within the boundaries of the Targhee National Forest's predecessor, the Henrys Lake Forest Reserve and National Forest.

After the establishment of the Targhee National Forest on July 1, 1908 from the Henrys Lake National Forest and the southwestern portion of the discontinued Yellowstone National Forest, the President issued Proclamation 1053 in June of 1910 creating the Palisades National Forest, thereby splitting off the southern portion of the Targhee, namely, the lands south of the North Fork, Teton River and east of the Snake River in Idaho and west of the Snake River in Wyoming, once part of the enormous Yellowstone National Forest. Proclamation 1055 added the Idaho portions of the Beaverhead National Forest (District 1) to the Targhee (District 4), eliminated some lands, and formally named the southern portion of the Targhee as the Palisades National Forest. Even so, after all these maneuverings, the Palisades National Forest was discontinued in 1917; all its lands added back to the Targhee.

Proclamation 1055 of June 28, 1910 illustrates the deliberate effort the Forest Service made in placing the boundary between District 1 (Northern Region) and District 4 (Intermountain Region) along the Continental Divide. This proclamation, among other actions, transferred most of the Idaho lands of the Beaverhead National Forest on the western slope of the Continental Divide to the Targhee National Forest. This effort can also be seen further to the west on the Salmon National Forest. In 1908, lands of the Bitterroot National Forest in District 1 went into creating the Targhee National Forest and in 1913 additional Idaho lands of the Beaverhead, all on the western slope, were added to the Salmon National Forest.

Apart from the subtracting and then adding back the lands of the Palisades National Forest and land exchanges between the Targhee and the Salmon National Forests, the Targhee has largely kept to its 1908 boundaries, however, the Public Land Order 542 of 1948 added Salmon National Forest land to the Targhee. These lands so transferred were once the eastern portion of the Lemhi National Forest.

The forest is now managed as the Caribou-Targhee National Forest which administratively merged in 2000 with dual headquarters at Idaho Falls and St. Anthony, Idaho. Before the administrative merger, the Targhee National Forest's Supervisors Headquarters were located in St. Anthony. Today the Targhee National Forest, a separately proclaimed national forest, measures 1,691,514 gross acres. The 23,930-acre United States Sheep Experiment Station operated by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Agriculture Research Service appears on many of the maps of the Targhee National Forest. It was established by Presidential Executive Order No. 2268 on October 30, 1915 and modified with additional lands with Executive Order No. 2491 on November 21, 1916. Executive Order 3141 of August 5, 1919 further modified the boundaries of the Station by both adding and eliminating lands as did Executive Order 3165 of September 3, 1919, which added lands.

The Wyoming Wilderness Act of 1984 established the Jedediah Smith Wilderness along the west slope of the Teton Range at 116,535-acres and the 14,000-acre Winegar Hole Wilderness both on the Targhee National Forest lands in Wyoming. These wilderness areas have since been measured at 123,896 acres for the Jedediah Smith Wilderness and 10,663 acres for the Winegar Hole Wilderness. There are as yet no wilderness areas on the Targhee National Forest lands in Idaho.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1908, July 1	Executive Order 871	Established National Forest from lands formerly administered by the Henrys Lake National Forest in its entirety (798,720 acres) and from a portion of the Yellowstone National Forest, west of the Teton Range divide (680,600 acres). Total area: 1,479,320 gross acres.
2) 1910, June 28 (effective July 1, 1910)	*Proclamation 1053, 36 Stat. 2712	Palisades National Forest established from 583,650 acres formerly administered by the Targhee National Forest (southern portion).

3) 1910, June 28 (effective July 1, 1910)	*Proclamation 1055, 36 Stat. 2714	15,680 acres in Idaho added from the Beaverhead National Forest (transfer from District 1). Portion eliminated by Proclamation 1053 of June 28, 1910 formally named the "Palisade National Forest." Another 60,070 acres eliminated. Forest area recomputed in 1911: 823,450 gross acres, 738,000 in Idaho; 85,450 in Wyoming.
4) 1916, April 21	Executive Order 2365	Land eliminated throughout the forest. Area reduced to 817,875 gross acres.
5) 1917, June 6 (effective July 1, 1917)	Executive Order 2632	Lands of the Palisade National Forest added upon the discontinuation of the Palisade. Area increased to 1,364,810 gross acres.
6) 1921, March 1	Public Law 66-347, 41 Stat. 1198	52,240 acre addition to the Targhee National Forest from public lands authorized.
7) 1924, November 20	Proclamation 1719, 43 Stat. 1975	Land addition authorized by Public Law 347 of March 1, 1921 formally added (T. 12 & 13 N., R. 32 E., Boise Meridian). Area increased to 1,419,695 gross acres.
8) 1938, October 8	Executive Order 7986 3 Federal Register 2435-36	Land transferred to the Salmon National Forest. Area reduced to 1,408,601 gross acres.
9) 1942, June 5	Public Law 77-582, 56 Stat. 320	Land added, Section 36, Lot 1, T. 14 N., R. 32 E., Boise Meridian.
10) 1948, December 28 (effective July 1, 1948)	Public Land Order 542 14 Federal Register 79	Land added from the Salmon National Forest (eastern portion of the same national forest lands transferred to the Salmon from the Lemhi National Forest in 1938). Area increased to 1,691,052 gross acres.
11) 1958, August 14	Public Law 85-651, 72 Stat. 607	Land added in Idaho and Wyoming in connection with the Palisades Reservoir project on the Snake River. Area increased to 1,713,666 gross acres.
12) 1961, June 26	Public Land Order 2415 26 Federal Register 5925	4,295 acres of Targhee National Forest land transferred to the Caribou National Forest and 1,608 acres transferred to the Bridger National Forest. Area reduced to 1,707,764 gross acres.
13) 1978, November 3	Public Law 95-589, Title XI 92 Stat. 2494	Land added in Section 26, T. 13 N., R. 42 E., Boise Meridian, near Island Park Reservoir, Fremont County, Idaho.
14) 1984, October 30	Public Law 98-550, 98 Stat. 2807	"Wyoming Wilderness Act of 1984" establishes the 116,535-acre Jedediah Smith Wilderness and the 14,000-acre Winegar Hole Wilderness on the Targhee National Forest in Wyoming.
15) 1986, October 6	Public Law 99-445, 100 Stat. 1122	"National Trails System Act" of 1968" amended to establish the 1,170 mile Nez Perce National Historic Trail from Wallowa Lake, Oregon to the Bear Paw Mountains in Montana to be administered by the Forest Service and touching upon the Targhee National Forest.

16) 1988, October 14	Public Law 100-488, 102 Stat. 2432	Secretary of Agriculture authorized to exchange 270 acres in Wyoming for nonfederal lands within, adjacent to or in close proximity to the Targhee National Forest.
17) 1993, April 12	Public Law 103-17, 107 Stat. 50	Targhee National Forest boundaries are adjusted under the "Idaho Land Exchange Act of 1993." Area: 1,639,310 gross acres.

*Map/diagram accompanies text of these proclamations in *U.S. Statutes at Large.*

DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Targhee National Forest, Idaho and Wyoming: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.
Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1908. [Executive Order] No. 871.
1908. Scale, ca. 1:380,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 52 x 44 cm., folded to 31 x 20 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows the two sources of land for the newly established Targhee National Forest of 1908: "Part of Yellowstone National Forest (Proclamation of Mar. 2, 1907); All of Henrys Lake National Forest (Proclamation of May 23, 1905)." Also shows national forest and state boundaries and where national forest boundaries coincide with drainage basin boundaries. "Sixth Principal Meridian and Base." "Boise Meridian and Base."
Holdings: NA

Palisade National Forest, Idaho and Wyoming: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated June 28, 1910 and effective July 1, 1910.
For full citation of Proclamation No. 1053, see under Palisade National Forest listings.

Targhee National Forest, Idaho and Wyoming: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated June 28, 1910 and effective July 1, 1910.
Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1910. [Proclamation] No. 1055.
1910. Scale, ca. 1:210,000. W112º20' – W110º50'/N44º45' – N43º50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 58 x 81 cm., folded to 33 x 21 cm. Relief not shown.
Shows national forest, national park, and state boundaries, land "Eliminations" and area "Transferred from Beaverhead National Forest" [to the Targhee National Forest]. Also shows settlements, roads, railroads, trails, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes two insets showing national forest boundary in greater detail. Idaho portion of the Beaverhead National Forest transferred to the Targhee found in T. 13 N., R 34 E., Boise Meridian. "Boise Meridian and Base." "6th Principal Meridian"
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; LC; NA
OCLC: 41588433

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIOS

Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Targhee Folio.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey; topography from U.S. Geological Survey maps; land lines from General Land Office plats; classification by Forest Service; July, 1908.
1908. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W112º20' – W110º50'/N44º45' – N43º14'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 21 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours (contour interval 200 feet) and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition but sheets 12, 13, 16, 19, and 21 exist in black & white edition only.
Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers and streams. General land classification shown in color and the type of alienated land within national forest boundary shown by letter, both keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. "Boise Meridian." "Sixth Principal Meridian and Base." "Montana Prin. Mer.
Reference: 30th Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey (1908/1909), page 87.
Holdings: Yale Univ.; Idaho State Historical Society; NA; NAL. NAL copy includes an uncolored "Sheet A" following sheet one with "Compiled by H.S. Meekham; G.T.T. – 1909," being a reprint of sheet 27 from the Beaverhead Folio of 1909.
OCLC: 844003362

---- Another edition. Topographic base map. "Base map by A.E. Aldous; compiled by J.S. Noel and H.S. Meekham 1912 and 1913; [traced by] J.S.N.,G.T.T."
[1913]. Scale, ca 1:63,360. W112º30' – W111º03'/N44º45' – N43º55'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 12 numbered topographic sheets with the same sheet arrangement as 1908 folio (less sheets 13-21 after the 1910 creation of the Palisades National Forest from the Targhee) and the accompanying 1913 grazing atlas, in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet).
Topography shown in brown; water features in blue; vegetation types (park, timberland, woodland, brush) and alienated lands within national forest boundaries shown in green. Also shows national forest, state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, and Forest Service administrative features. "Boise Meridian." In lower right corner, "Approved December, 1912 [or February, 1913, or May 1913] A.F. Potter [in mss], Associate Forester."
Holdings: Univ. of Wyoming (1 sheet) NA, NAL. National Agricultural Library's copy has no index on front cover where both 1913 editions are found.
OCLC: 894917315

---- Another edition. Grazing Atlas. "Grazing classification and base map by A.E. Aldous, 1912-1913; compiled by J.S. Noel and H.S. Meekham 1912 and 1913; [traced by] J.S.N.,G.T.T." Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
[1913]. Scale, ca 1:63,360. W112º30' – W111º03'/N44º45' – N43º55'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 12 numbered topographic thematic sheets with the same sheet arrangement as 1908 folio (less sheets 13-21 after the 1910 creation of the Palisades National Forest from the Targhee)and the accompanying 1913 base map edition, in portfolio, 54, 46 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet).
Topography shown in brown; water features in blue; vegetation types (park, timberland, woodland, brush) and alienated lands within national forest boundaries shown in green. Also shows national forest, state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, and Forest Service administrative features. Displays grazing information with a variety of colors and letter symbols. "Boise Meridian." In lower right corner, "Approved December, 1912 [or February, 1913, or May 1913] A.F. Potter [in mss], Associate Forester."
Holdings: Univ. of Wyoming (1 sheet) NA, NAL. National Agricultural Library's copy has no index on front cover. where both 1913 editions are found.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Targhee National Forest, Idaho and Wyoming, 1919. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, April, 1918 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.S. Meekham and J.M. Waggaman; traced by J.M. Waggaman. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1919. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112º40' – W110º40'/N44º50' – N43º10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 80 x 66 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, national park, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise and Sixth Principal Meridians." Public land grid for adjacent areas in Montana based on the Montana Principal Meridian.
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; NA
OCLC: 41589034

Targhee National Forest, Idaho and Wyoming, 1922, North Half. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, Aug., 1922 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.S. Meekham ; traced by F.E. Sizer. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1922. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W112º40' – W110º40'/N44º50' – N44º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 86 x 134 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, national park, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise and Sixth Principal Meridians." Public land grid for adjacent areas in Montana based on the Montana Principal Meridian.
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; NA
OCLC: 41588897

Targhee National Forest, Idaho and Wyoming, 1922, South Half. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, Aug., 1922 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.S. Meekham ; traced by F.E. Sizer. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1922. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W112º40' – W110º40'/N44º00' – N43º08'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 86 x 134 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise and Sixth Principal Meridians."

Holdings: NA

Targhee National Forest, Idaho and Wyoming, 1925. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, 1918 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by H.S. Meekham; compilation revised in District Office, 1925; traced by I.A. Corn, 1925. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1925. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112º40' – W110º40'/N44º50' – N43º10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 80 x 70 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Main automobile highways shown in red. Also shows national forest, national park, U.S. Sheep Experiment Station, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise and Sixth Principal Meridians." Public land grid for adjacent areas in Montana based on the Montana Principal Meridian.
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Michigan; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 41589184

Targhee National Forest, Idaho and Wyoming, 1932. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1931 and 1932 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by C.J. Truscott; traced by G.L. Nichols and M.W. Bird, 1932. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1932. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112º40' – W110º40'/N44º50' – N43º10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 82 x 71 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Main motor highways and federal highway numbers shown in red. Targhee National Forest lands administered by the Lemhi National Forest shown in a patterned red layer. Also shows national forest, national park, U.S. Sheep Experiment Station, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise and Sixth Principal Meridians." Public land grid for adjacent areas in Montana based on the Montana Principal Meridian.
Holdings: Yale Univ.; Idaho State Historical Society; Boston Public Library; Brigham Young Univ.; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 41589273

Targhee National Forest, Idaho and Wyoming, 1932. (Forest Visitors map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1931 and 1932 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by C.J. Truscott; traced by G.L. Nichols and M.W. Bird, 1932. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1933. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112º40' – W110º40'/N44º50' – N43º10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 83 x 72 cm., folded to 25 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Main motor highways, federal highway numbers, and improved forest camps shown in red. Areas of the Targhee National Forest administered by the Lemhi National Forest shown in a patterned red. Also shows national forest, national park, U.S. Sheep Experiment Station, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise and Sixth Principal Meridians." Public land grid for adjacent areas in Montana based on the Montana Principal Meridian.
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Targhee National Forest, Idaho.* Panel illustrations, captioned black & white photographs (front) "Big Falls of the North Fork of Snake River drops 110 feet" and (back) "Canoeing on the Snake River at Big Springs." Title panel also has, "United States, Department of Agriculture, Forest Service – Intermountain Region, 1933" and "U.S. Government Printing Office: 1933."
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 462 (June 1933), page 953.
Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Oregon; Univ. of Utah; NA; NAL
OCLC: 35056702

Recreation Map, Targhee and Teton National Forest, Idaho and Wyoming, 1936.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Litho in U.S.A.
1936. Scale, ca. 1:400,000. W111º45' – W109º45'/N44º45' – N42º55'. Public Land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 59 x 48 cm., on sheet 64 x 68 cm., likely issued folded to 16 x 32 cm. Relief not indicated.
Main motor roads, federal highway numbers, public camp grounds, and mileages between points shown in red. Also shows national forest, national park, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structure, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes descriptive typescript text on both national forests in right margin. Public land grid in Wyoming based on the Sixth Principal Meridian; grid in Idaho based on the Boise Meridian.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Davis; Univ. of Kentucky; Cornell Univ.; Univ. of Oregon; Univ. of Wyoming; LC; NA
OCLC: 38921834

Targhee National Forest, Idaho and Wyoming, 1939. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1931 and 1932 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by C.J. Truscott; traced by G.L. Nichols and M.W. Bird, 1932; tracing revised by P.S. Bieler, 1939.
1939. Scale, ca. 1:340,000. W112º40' – W110º40'/N44º50' – N43º10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 82 x 72 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, national park, U.S. Sheep Experiment Station, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise and Sixth Principal Meridians." Public land grid for adjacent areas in Montana based on the Montana Principal Meridian. Area in 1932 shown as being administered by the Lemhi National Forest is shown in this 1939 map as being part of the Salmon National Forest after the discontinuation of the Lemhi National Forest in 1938.
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Idaho State Historical Society; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Oregon; LC; NA: NAL
OCLC: 28279001

Targhee National Forest, Idaho and Wyoming, 1944. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1944 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by C. Spaun; traced 1944 by C. Spaun.
1944. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112º40' – W110º40'/N44º50' – N43º10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 82 x 72 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, national park, U.S. Sheep Experiment Station, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise and Sixth Principal Meridians." Public land grid for adjacent areas in Montana based on the Montana Principal Meridian.
Holdings: NA; 10 libraries
OCLC: 22200700

Targhee National Forest, East Division, Idaho and Wyoming, 1950. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1949, from U.S.G.S., Bu. Land Man. (formerly G.L.O.), Forest Service and other surveys by C. Spaun; traced 1950 by C. Spaun. Agriculture – Ogden.
1950. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W111º50' – W110º40'/N44º50' – N43º10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 80 x 42 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition.
Lands of the Targhee National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, national park, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, landing fields, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise and Sixth Principal Meridians." Public land grid for adjacent areas in Montana based on the Montana Principal Meridian.
Holdings (Color): Univ. of California, Berkeley; Brigham Young Univ.; LC; (Black & white): Stanford Univ.; Colorado School of Mines; Idaho State Historical Society; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Kansas; Univ. of Oregon; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC (As a two sheet black & white set): 28279013; (As a single black & white map): 56987979

Targhee National Forest, West Division, Idaho, 1950. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1949, from U.S.G.S., Bu. Land Man. (formerly G.L.O.), Forest Service and other surveys by C. Spaun; traced 1950 by C. Spaun. Agriculture – Ogden.
1950. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W113º20' – W111º30'/N44º40' – N43º50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 46 x 63 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition.
Lands of the Targhee National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, U.S. Sheep Experiment Station, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, landing fields, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise and Sixth Principal Meridians." Public land grid for adjacent areas in Montana based on the Montana Principal Meridian. Shows 1948 additions from the Salmon National Forest in the west.
Holdings (Color): Univ. of California, Berkeley; Stanford Univ.; Brigham Young Univ.; LC; NA; NAL; (Black & white): Colorado School of Mines; Idaho State Historical Society; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Oregon; Texas A & M; LC
OCLC (As a two sheet black & white set): 28279013; (As a single color map): 907661150 (As a single black & white map): 56987981

Recreation Map, Targhee National Forest, Idaho & Wyoming, 1950. **See Figure 18**
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Intermountain Division. Agriculture – Ogden. DPS, Ogden, Utah.
1950. Scale, ca. 1:550,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 39 x 44 cm., folded to 21 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Main motor highways, federal and state highway numbers, improved forest camps, improved winter spots area, overlooks, and scenic points shown in red. Also shows national forest, national park, waterfowl refuges, U.S. Sheep Experiment Station, state and county boundaries, populated places, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, landing fields,

selected structures, rivers, lakes and streams. Includes map of Idaho showing populated places and the location of the Targhee National Forest. "Boise and Sixth Principal Meridians."
Typescript text on verso. Panel title: *Targhee National Forest.* No panel illustration.
Holdings: private collection

Targhee National Forest, East Division, Idaho and Wyoming, 1955*. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1949, from U.S.G.S., Bu. Land Man. (formerly G.L.O.), Forest Service and other surveys by C. Spaun; traced 1950 by C. Spaun. Agriculture – Ogden.
1955. (*Reprint of 1950 edition). Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W111º50' – W110º40'/N44º50' – N43º10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 82 x 45 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Targhee National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, national park, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, landing fields, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes "Key map" of the northeastern part of the Intermountain Region highlighting the location of the Targhee National Forest. "Boise and Sixth Principal Meridians." Public land grid for adjacent areas in Montana based on the Montana Principal Meridian. "Forest Service Map Class E."
Holdings: Stanford Univ.; Denver Public Library; Univ. of Illinois; Oregon State Univ.; NA
OCLC: 33401107

Recreation Map, Targhee National Forest, Idaho & Wyoming, 1955. **See Figure 18**
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Intermountain Region. Agriculture – Ogden.
1955. Scale, ca. 1:506,800. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 41 x 46 cm., folded to 22 x 12 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Main motor roads, federal and state highway numbers, improved forest camps, improved winter sports areas, and overlook/scenic points shown in red. Also shows national forest, national park, U.S. Sheep Experiment Station, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, secondary roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, streams, and landing fields. "Boise and Sixth Principal Meridians." Public land grid for adjacent areas in Montana based on the Montana Principal Meridian. Printed in blue instead of black.
Typescript text without illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Targhee National Forest.* No panel illustration.
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Idaho; Idaho State Historical Society; Univ. of Illinois; Utah State Univ.; Univ. of Wyoming; Wyoming State Library; LC
OCLC: 41588667

Targhee National Forest (East Division), Idaho and Wyoming, 1963. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah, 1963, from U.S. Forest Service planimetric maps, U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles, and U.S. Army Map Service topographic maps.
1963. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W111º45' – W110º45'/N44º45' – N43º10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 153 x 71 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Map reprinted in 1977 with, *U.S. Government Printing Office: 1977 – 780-997.
Lands of the Targhee National Forest shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road and trail numbers, and public land grid shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, wildlife refuge, state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes "Source Diagram" and "Key Map" of the region highlighting the East Division of the Targhee National Forest. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Boise [Montana] Principal and Sixth Principal Meridians."
Holdings: NA; LC and 12 other libraries
OCLC: 5440508

Targhee National Forest (West Division), Idaho, 1963. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah, 1963, from U.S. Forest Service planimetric maps, U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles, and U.S. Army Map Service topographic maps.
1963. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W113º17' – W111º45'/N44º35' – N43º50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 78 x 108 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Targhee National Forest shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road and trail numbers, and public land grid shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, U.S. Sheep Experiment Station, wildlife refuge, National Reactor Testing Station, state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes "Source Diagram" and "Key Map" of the region highlighting the West Division of the Targhee National Forest. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Boise [Montana] Principal and Sixth Principal Meridians."
Holdings: Univ. of Idaho; Cornell Univ.; Texas A & M; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA
OCLC: 5412915

Swan Valley Ranger District, D-7, Targhee National Forest, Idaho and Wyoming, 1964. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, forest Service.
1964. Scale, ca. 1:316,800. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 16 x 26 cm, Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Targhee National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise and Sixth Principal Meridians."
Holdings: private collection

Targhee National Forest, Idaho and Wyoming, 1965. (Forest Visitors map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah. DDS 65-2149.
1965. Scale, ca. 1:280,000. W113º17' – W110º45'/N44º45' – N43º10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 2 maps on one sheet (East & West sections), 70 x 60 cm., folded to 24 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Map reprinted in 1977 with, *U.S. Government Printing Office: 1977 – 773-375, in 1981 with: *U.S. Government Printing Office 1981 – R8095/797-310 Region No. 8 and again in 1983 with *U.S. Government Printing Office: 1983-O-680-117.
Lands of the Targhee National Forest shown in green; paved and all weather roads, trails, trail numbers, improved recreation areas, and ski areas shown in red; water features shown in blue; federal parks and reservations shown in gray. Also shows national forest, U.S. Sheep Experiment Station, National Reactor Testing Station, wildlife refuge, national park, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes table of recreation site information and "Key Map" of the region highlighting the location of the Targhee National Forest. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Boise, [Montana] Principal and Sixth Principal Meridians."
Text and illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Targhee National Forest*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned scene of waterfall and rushing river.
Holdings: LC and 31 other libraries
OCLC: 12596305

TETON FOREST RESERVE, WYOMING
1898-1903

The Teton Mountain Range served as the inspiration for the name of this national forest. The name is derived from the French, *teton*, or breast, because of the shape of the mountains (Boone, p. 371). After being established in 1897 as one of President Cleveland's Washington Birthday Reserves, the Teton Forest Reserve was absorbed by Yellowstone Forest Reserve, disappearing altogether in 1903. It re-emerged in 1908 as the Teton National Forest. The National Archives has a copy of the original printed Presidential Proclamation of February 22, 1897 together with a cut out section of a General Land Office map of the state of Wyoming of an indeterminate date showing the boundaries and land area of the newly established Forest Reserve hand drawn in green and annotated "829,440 acres."

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1897, February 22 (effective March 1, 1898)	Proclamation, 29 Stat. 906	Established Forest Reserve on 829,440 acres immediately south and adjacent to the Yellowstone Park Timber Land Reserve.
2) 1902, May 22	Proclamation, 32 Stat. 1999	Boundary redescribed, superseding the Proclamation of February 22, 1897 and more than doubling the forest reserve with 310,293 acres transferred from the Yellowstone Park Timberland Reserve and other additions from the public lands.
3) 1903, January 29	Proclamation, 32 Stat. 2030	Forest Reserve abolished; all lands transferred to the Yellowstone Forest Reserve.

U.S. GENERAL LAND OFFICE MAPPING

Map of the Teton Forest Reserve in Wyoming, Created by Proclamation of February 22, 1897.
Compiled from data on file in the U.S. Surveyor General's Office, Cheyenne, Wyoming, November 16, 1899; [signed] Alpheus P. Hanson, Surv. Genl. for Wyoming.
1899. Scale, ca. 1:190,080 (1 inch = 3 miles). No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 25 x 66 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows the boundaries of the rectangular Teton Forest Reserve along with state boundaries, wagon roads, trails, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Sixth Principal Meridian.
Holdings: NA

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MAPPING

Teton Forest Reserve and Southern Part of Yellowstone Park Forest Reserve, Showing Land Classification and Wooded Areas.
U.S. Geological Survey; by T.S. Brandegee, 1898. [Printed by] Julius Bien & Co. Lith. N.Y.
1899. Scale, 1:250,000. W111°00' – W110°00'/N44°10' – N43°15'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 45 x 36 cm., folded to 26 x 18 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet).
Main report title: Teton Forest Reserve (Wyoming), from notes by Dr. T.S. Brandegee, pages 191-212.
Shows two classes of wooded areas in two shades of green: coniferous timber & quaking aspen. Also shows agricultural land in orange and burned areas in dark blue; contours in brown; water features in blue, however, Jackson, Jenny and other lakes are not shown in blue.
(Series: Nineteenth Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey to the Secretary of the Interior, 1897-98, Part V-Forest Reserves, Plate XLIII) in separate atlas volume. Serial Set volume number 3763-1 (55th Congress, 3rd Session, H. Doc. 5, part 4 & 5)
Holdings: 11 libraries
OCLC: 27911295

TETON NATIONAL FOREST, WYOMING
1908-Present

The Teton National Forest was resurrected during the reorganization period of 1908-1909, when the massive 8,317,880 acre Yellowstone National Forest was terminated and its lands divided into smaller forests. One of these smaller forests was the two million acre Teton National Forest. The many administrative actions on the Teton National Forest between 1912 and 1950 are the result of efforts to establish and expand the Elk Refuge, later the National Elk Refuge and the Grand Teton National Park. The Bridger and the Teton National Forests merged their respective administrative responsibilities into one National Forest on July 1, 1973, however, they remain separately proclaimed forests. The merger brought almost 3.5 million acres and seven Ranger Districts under one Forest Supervisor. The town of Jackson, Wyoming has long served as the administrative headquarters of the Teton National Forest from 1908 to the present day. Jackson now serves as the headquarters for the enlarged, hyphenated forest, the Bridger-Teton. Today, the Teton National Forest embraces 1,686,918 gross acres, of which 26,329 acres are in ownership "other" than the Forest Service, or about 1.5% of the total land area.

The Teton Primitive Area was established by the Forest Service in 1934 at 557,311 acres. In his annual report for the 1955 fiscal year, Forest Service Chief Richard E. McArdle reported that the "Teton Primitive Area" had been re-classified as a wilderness under the Forest Service's 1939 "U" regulations by the Secretary of Agriculture that year. Because of this reclassification, the Teton Wilderness became one of the initial components of the National Wilderness Preservation System with the passage of the Wilderness Act of 1964. The Wyoming Wilderness Act of 1984" established the 317,874-acre Gros Ventre Wilderness Area on the Teton National Forest and added 28,156 acres to the existing Teton Wilderness called the "Corridor Addition" which pushed the existing Teton Wilderness boundary westward nearly to the north-south John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Memorial Parkway that connects the Grand Teton and Yellowstone National Parks. The Teton Wilderness now encompasses 585,238 acres.

Section 5002 of the "Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009" is cited as the "Craig Thomas Snake Headwaters Act of 2008," and honors the former United States Senator from Wyoming by including segments of 13 rivers and creeks in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. These include (1) a 7-mile segment of Bailey Creek; (2) a 22 mile segment of Blackrock Creek; (3) 76.7 miles of the Buffalo Fork of the Snake River; (4) 19 miles of Crystal Creek; (5) 21.5 miles of Granite Creek; (6) 58.8 miles of the Gros Ventre River; (7) 10 miles of the Hoback River; (8) 17 miles of the Lewis River; (9) 33.5 miles of Pacific Creek; (10) 8 miles of Shoal Creek; (11) 90.8 miles of the Snake River itself; (12) 16.2 mile segment of Willow Creek; and (13) a 7 mile segment of Wolf Creek.

1) 1908, July 1	Executive Order 872	Teton forest re-established from 2,014,000 gross acres formerly administered by the Yellowstone National Forest.
2) 1912, April 19	*Proclamation 1192, 37 Stat. 1737	35,150 acres eliminated in the Jackson Hole area. Area: 1,978,850 gross acres.
3) 1912, August 10	Public Law 62-261 37 Stat. 293	Congress establishes winter Elk Refuge of not less than 2,000 acres in T. 41 N., R. 115 & 116 W., Sixth Principal Meridian, and appropriates $45,000.00 to the Secretary of Agriculture to acquire lands and to construct buildings and enclosures.
4) 1913, March 4	Public Law 62-430, 37 Stat. 828 (specifically 847)	$5,000.00 appropriated for the creation and maintenance of a winter elk refuge in Wyoming (U.S. Dept. of Agriculture appropriation act for FY 1914).
5) 1913, August 25	Executive Order 1814	Public lands in Sections 1, 11, 13, 23, 24, 25, and 26, T. 41 N., R. 116 W., Sixth Principal Meridian, withdrawn from entry to allow the Dept. of Agriculture to select lands therein for use as an Elk Refuge.
6) 1914, September 15	Executive Order 2047	Executive Order 1814 of August 25, 1913 withdrawing lands is revoked in so far as it affects Section 1 of T. 41 N., R. 116 W., Sixth Principal Meridian.
7) 1915, April 21	Executive Order 2177	Elk Refuge on 2,080 acres established northwest of Jackson, Wyoming.
8) 1916, June 30	*Proclamation 1336, 39 Stat. 1783	Land eliminated in the Jackson Hole area.
9) 1916, July 8	Executive Order 2417	Elk Refuge enlarged.
10) 1916, August 16	Public Law 64-211, 39 Stat. 515	Land added southeast of Jackson, Wyoming, in T. 40 N., R. 116 W., in T. 41 N., R. 115 & 116 W, and in T 42 N., R. 115 W., Sixth Principal Meridian. Area as of June 30, 1917: 1,971,192 gross acres.
11) 1921, December 1	Executive Order 3584	Land eliminated throughout the forest. Area reduced to 1,926,131 gross acres.
12) 1924, October 18	Executive Order 4088	1.96 acres of land eliminated, being Lot 6 of Section 27, T. 45 N., R. 113 W., Sixth Principal Meridian.
13) 1927, February 25	Public Resolution 69-56 44 Stat. 1246	Authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to accept from the Izaak Walton League lands in the northwestern portion of T. 41 N., R. 115 E., Sixth Principal Meridian for the Elk Refuge.
14) 1929, February 26	Public Law 70-817, 45 Stat. 1314	Grand Teton National Park established in part from 95,185 acres of Teton National Forest lands. Area reduced to 1,830,944 gross acres.
15) 1939, April 25 (effective July 1, 1939)	Public Law 76-400, 53 Stat. 1433 (Reorganization Plan II)	Biological Survey, management agency for bird, game, and wildlife refuges transferred from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of the Interior, including the Elk Refuge.
16) 1940, July 25	Proclamation 2416, 54 Stat. 2717 (specifically 54 Stat. 2725) 5 Federal Register 2677 (2681)	The name “Elk Refuge” changed to the National Elk Refuge.

17) 1943, March 15	Proclamation 2578, 57 Stat. 731 8 Federal Register 3277-79	Jackson Hole National Monument established from Teton National Forest and other lands. Area reduced to 1,726,500 gross acres.
18) 1950, September 14	Public Law 81-787, 64 Stat. 849	2,807 acres transferred to the Teton National Forest and 6,376 acres transferred to the National Elk Refuge from the Jackson Hole National Monument. This Public Law merged the 1943 Monument with the 1929 National Park (together with the Rockefeller land donation) to create an enlarged Grand Teton National Park. Area of the Teton National Forest increased to 1,729,306 gross acres.
19) 1964, September 3	Public Law 88-577, 78 Stat. 890	The Teton Wilderness Area on the Teton National Forest made part of the National Wilderness Preservation System under the terms of the "Wilderness Act of 1964" The area was first aside as the Teton Primitive Area by the Forest Service in 1934.
20) 1972, August 25	Public Law 92-404, 86 Stat.619	Authorizes the establishment of the John D. Rockefeller Jr. Memorial Parkway connecting the Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks with the transfer of lands from the Teton National Forest.
21) 1973, October 12	Secretary of Agriculture Order 38 Federal Register 28855-56	23,777 acres land transferred to the National Park Service for the John D. Rockefeller, Junior Memorial Parkway. (Public Law 92-404, 86 Stat. 619) Area reduced to 1,696,000 gross acres.
22) 1974, December 31	Public Law 93-564, 88 Stat.1843	The Exchange Act of 1922, as amended, made applicable to land in section 34 of T. 41 N., R. 116 W., Sixth Principal Meridian.
23) 1984, October 30	Public Law 98-550, 98 Stat. 2807	"Wyoming Wilderness Act of 1984" establishes the 287,000 acre Gros Ventre Wilderness Area on the Teton National Forests; adds 28,156 acres to the existing Teton Wilderness.
24) 2000, September 22	Public Law 106-272 114 Stat. 797	"Jackson Multi-Agency Campus Act of 2000" authorizes land exchanges between the town of Jackson, Wyoming, the Wyoming State Game and Fish Commission, and the federal government for the development and maintenance of an multi-agency campus project in Jackson.
25) 2009, March 30	Public Law 111-11 123 Stat. 1147	"Craig Thomas Snake Headwaters Legacy Act of 2008" designates portions of 13 Snake River headwater streams as parts of the Wild and Scenic Rivers System. Area: 1,686,925 gross acres, of which, over half, 903,112 acres, are in wilderness.

*Map/diagram accompanies text of these proclamations in *U.S. Statutes at Large.*

MAPS AND DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Teton National Forest, Wyoming: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.
Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1908. [Executive Order] No. 872.
1908. Scale, ca. 1:316,800. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

56 x 41cm., folded to 31 x 20 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows the boundaries of the newly established Teton National Forest, national park boundaries and where national forest boundaries coincide with drainage basin boundaries. "Formerly part of Yellowstone National Forest (Proclamation of March 2, 1907" "Sixth Principal Meridian and Base."
Holdings: NA

Teton National Forest, Wyoming: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated April 19, 1912.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1912; compiled by H.S. Meekham; G.T.T. – 1912. [Proclamation] No. 1192.
1912. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W111º05' – W109º40'/N44º20' – N42º55'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 77 x 54 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, national park, and state boundaries, [drainage] "Divided forming National Forest boundary," and land "Eliminations." Also shows towns and settlements, roads, trails, continental divide, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes four inset map showing land eliminations in greater detail. "Sixth Principal Meridian." Land eliminations found exclusively in the Jackson Hole area north of Jackson, Wyoming and south of Jackson Lake.
Holdings: LC; NA

Elk Refuge Reservation, For Protection of American Elk, Wyoming: [Map referred to in Executive Order dated April 21, 1915]
Department of the Interior, General Land Office.
1915. Scale, ca. 1:48,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 15 x 12 cm., on sheet 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows "Area reserved under Executive Order [No. 2177], 840 Acres" and "Area acquired by purchase, 1240 acres" as well as roads, structures, rivers and section numbers. "Elk Refuge Reservation containing 2080 acres" in T. 41 N., R. 116 W., Sixth Principal Meridian.
Holdings: LC; NA

Elk Refuge Reservation, For Protection of American Elk, T. 41 N. R. 116 W. Sixth Principal Meridian Wyoming: [Map referred to in Executive Order dated July 8, 1916]
Department of the Interior, General Land Office.
1915. Scale, ca. 1:48,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 15 x 12 cm., on sheet 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows area "Selected under Act of March 4, 1913 (37 Stat. 847), 840 acres," area "Acquired by purchase under Act of August 10, 1912 (37 Stat. 293), 1240 acres," "Addition – Selected under Act of March 4, 1913 (37 Stat. 847), 160 acres," and "Addition – by purchase under Act of August 10, 1912 (37 Stat. 293) as well as the overall boundary of the \ Elk Refuge, roads, structures, rivers and section numbers. With additions, the Elk Refuge Reservation now includes 2760 acres. Executive Order 2417.
Holdings: LC; NA

Teton National Forest, Wyoming: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated June 30, 1916.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled by H.S. Meekham; G.T.T. – 1912. [Proclamation] No. 1336.
1916. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W111º05' – W109º40'/N44º20' – N42º55'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 79 x 56 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, national park, and state boundaries, [drainage] "Divide forming National Forest boundary," and land "Eliminations." Also shows towns and settlements, roads, trails, continental divide, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes three inset map showing land eliminations in greater detail. "Sixth Principal Meridian." Land eliminations found exclusively in the Jackson Hole area north of Jackson, Wyoming and south of Jackson Lake.
Holdings: LC; NA

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Teton Folio.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey; topography by U.S. Geological Survey; land lines by General Land Office; July, 1908.
1908. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W111º00' – W109º45'/N44º15' – N43º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 23 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet).
Shows national forest, national park, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, Forest Service facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Identifies type of alienated land by letter keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. "6th Prin. Meridian and Base."
Reference: 30th Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey (1908/1909), page 87.

Holdings: Yale Univ.; LC; NA; NAL. LC copy lacks six sheets, 7,8,9,12,13, & 14 covering the west-central portion of the Teton National Forest. Yale's copy includes the 1898 map by T.S. Brandegee from the Nineteenth Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey entitled "Teton Forest Reserve and southern part of Yellowstone Park Forest Reserve."
OCLC: 894917557

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Teton National Forest, Wyoming, 1921. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, June, 1919 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.S. Meekham and E.L. Mehurin; traced by F.E. Sizer, June, 1920. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1921. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W111º05' – W109º40'/N44º20' – N42º55'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 72 x 52 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, national park, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings: LC

Teton National Forest, Wyoming, 1925. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, 1924 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.S. Meekham and F.E. Sizer; traced by F.E. Sizer, 1925. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1925. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W111º05' – W109º40'/N44º20' – N42º55'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 146 x 104 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Main automobile roads shown in red. Also shows national forest, national park, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings: NA

Teton National Forest, Wyoming, 1925. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, 1924 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.S. Meekham and F.E. Sizer; traced by F.E. Sizer, 1925. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1925. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W111º05' – W109º40'/N44º20' – N42º55'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 73 x 52 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Main automobile roads shown in red. Also shows national forest, national park, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings: Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Wyoming; LC; NAL
OCLC: 40670728

Teton National Forest, Wyoming, 1928. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, 1924 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys, by H.S. Meekham and F.E. Sizer; traced by F.E. Sizer, 1925; revised in District Office by G.L. Nichols, 1928. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1928. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W111°02' – W109°40'/N44°25' – N42°55'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 73 x 52 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Main motor highways shown in red. Also shows national forest, national park, game refuge, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes area that later became (one year later) the Grand Teton National Park. "Sixth Principal Meridian." Public land grid for adjacent areas in Idaho based on the Boise Meridian.
Holdings: Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Chicago; LC; NA
OCLC: 150496807

Teton National Forest, Wyoming, 1930. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, 1924 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.S. Meekham and F.E. Sizer; traced by F.E. Sizer; revised in District Office by G.L. Nichols 1928 and 1930. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1930. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W111°02' – W109°40'/N44°25' – N42°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 72 x 52 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Main motor highways and federal highway numbers shown in red. Also shows national forest, national park, game refuge, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities

and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings: Brigham Young Univ.; LC; NA
OCLC: 80010727

Teton National Forest, Wyoming, 1934. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, 1924 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, & other surveys by H.S. Meekham and F.E. Sizer; traced by F.E. Sizer, 1925; tracing revised in District Office 1928 and 1930 by G.L.; tracing revised in Regional Office 1934 by M.W. Bird.
1934. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W111°02' – W109°40'/N44°25' – N42°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Blueline print. 72 x 52 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, national park, game refuge, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings: Boston Public Library; NA
OCLC: 806140812

Recreation Map, Targhee and Teton National Forest, Idaho and Wyoming, 1936.
See under Targhee National Forest.

Teton National Forest, Wyoming, 1938. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1938 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by M.H. Lewis; traced by M.H. Lewis and C. Spaun, 1938. Printed by the Geological Survey.
1938. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W111º02' – W109º40'/N44º25' – N42º55'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 144 x 105 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition.
Main motor highways and federal highway numbers shown in red. Also shows national forest, national park, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings (Color): LC; NA; (Black & white): Colorado School of Mines; Brigham Young Univ.; Univ. of Wyoming
OCLC (Black & white): 51339170

Teton National Forest, Wyoming, 1938. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1938 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by M.H. Lewis; traced 1938 by M.H. Lewis and C. Spaun, 1938.
1938. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W111º02' – W109º40'/N44º25' – N42º55'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 73 x 53 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, national park, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Brigham Young Univ.; NA
OCLC: 56955060

Teton National Forest, Wyoming, 1944. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1938 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by M.H. Lewis; traced 1938 by M.H Lewis and C. Spaun; revised 1943 by C. Spaun; revised 1944 by M.W.B.
1944. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W111º02' – W109º40'/N44º25' – N42º55'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 72 x 52 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition.
Main motor highways and federal highway numbers shown in red. Shows national forest, national park, wilderness, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings (Color): Univ. of California, Davis; Univ. of California, Los Angeles; Colorado School of Mines; Denver Public Library; Detroit Public Library; Univ. of Utah; Univ. of Wyoming; (Black & white): Univ. of Illinois; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC (Color): 7004771; (Black & white): 472708289

Recreation Map, Teton National Forest, Wyoming, 1948.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. U.S. Government Printing Office 16—58128-1.
1949. Scale, ca. 1:380,000. W111°10' – W109°50'/N44°35' – N42°55'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 60 x 36 cm., folded to 21 x 17 cm. Relief not indicated.
Main motor highways, public camp grounds, mileages between points, and roads to recreation areas shown in red. Also shows national forest, national park, state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lookout stations, and landing fields. Includes text describing recreational pursuits. Public land grid in Wyoming based on the Sixth Principal Meridian and the public land grid in

adjacent portions of Idaho based on the Boise Meridian.
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Teton National Forest.* Panel illustration, uncaptioned view of the Grand Canyon of the Snake River. Title panel has location map showing the position of the Teton National Forest in the state of Wyoming and "United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Intermountain Region, Issued 1949."
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 653 (June 1949), page 58.
Holdings: NA; LC; NAL and 30 other libraries
OCLC: 39519457

Teton National Forest, Wyoming, 1949. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1938 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by M.H. Lewis; traced 1938 by M.H. Lewis and C. Spaun; revised 1943 by C. Spaun; revised 1944 by M.W.B.; revised 1949 by C. Spaun.
1949. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W111º02' – W109º40'/N44º25' – N42º55'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 72 x 52 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition.
National forest land shown in green. Also shows national forest, national park, wilderness, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings (Color): Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of California, Los Angeles; Stanford Univ.; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Wyoming; NA; (Black & white): NA
OCLC (Color): 32373334

Buffalo Ranger District, Teton National Forest. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Agriculture – Ogden.
1951. Scale, ca. 1:350,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & range) grid. Black & white. 22 x 28 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Map shows parts of Yellowstone National Park, Shoshone National Forest, Teton Wilderness Area, and Teton National Forest. Public land grid based on the Sixth Principal Meridian.
Holdings: Univ. of Montana
OCLC: 298554850

Recreation Map, Teton National Forest, Wyoming, 1953.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Intermountain Region.
1953. Scale, ca. 1:450,000. W111°03' – W109°40'/N44°30' – N42°58'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 53 x 32 cm., folded to 28 x 15 cm. Relief not indicated.
Main motor highways, public camp grounds, mileages between points, and roads to recreation areas shown in red. Also shows national forest, national park, state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lookout stations, and landing fields. Shows public camp grounds and winter sports areas. Public land grid in Wyoming based on the Sixth Principal Meridian and the public land grid in adjacent portions of Idaho based on the Boise Meridian.
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Teton National Forest.* No panel illustration.
Holdings: Univ. of Illinois
OCLC: 732637513

Teton National Forest, Wyoming, 1955*. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1938 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by M.H. Lewis; traced 1938 by M.H. Lewis and C. Spaun; revised 1943 by C. Spaun; revised 1944 by M.W.B.; revised 1949 by C. Spaun.
1955. (*Reprint of 1949 edition with forest boundaries corrected to January 1, 1955). Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W111º02' – W109º40'/N44º25' – N42º55'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 72 x 52 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition.
National forest land shown in green. Also shows national forest, national park, wilderness, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes and streams. "Forest Service Map Class E." "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings (Color): NA; (Black & white): Stanford Univ.; Colorado State Univ.; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Kansas; Brigham Young Univ.
OCLC (Black & white): 367555007

Teton National Forest, Wyoming, 1955, Central Portion. (Administrative map)
[U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service].
1955. Scale, ca. 1:350,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

25 x 36 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, national park, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, Forest Service facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Sixth Principal Meridian. This black & white map covers virtually the entire Teton National Forest except for small portions in the north and south. Thus, it is doubtful that there exists separate 1955 maps in the same scale and format for a northern portion or a southern portion.
Holdings: private collection

Recreation Map, Teton National Forest, Wyoming, 1957.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
1957. Scale, ca. 1:450,000. W111º03' – W109º40'/N44º30' – N42º58'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 52 x 32 cm., folded to 26 x 14 cm. Relief not indicated.
Main motor highways, federal highway numbers, public camp grounds, mileages between points, winter sports areas, and wilderness area boundaries shown in red. Also shows national forest, national park, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, landing fields, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Sixth Principal Meridian.
Typescript text and one-color illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Teton National Forest.* No panel illustration.
Holdings: Colorado State Univ.; Univ. of Idaho; Utah State Univ.; Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison; LC
OCLC: 44632311

Recreation Map, Teton National Forest, Wyoming, 1962.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
1962. Scale, ca. 1:450,000. W111º03' – W109º40'/N44º30' – N42º58'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 52 x 32 cm., folded to 27 x 14 cm. No relief indicated.
Main motor highways, road numbers, public camp grounds and their index numbers, mileages between points, winter sports areas, and wilderness area boundaries shown in red. Also shows national forest, national park, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, landing fields, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Sixth Principal Meridian. Includes vicinity map and listing of recreation facilities keyed to the map.
Typescript text and one-color illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Teton National Forest.* No panel illustration.
Holdings: Univ. of Kansas; LC
OCLC: 614521808

Teton National Forest, Wyoming, 1964. (Forest Visitors map) **See Figure 20**
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah, 1964. 64-2150.
1964. Scale, ca. 1:300,000. W111º02' – W109º45'/N44º20' – W43º00'. Public Land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 59 x 49 cm., folded to 26 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Map reprinted in 1982 with "23.32.403.01/64C."
Lands of the Teton National Forest shown in green; national park land shown in gray; paved and all weather roads, trails, trail numbers, and improved recreation sites shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, wilderness area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes listing of recreation sites, illustration, and "Key Map" showing the location of the Teton National Forest in its regional setting. "Forest Service Map Class E." "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Text and illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Teton National Forest.* Panel illustration, uncaptioned, green & white photograph of riders and pack train on a forest trail.
Holdings: LC and 22 other libraries
OCLC (1964): 927091959; (1982): OCLC: 13635085

Teton National Forest, Wyoming, 1964. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Ogden, Utah, 1964.
1964. Scale, ca. 1:570,000. W111º02' – W109º45'/N44º20' – W43º00'. Public Land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 30 x 25 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Teton National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, national park, wilderness, state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, Forest Service administrative facilities, campgrounds, rivers, lakes and streams. Includes location diagram.
Holdings: private collection

Teton National Forest, Wyoming, 1966. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah, 1966, from U.S. Forest Service planimetric maps, U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles, and U.S. Army Map Service topographic maps.
1966. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W111º02' – W109º40'/N44º20' – N43º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.

130 x 96 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Teton National Forest shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road and trail numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, wilderness, primitive area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes "Source Diagram" and "Key Map" showing the location of the Teton National Forest in its regional setting. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Kansas; Univ. of Michigan; Univ. of Washington; Univ. of Wyoming; LC; NA
OCLC: 38112281

Buffalo Ranger District D-2, East Half, Teton National Forest, Wyoming. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
1967. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W109º40' – W110º22'/N43º40' – N44º20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 41 x 54 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the eastern half of the Buffalo Ranger District shown in green. Also shows National Forest, wilderness area, primitive area, and county boundaries, settlements, roads trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, recreation sites, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings: private collection

Gros Ventre Ranger District D-3, Teton National Forest, Wyoming. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
1967. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W110º35' – W109º40'/N43º50' – N43º18'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 41 x 54 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Gros Ventre Ranger District shown in green. Also shows National Forest, wilderness area, primitive area, and county boundaries, settlements, roads trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, recreation sites, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 977 (June 1976), page 140.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis; NA
OCLC: 952646307

Jackson Ranger District, D-1, Teton National Forest, Wyoming. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
1967. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W111º00' – W110º10'/N42º58' – N43º22'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 54 x 41 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Jackson Ranger District shown in green. Also shows National Forest and county boundaries, settlements, roads trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, recreation sites, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings: Stanford Univ.
OCLC: 907661152

Teton National Forest, Wyoming, 1964. (Forest Visitors map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah, 1964; limited revision, July 1969.
1969. Scale, ca. 1:300,000. W111º02' – W109º45'/N44º20' – W43º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 59 x 49 cm., folded to 26 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Map reprinted in 1976 with "*GPO-1976-777-215." and in 1982 with "23.32.403.01/64C. Reprint 1982."
Lands of the Teton National Forest shown in green; national park land shown in gray; paved and all weather roads, trails, trail numbers, improved recreation sites shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, wilderness area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes listing of recreation sites, illustration, and "Key Map" showing the location of the Teton National Forest in its regional setting. "Forest Service Map Class E." "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Text and illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Teton National Forest.* Panel illustration, uncaptioned, photograph of riders and pack train on a forest trail.
Holdings (1969): 13 libraries; (1982): LC and 39 other libraries
OCLC (1969): 8672215; (1982): 26130866

Teton National Forest, Wyoming, 1964. (Forest Visitors map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah, 1964, from miscellaneous maps of unknown accuracy; limited revision July 1969.
1969. Scale, ca. 1:600,000. W111º02' – W109º45'/N44º20' – W43º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.

30 x 25 cm., sometimes seen folded to 11 x 27 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Teton National Forest shown in green; national park land shown in gray; paved and all weather roads, trails, trail numbers, wilderness area boundaries, improved recreation sites shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes "Key Map" showing the location of the Teton National Forest in its regional setting. "Forest Service Map Class E." "Sixth Principal Meridian."
"Campground Information Sheet" listing campgrounds and general camping information on verso.
Holdings: Univ. of Iowa; Univ. of Michigan; Linda Hall Library, Missouri
OCLC: 68802153

--- Begin joint mapping activities and later (1973) administrative merger of the Bridger and the Teton National Forests. For maps of the Teton National Forest (Bridger-Teton National Forest) from 1966 to 1974, see above under the Bridger National Forest, Wyoming.

TOIYABE FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, NEVADA (First)
1907-1932

The name "Toiyabe" comes from the ancient Shoshone word *Toyap* meaning "mountain" (Carlson, p. 233). The core area of the Toiyabe National Forest consists of the five mountain ranges in Central Nevada: the Toiyabe, Shoshone, and Paradise Ranges, and the Toquima and Monitor Ranges. The upland areas of the Toiyabe, Shoshone, and Paradise Mountains made up the first Toiyabe Forest Reserve as proclaimed in 1907. The forests located on the Toquima and Monitor Ranges were first organized into two independent forests of the same name and were added to the Toiyabe in 1908. This core area of the five mountain ranges is now the Austin & Tonopah Ranger Districts of the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest. The former Charleston and Vegas National Forests were, for a time, part of the first Toiyabe when the lands of the Moapa National Forest, which was established by combining the Charleston and the Vegas National Forests in 1908, were added in 1915. But these lands were soon transferred to the Dixie National Forest in 1916. The first Toiyabe was absorbed by the Nevada National Forest in 1932 to become the Nevada National Forest's Toiyabe Division for a period of six years until the Toiyabe was re-established as an independent national forest. Forest Supervisor's Headquarters, for the first Toiyabe National Forest was located in the mining town of Austin, Nevada at the north end of the Toiyabe Range.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1)	1907, March 1	*Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3278	Established Forest Reserve on 625,040 gross acres in central Nevada.
2)	1908, July 2 (effective July 1, 1908)	Executive Order 908	Lands of the Monitor and the Toquima National Forests added upon the discontinuation of these two forests. Area increased to 1,565,680 gross acres.
3)	1909, February 20	*Proclamation 849, 35 Stat. 2228	113,034 acres added. Area increased to 1,678,714 gross acres.
4)	1910, November 25	Executive Order 1265	Gillis Canyon area, Nevada, added from the Mono National Forest (District 5).
5)	1910, December 10	*Proclamation 1102, 36 Stat. 2763	Land added and land eliminated. Area increased in 1910 to 1,963,070 gross acres.
6)	1914, May 4	Executive Order 1928	Land formerly part of the Mono National Forest transferred on November 25, 1910 (Gillis Canyon area) eliminated. Area reduced to 1,924,800 gross acres.
7)	1915, April 6 (effective July 1, 1915)	Executive Order 2162	Lands of the Moapa National Forest added upon the discontinuation of the Moapa (Charleston & Vegas Divisions). Area enlarged to 2,215,150 gross acres.
8)	1916, May 10	Executive Order 2380	Moapa Division of the Toiyabe National Forest transferred to the Dixie National Forest.

9) 1916, May 10	*Proclamation 1334, 39 Stat. 1781	Parashont Division of the Dixie National Forest (Shivwits/Mount Dellenbaugh area) eliminated in Arizona. The Moapa Division of the Toiyabe National Forest transferred to the Dixie National Forest. Area reduced to 1,924,800 gross acres.
10) 1921, May 25	*Proclamation 1599, 42 Stat. 2242	36,784 acres eliminated. Area reduced to 1,888,016 gross acres.
11) 1928, September 22	Executive Order 4966	SE ¼ of Section 8, S ½ of Section 9, and N ½ of Section 16, T. 10 N., R. 44 E., Mt. Diablo Meridian, (800 acres) eliminated.
12) 1931, September 24	Executive Order 5725	Boundary adjusted to conform with new survey. Area: 1,899,927 gross acres.
13) 1932, June 23 (effective July 1, 1932)	Executive Order 5863	Entire forest transferred to the Nevada National Forest. First Toiyabe discontinued.

*Map/diagram accompanies text of these proclamations in *U.S. Statutes at Large.*

DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Toiyabe Forest Reserve, Nevada: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated March 1, 1907.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1907; compiled in part from Public Land surveys.
1907. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 49 x 42 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows forest reserve boundaries, roads, settlements, ranches, wells, and drainage features. Indicates location of the 39th parallel and in lower margin, "Longitude West from Washington, 40º. Includes 5 blank legend boxes. "Mt. Diablo Meridian and Base Line." Proclamation establishes the first Toiyabe National Forest.
Holdings: LC; NA

Toiyabe National Forest, Nevada: [Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated February 20, 1909].

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1909; compiled in part from Public Land surveys. [Proclamation] No. 849.
1909. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. Relief shown by hachures.
Part One of Diagram (Diagram in two parts) Scale, ca. 1:253,440. 51 x 40 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Map of the original Toiyabe National Forest as established in 1907 showing national forest boundaries, land "Additions," roads, trails, settlements, ranches, wells, and drainage features. "Mt. Diablo Meridian and Base Line."
Part Two of Diagram (Diagram in two parts) Scale, ca. 1:316,800. 53 x 36 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Map of the former Toquima National Forest on the west and the former Monitor National Forest on the east of the Monitor Valley that separates the two. These were made part of the Toiyabe National Forest by Executive Order 908 of July 1, 1908. Shows national forest boundaries, roads, trails, wells, ranches, settlements, lakes, and streams. "Mt. Diablo Meridian and Base Line." Proclamation adds lands to the Toiyabe National Forest, all additions shown on Part One of Diagram.
Holdings: LC; NA

Toiyabe National Forest, Nevada: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated Dec. 10, 1910.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1910. [Proclamation] No. 1102.
1910. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. Relief shown by hachures.
Part One of Diagram (Diagram in two parts) 53 x 46 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. National forest land shown in green. Also shows national forest boundary, "Former National Forest boundary" (thereby identifying land additions and eliminations), and land "Transferred from Mono National Forest [Region 5] by Executive Order dated Nov. 25, 1910" [to the Toiyabe National Forest, Region 4] being land in T. 9 & 10 N., R. 33 & 34 E (Gillis Canyon area shown as an inset to the main map). Includes another inset of T.17 N., R.43 E., Section 9 showing land eliminations in greater detail. Map also shows roads, trails, settlements, wells, springs, drainage patterns. Indicates location of the 39th parallel and in right lower margin 117º00'. Part one of diagram covers the Toiyabe portion of the Toiyabe National Forest. "Mt. Diablo Meridian and Base."
Part Two of Diagram (Diagram in two parts) 74 x 43 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. National forest land shown in green. Also shows national forest boundary and "Former National Forest boundary" (thereby identifying land additions and eliminations), roads, trails, settlements, springs, wells, drainage patterns. Indicates location of the 39th parallel and in lower margin, 116º30'. Part two of diagram covers the former Toquima and Monitor National Forests that were added to the Toiyabe National Forest in 1908.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; LC; NA

OCLC: 25996728

Toiyabe National Forest, Nevada, 1921: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated May 25, 1921.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Ogden, 1919 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by Ernest Lubeck; traced by Clare B. Noyes. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1921. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W118º00' – W116º20'/N39º35' – N38º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 84 x 67 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Land "Eliminations" show in red. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, ranches, wells, lakes, marshes, and streams. "Mt. Diablo Meridian."
This map is a standard Forest Service administrative map at 1:253,440-scale used as a base to show the land and boundary changes ordered by Proclamation No. 1599.
Holdings: LC; NA

Toiyabe National Forest, Nevada, 1931: Diagram forming part of Executive Order dated Sept. 24, 1931.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1927-28 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by C.J. Truscott; traced by G.L. Nichols, 1928; revised by G.L. Nichols, 1930-31. Printed by the Geological Survey.
1931. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W118º00' – W116º20'/N39º40' – N38º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 82 x 66 cm., folded to 33 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, ranches, wells, marshes, lakes, and streams. Includes "Relative Accuracy Diagram." "Mt. Diablo Meridian."
This map is a standard Forest Service administrative map at 1:253,440-scale used as a base to show the land and boundary changes ordered by Executive Order No. 5725. The Executive Order officially acknowledges the boundary adjustments due to the re-survey of the Toiyabe National Forest and does not add or eliminate any lands.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of California, Los Angeles; LC; NA
OCLC: 25996666

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Toiyabe Folio.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey; topography from U.S. Geological Survey maps; land lines from General Land Office plats; Jan., 1909.
1909. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W117º50' – W116º20'/N39º35' – N38º05'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 28 sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours, hachures, and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet when shown).
Shows national forest and county boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Identifies type of alienated land within national forest boundaries by letter keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. "Mt. Diablo Meridian and Base." Most sheets are planimetric, but sheets 12 - 14, 20 - 22 & 25 are topographic. Provides coverage of the Monitor and Toquima National Forests added in 1908.
Reference: 31st Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey (1909/1910), page 87.
Holdings: Arizona State Univ.; Yale Univ.; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 844003344

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Toiyabe National Forest, Nevada, 1920. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Ogden, 1919 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by Ernest Lubeck; traced by Clare B. Noyes. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1920. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W118º00' – W116º20'/N39º35' – N38º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 81 x 65 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, ranches, wells, springs, marshes, lakes, and streams. "Mt. Diablo Meridian."
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; LC; NA
OCLC: 25996643

Toiyabe National Forest, Nevada, 1928. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Ogden, 1927-28 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by C.J. Truscott; traced by G.L. Nichols, 1928. Printed by the Geological Survey.
1928. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W118º00' – W116º20'/N39º40' – N38º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 83 x 66 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Main motor highways shown in red. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, ranches, wells, marshes, lakes, and streams. Includes "Relative Accuracy Diagram." "Mt. Diablo Meridian."
Holdings: NA (NA has blueline print).

Toiyabe National Forest, Nevada, 1931. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1927-28 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by C.J. Truscott; traced by G.L. Nichols, 1928; revised by G.L. Nichols, 1930-31. Printed by the Geological Survey.
1931. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W118º00' – W116º20'/N39º40' – N38º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 83 x 66 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition.
Main motor highways shown in red. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, ranches, wells, marshes, lakes, and streams. Includes "Relative Accuracy Diagram." "Mt. Diablo Meridian."
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of California, Los Angeles; Univ. of Chicago; Harvard College Library; Harvard Botany Library; Boston Public Library; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 25996690

TOIYABE NATIONAL FOREST, NEVADA-CALIFORNIA (Second)
1938-Present

The Toiyabe National Forest was re-established in 1938 by combining the Santa Rosa Division of the Humboldt National Forest and the Toiyabe Division (5 mountain ranges in central Nevada) of the Nevada National Forest into one administrative unit. Late in 1945, land on the east side of the Sierra Nevada drainage divide was added to the Toiyabe from the California Region's Tahoe and Mono National Forests. The Mono National Forest was abolished at the same time and its lands transferred to the Toiyabe with the exception of its southernmost portion that was added to Region Five's Inyo National Forest. With these transfers, the Toiyabe not only became a two state (Nevada and California) National Forest, the boundary between the California and the Intermountain Regions of the Forest Service had to be redrawn by moving it further to the west. In addition to the former Mono National Forest lands, the Toiyabe also absorbed lands from the Tahoe National Forest in California (Sierra and Nevada Counties) and in Nevada (Carson City, Douglas and Storey Counties). National Archives has a map of the Mono Division, Toiyabe National Forest of 1946 at 1:253,440-scale with note: "R4 – R5 Boundary Change approved by Chief's office 12-15-43." The second Toiyabe's Forest Supervisors Headquarters was centrally located in Reno, Nevada in 1938, but was moved to Sparks, Nevada when all forest land in Nevada was united under the hyphenated, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, in 1995. Today the Toiyabe National Forest includes 4,238,031 gross acres within its boundaries, of which 346,241 acres are in ownership "other" than the Forest Service, or about 8% of the total land area.

The Charleston Division of the Nevada National Forest was added to the Toiyabe National Forest in 1957 with the discontinuation of the Nevada National Forest. At the time of the transfer, the area was known as the Charleston Division and soon changed to the Las Vegas Ranger District. Land was added to the area in 1989 and in 1993, and the entire area was formally designated as the Spring Mountains National Recreation Area under an act of Congress August 4, 1993. Much of the area now has wilderness status.

Public Law 75-748 (52 Stat. 1205) of June 25, 1938 allowed the Secretary of Agriculture to purchase lands within the external boundaries of the Nevada and Toiyabe National Forests using funds obtained by the sale of natural resources other than mineral resources and rental income, to minimize soil erosion, flood damage, and for the economy of administration. This was one of the so-called "Forest Receipt Act" programs. Similar laws were passed by Congress at this time for western national forests, and each one, except for this law covering the national forests in Nevada, stipulated that such purchases must be approved by the National Forest Reservation Commission. In order to promote what was called "unity of programs," lands purchased under this act for Nevada have, like all the others, been presented to the Commission for approval. From 1938 to 1975, just before the abolishment of the National Forest Reservation Commission, the law had resulted in the purchase of 10,573 acres for the national forests of Nevada, 2,85 acres for the Toiyabe alone.

Some 20,540 acres were set aside as the Hoover Primitive Area within the boundaries of the Mono National Forest in 1931. This primitive area was named for then President Herbert Hoover, who had examined the area as a young Stanford University

geology student. When the lands of the Mono National Forest were divided between the Toiyabe and the Inyo National Forests in 1945, the primitive area was divided between the Toiyabe and the Inyo as well, the largest portion of the Hoover Primitive Area was added to Region 4's Toiyabe National Forest. In his annual report for the 1957 fiscal year, Forest Service Chief Richard E. McArdle reported that the Hoover Primitive Area had been enlarged and re-classified as a Wild Area under the "U" regulations of 1939. When Wilderness Act of 1964 was passed and the Hoover Wild Area became a charter member of the National Wilderness Preservation System, the Hoover encompassed 48,601 acres (39,094 acres on the Toiyabe and 9,507 on the Inyo National Forest. Most recently, the "Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 added 79,820 acres of Toiyabe and Inyo National Forest land to the Hoover Wilderness Area more than doubling the area's size. It now is measured at 128,124 acres.

Like the Hoover Wilderness Area, two additional wilderness areas covering multiple forests and two Forest Service Regions were created by the Congress under the California Wilderness Act of 1984. Previous to the 1984 act, the Mokelumne Wilderness consisted of 50,400 acres on the Eldorado and Stanislaus National Forests in Region 5. The 1984 act added approximately 55,000 acres to the Mokelumne Wilderness expanding the area to include lands of the Toiyabe National Forest in Region 4 for the first time. The Mokelumne Wilderness Area embraces an official 104,011 acres on three forests and two regions. The Carson-Iceberg Wilderness Area was an entirely new wilderness area created by the California Wilderness Act of 1984 including lands in both the Stanislaus and the Toiyabe National Forests. The 1984 law set aside approximately 160,000 acres for the Carson-Iceberg Wilderness, but it has since been measured at 158,106 acres.

More wilderness areas were to come five years later under the "Nevada Wilderness Protection Act of 1989" which established the 38,000 acre Alta Toquima Wilderness (now 35,529 acres), the 115,000 acre Arc Dome Wilderness (now 120,556 acres), the 43,000 acre Mt. Charleston Wilderness (now 56,887 acres), the 28,000 acre Mt. Rose Wilderness (now 31,194 acres), and the 98,000 acre Table Mountain Wilderness (now 92,455 acres). The "Clark County Conservation of Public Land and Natural Resources Act of 2002" added areas to the National Wilderness Preservation System. This time the Congress combined both Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management lands to create the 46,610 acre La Madre Mountain Wilderness using approximately 19,000 acres of Toiyabe National Forest land and 27,000 acres of Bureau of Land Management land. Also established in Clark County, Nevada, near the Spring Mountain Recreation Area was the 24,737 acre Rainbow Mountain Wilderness with about 5,000 acres of Toiyabe National Forest and 20,000 acres of Bureau of Land Management lands. An addition of 13,598 acres to the existing Mt. Charleston Wilderness used both Forest Service and public lands. This addition increased the acreage of the Mt. Charles Wilderness to nearly 57,000 acres.

Section 3066 entitled "Wovoka Wilderness" a part of the "Carl Levin and Howard P. "Buck" McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015," (Public Law 113-291 – 128 Stat. 3292) established the 47,449 acre Wovoka Wilderness in Lyon County near the East Walker River in the Bridgeport Ranger District, Toiyabe National Forest. The Wovoka Wilderness takes its name from a Native American spiritual leader and father of the Ghostdance who was born and raised in the area. In the following Section 3067 of the law, the Congress withdrew from disposal, entry, leasing, or patent under the mineral laws of the United States an area related to the newly established Wovoka Wilderness presumably for further study. The Wovoka Wilderness now measures nearly 49,000 acres.

In April of 1973, the 150,000 acre Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit, one of most unique areas of America's National Forest System, was established by the Forest Service. The establishment of the LTBMU was not really the creation of a "new" National Forest, but rather a re-organization and consolidation of national forest lands that had already existed in the Tahoe Basin since 1899. Lands of the Toiyabe National Forest in Region 4 and lands of the Eldorado, and Tahoe National Forests in Region 5 were consolidated into a new kind of administrative unit authorized to provide more effective management for the basin's watershed, and its ecological, and recreation resources. The name "Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit was originally intended as a temporary name, but over the years the name remained and was recognized in Public Law 98-586 of December 23, 1980, which authorized the Forest Service to purchase environmentally significant land from private land owners within the boundaries of the management unit.

The National Forest and Public Lands of Nevada Enhancement Act of 1988 (Public Law 100-150, 102 Stat. 2749) added approximately 662,000 acres of public land to the Toiyabe and to the Inyo (Region 5) National Forests in a bid to improve management and efficiency of federal lands in Nevada. These two National Forests also transferred to the Interior Department's Bureau of Land management some 23,000 acres under the Act. On January 7, 1993, Federal Register Notice (58 Federal Register 11395) established the 3,632 acre Bagley Valley Purchase Unit in Alpine County, California.

In 1968, the Toiyabe National Forest had eight ranger districts, however, of the ranger district maps made for the Toiyabe in that year, only six have been identified: Carson (D-1); West Walker (D-3); Bridgeport (D-4, in 2 maps); and Tonopah (D-5); Austin (D-6); Fallon (D-7). Maps that have not yet been identified but might exist are the ranger district maps for the Alpine (D-2?) and the Las Vegas (D-8?).

Included here in the map listing are several U.S. Geological Survey 30-minute quadrangle sheets mapped in 1900 covering areas in the Sierra Nevada Mountains that were then parts of the Stanislaus and Lake Tahoe Forest Reserves. Portions of these areas later became part of the Mono National Forest; the majority of its lands were transferred to the Toiyabe National Forest in 1945.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1938, May 9	Executive Order 7884 3 Federal Register 913	The Santa Rosa Division of the Humboldt National Forest and the Toiyabe Division of the Nevada National Forest are combined to re-establish the (second) Toiyabe National Forest with 2,198,499 gross acres.
2) 1938, June 25	Public Law 75-748, 52 Stat. 1205	Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to purchase lands within the boundaries of the Nevada and Toiyabe National Forests to minimize soil erosion, flood damage, and to promote efficiency and economy of administration. Funding for purchases to come from forest receipts.
3) 1941, March 18	Secretary of the Interior Order 6 Federal Register 1636	Boundary adjusted to conform with 1931 survey with land added as a result. Area: 2,249,097 gross acres in Nevada.
4) 1945, December 18 (effective July 1, 1945)	Public Land Order 306 11 Federal Register 249-50	Land added from the Tahoe National Forest. (California Region, Region 5)
5) 1945, December 18 (effective July 1, 1945)	Public Land Order 307 11 Federal Register 250	Land added from Mono National Forest upon the discontinuation of the Mono. (California Region, Region 5). By this action, the Toiyabe National Forest also adds a portion of the Hoover Primitive Area. Gross acreage: 3,471,927
6) 1949, May 13	Secretary of Agriculture Administrative Order # 6 14 Federal Register 2646-47	Land purchased in California under the Weeks Law (March 1, 1911) added.
7) 1950, May 6 (effective July 1, 1950)	Public Land Order 641 15 Federal Register 2844	Land added from Tahoe National Forest. (California Region, Region 5) in T. 19 N., R. 17 E., Sections 13 & 25, Mt. Diablo Meridian.
8) 1950, June 16	Public Law 81-559, 64 Stat. 230	74,000 acres added in Washoe County, Nevada. Area to be acquired through purchase using forest receipts and land transfers from the Bureau of Land Management. Area increased to 3,571,719 gross acres.
9) 1951, August 3 (effective July 1, 1951)	Public Land Order 740 16 Federal Register 7826-27	Santa Rosa Division of the Toiyabe transferred back to the Humboldt National Forest. Area reduced to 3,271,139 gross acres.
10) 1957, September 9 (effective October 1, 1957)	Public Land Order 1487 22 Federal Register 7309	Charleston Division of the Nevada National Forest added (61,566 gross acres) upon the discontinuation of the Nevada. Area increased to 3,332,705 gross acres.
11) 1959, May 13	Public Land Order 1848 24 Federal Register 4053	195 acres of land in California and Nevada added. Area increased to 3,332,900 gross acres.
12) 1964, January 30	Public Land Order 3321 29 Federal Register 1722	Boundary extended to include an additional 21,321 acres of high watershed land. 1,535 acres of built-up or agricultural lands eliminated. Area

		increased to 3,354,070 gross acres
13) 1964, September 3	Public Law 88-577, 78 Stat. 890	The Hoover Wild Area on the Toiyabe and Inyo National Forests made part of the National Wilderness Preservation System under the terms of the "Wilderness Act of 1964." Former wild area now called the Hoover Wilderness Area.
14) 1968, April 23	Public Land Order 4409 33 Federal Register 6538	280 acres of land in Douglas and Mineral Counties, Nevada, added.
15) 1968, July 15	Public Land Order 4483 33 Federal Register 10396	120 acres added under Public Law 87-524 (76 Stat. 140) permitting the addition of lands acquired under section 8 of the Taylor Grazing Act (48 Stat. 1272).
16) 1968, July 15	Public Land Order 4488 33 Federal Register 10398	80 acres added under Public Law 87-524 (76 Stat. 140) permitting the addition of lands acquired under section 8 of the Taylor Grazing Act (48 Stat. 127). Area now stands at 3,362,228 gross acres.
17) 1970, August 5	Public Law 91-372, 84 Stat. 694	12,920 acres added on the Nevada side of Lake Tahoe and boundary extended.
18) 1970, September 16	Public Land Order 4899 35 Federal Register 14775	1,862 acres of land added in Sierra and Nevada Counties, California and boundary extended.
19) 1971, October 18	Public Land Order 5139 36 Federal Register 20515	475 acres of land in Sierra County, California added and boundary extended.
20) 1972, March 9	Public Land Order 5167 37 Federal Register 5497	80 acres of land added in T. 20 N., R.18 E., Section 30, Lot 14, Mt. Diablo Meridian. Area increased to 3,385,402 gross acres as of June 30, 1972.
21) 1978, January 12	Secretary of Agriculture Notice 43 Federal Register 1971	Boundaries of the Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit officially defined.
22) 1978, November 8	Public Law 95-605, 92 Stat. 3044	"Whittell Property" added, Lot 2 of Section 10, T. 13 N., R. 18 E., Mt. Diablo Meridian (34.4 acres).
23) 1980, May 27 (effective June 3, 1980	Public Land Order 5727 45 Federal Register 37439	1133 acres of land added and boundary extended. 87 acres of private land Eliminated from the forest.
24) 1980, June 13	Public Land Order 5727 45 Federal Register 40115	Public Land Order 5727 issued May 27, 1980 corrected. By June 30, 1980, area had increased to 3,386,666 gross acres.
25) 1980, December 23	Public Law 96-586, 94 Stat. 3381	The Santini-Burton Act authorizes the Forest Service to purchase environmentally sensitive lands in the Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit funded by the sale of public lands in Clark County, Nevada.
26) 1984, September 28	Public Law 98-425, 98 Stat 1619	"California Wilderness Act of 1984" adds 55,000 acres to the Mokelumne Wilderness (designated a wilderness in 1964 at that time with no Toiyabe National Forest lands) from lands of the Eldorado and Stanislaus National Forests (Region 5) and the Toiyabe National Forest (Region 4). Also establishes the Carson-Iceberg Wilderness from 83,188 acres of Toiyabe National Forest land and 77,993 acres of Stanislaus National Forest land (Region 5)

27) 1988, October 28 (effective April 27, 1989)	Public Law 100-550 102 Stat. 2749	"National Forest and Public Lands of Nevada Enhancement Act of 1988" transfers 662,000 acres of public (BLM) land to the Toiyabe National Forest and to the Inyo National Forest in Region 5 and 23,000 acres of National Forest land transferred to the Bureau of Land Management, among other provisions. National Forest boundaries modified.
28) 1989, November 13 (effective April 26, 1989)	Secretary of Agriculture Notice Secretary of the Interior Notice 54 Federal Register 48659	Legal description of lands transferred by the "National Forest and Public Lands of Nevada Enhancement Act of 1988" (Public Law 100-550) of October 28, 1988 provided and boundaries modified.
29) 1989, December 5	Public Law 101-195, 103 Stat. 1784	"Nevada Wilderness Protection Act of 1989" establishes the Alta Toquima, Arc Dome, Mt. Charleston, Mt. Rose, and Table Mountain Wildernesses on the Toiyabe National Forest.
30) 1993, January 7	Federal Register Notice 58 Federal Register 11395	Established the 3,632 acre Bagley Valley Purchase Unit in Alpine County, California for watershed protection.
31) 1993, August 4	Public Law 103-63, 107 Stat. 297	Spring Mountains National Recreation Area established from the Toiyabe's Las Vegas Division (see Charleston Forest Reserve/National Forest above).
32) 2000, December 21	Public Law 106-558 114 Stat. 2776	"National Forest and Public Lands of Nevada Enhancement Act of 1988" amended to adjust the boundary of the Toiyabe National Forest.
33) 2000, December 28	Public Law 106-575 114 Stat. 3063	A portion of the NW ¼ of Section 15, T. 16 N., R. 18 E., Mt. Diablo Meridian authorized to be sold to the Washoe County School District for the construction of an elementary school at fair market value.
34) 2002, November 6	Public Law 107-282, 116 Stat. 1994	"Clark County Conservation of Public Land and Natural Resources Act of 2002" establishes the La Madre Mountain Wilderness and the Rainbow Mountain Wilderness from both Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management lands; adds 13,598 acres of Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management land to the existing Mt. Charleston Wilderness.
35) 2009, March 30	Public law 111-11 123 Stat. 1053	"Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009" adds 79,820 acres of Inyo and Toiyabe National Forest land to the existing Hoover Wilderness.
36) 2009, March 30	Public Law 111-11 123 Stat. 1059	"Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009" designates 7,254 acre Bridgeport Winter Recreation Area near Sonora Pass, the first and only Congressionally designated winter motorized (snowmobile) use area.
37) 2009, March 30	Public Law 111-11 123 Stat. 1108	The same omnibus law authorizes a land exchange between Carson City, Nevada and the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management.
38) 2013, May 21	Federal Register Notice 78 Federal Register 29699	Joint Interchange Order transfers 346.49 acres of Toiyabe National Forest land to the U.S. Navy (Marine Corps Mountain Warfare Training Center) and the U.S. Navy transfers 240 acres within the boundaries of the Toiyabe National Forest to the U.S. Forest Service all within

		Mono County, California.
39) 2014, December 19	Public Law 113-291 128 Stat. 3292 (specifically 3838)	Establishes the 47,449 acre Wovoka Wilderness in Lyon County near the East Walker River. Area as of September 30, 2015: 4,239,019 gross acres.

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MAPPING

Twenty-First Annual Report of the USGS, 1900-01, Part V-Forest Reserves. "Stanislaus and Lake Tahoe Forest Reserves, California, and adjacent territory," by George B. Sudworth. A series of six, 30-minute thematic quadrangle maps covering the 1900 Lake Tahoe and Stanislaus Forest Reserves. The six quadrangles cover the entire future Eldorado National Forest and the majority (north of the 38th parallel) of the Stanislaus National Forests as well as a large portion of the Toiyabe (formerly the Mono, 1908-1945) National Forest in the states of California and Nevada and the northern portion of Yosemite National Park. The six, 1:125,000-scale thematic 30-minute topographic quadrangle maps cover an area described by the coordinates: W121°00' W119°30' /N39°00' – N38°00'. These appear in Serial Set volume number 4109 (56th Congress, 2nd Session, H. Doc. 5, parts 4 & 5). These appear in Serial Set volume number 4109 (56th Congress, 2nd Session, H. Doc. 5, Parts 4 & 5).

Of the six 30-minute thematic quadrangle maps in this report, only the following three cover portions of the second Toiyabe National Forest.

Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, California, Dardanelles Quadrangle.
U.S. Geological Survey; Henry Gannett, Geographer in charge; land classification by Geo. B. Sudworth. [Topographic base map]: R.U. Goode, Geographer in charge; triangulation by H.E.C. Feusier; topography by R.H. McKee and R.B. Marshall. Surveyed in 1891-96. [Printed by] Julius Bien & Co. Lith. N.Y.
1901. Scale, 1:125,000. W120°00' – W119°30'/N38°30' – N38°00'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 45 x 36 cm., folded to 28 x 19 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet).
Main report title: Stanislaus and Lake Tahoe Forest Reserves, California, and adjacent territory," by George B. Sudworth, pages, 499 – 561.
Shows seven land classifications: 5 classes of merchantable timber, grazing land, and barren (rock or brush on a standard 30-minute U.S. Geological Survey topographic map. The southern area of the map is now the Yosemite National Park, the remainder now part of the Stanislaus National Forest.
(Series: Twenty-First Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey to the Secretary of the Interior, 1899-1900, Part V – Forest Reserves, Plate XC) in separate atlas volume.
Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Oregon
OCLC: 37868439

Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, California, Markleeville Quadrangle.
U.S. Geological Survey; Henry Gannett, Geographer in charge; land classification by Geo. B. Sudworth. [Topographic base map]: A. H. Thompson, Geographer; E. M. Douglas, Topographer in charge; triangulation by H. E. C. Feusier; topography by R. H. Chapman. Surveyed in 1889. [Printed by] Julius Bien & Co. Lith. N.Y.
1901. Scale, 1:125,000. W120°00' – W119°30'/N39°00' – N38°30'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 45 x 36 cm., folded to 28 x 19 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet).
Main report title: Stanislaus and Lake Tahoe Forest Reserves, California, and adjacent territory," by George B. Sudworth, pages, 499 – 561.
Shows six land classifications: 2 classes of merchantable timber, grazing land, barren (rock or brush), and culled land on a standard 30-minute U.S. Geological Survey topographic map.
(Series: Twenty-First Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey to the Secretary of the Interior, 1899-1900, Part V – Forest Reserves, Plate LXXXIX) in separate atlas volume.
Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Oregon
OCLC: 37793018

Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, California, Pyramid Peak Quadrangle.
U.S. Geological Survey; Henry Gannett, Geographer in charge; land classification by Geo. B. Sudworth. [Topographic base map]: A. H. Thompson, Geographer; E. M. Douglas, Topographer in charge; triangulation by H. E. C. Feusier; topography by R. H. McKee. Surveyed in 1889. [Printed by] Julius Bien & Co. Lith. N.Y.
1901. Scale, 1:125,000. W120°30' – W120°00'/N39°00' – N38°30'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 45 x 36 cm., folded to 28 x 19 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet).
Main report title: Stanislaus and Lake Tahoe Forest Reserves, California, and adjacent territory," by George B. Sudworth, pages, 499 – 561.
Shows seven land classifications: 3 classes of merchantable timber, grazing land, barren (rock or brush), culled land, and

cut areas restocking on a standard 30-minute U.S. Geological Survey topographic map. Map identifies locations of sawmills.
(Series: Twenty-First Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey to the Secretary of the Interior, 1899-1900, Part V – Forest Reserves, Plate LXXXVI) in separate atlas volume.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Nevada, Reno; Univ. of Oregon
OCLC: 26989026

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Toiyabe National Forest, Nevada, 1942. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1927-28 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by C.J. Truscott; traced by G.L. Nichols, 1928 – revised by C. Spaun, 1942.
1942. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W118º00' – W116º20'/N39º40' – N38º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 81 x 64 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes inset of the Santa Rosa Division (W118º00' – W117º20'/ N42º10' – N41º35'). 29 x 25 cm. "Mt. Diablo Meridian."
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of California, Los Angeles; U.S. Geological Survey Library, Denver; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Nevada, Reno; Texas A & M; Univ. of Utah; Utah State Univ.; NA
OCLC: 21548147

Toiyabe National Forest, North Half, Mono Division, Nevada and California, 1946. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1945, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by P. Bieler, R. Marston & C. Spaun; traced 1946 by Calvin Spaun. Army Map Service, U.S. Army, Washington, D.C. 39092 7-46 1946.
1946. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W120°12' – W119°10'/N39°50' – N38°48'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 119 x 92 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, military reservation, wilderness area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Mt. Diablo Meridian." Now largely the Carson Ranger District.
Holdings: Brigham Young Univ.; LC; NA
OCLC: (as a two sheet set, North & South): 79976160

Toiyabe National Forest, South Half, Mono Division, Nevada and California, 1946. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1945, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by P. Bieler, R. Marston & C. Spaun; traced 1946 by Calvin Spaun. Army Map Service, U.S. Army, Washington, D.C. 39093 7-46 1946.
1946. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W120°12' – W118°20'/N39°00' – N38°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 102 x 145 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, military reservation, wilderness area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Mt. Diablo Meridian." Now largely the Bridgeport Ranger District.
Holdings: Brigham Young Univ.; LC
OCLC: (as a two sheet set, North & South): 79976160

Toiyabe National Forest, Mono Division, Nevada and California, 1946. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1945, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by P. Bieler, R. Marston & C. Spaun; traced 1945 by Calvin Spaun. Army Map Service, U.S. Army, Washington, D.C. 39094 7-46 1946.
1946. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W120°12' – W118°20'/N39°50' – N38°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 86 x 72 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, military reservation, wilderness area, wild area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Mt. Diablo Meridian."
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California ,Berkeley; Univ. of California, Los Angeles; Univ. of California, Santa Cruz; Univ. of Colorado, Boulder; U.S. Geological Survey Library, Denver; Univ. of Utah; Brigham Young Univ.; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 22203599

Toiyabe National Forest, Central Nevada Division, Nevada, 1951. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Ogden, 1949, from U.S.G.S., B.L.M., Forest Service and other surveys by C. Spaun; traced 1945 by Calvin Spaun.
1951. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W118º00' – W116º15'/N39º40' – N37º50'. Public land (Township & Range grid. Black & white. 85 x 71 cm., on sheet 68 x 54 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, military reservation, wilderness area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Mt. Diablo Meridian." Now the Austin-Tonopah Ranger Districts.
Holdings: private collection

Toiyabe National Forest, Mono Division, Nevada and California, 1951. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1945, from U.S.G.S., B.L.M., Forest Service and other surveys by P. Bieler, R. Marston & C. Spaun; traced 1945 by Calvin Spaun; revised 1950 by C. Spaun. Reproduced by the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey 1951 A-4209-0-1.
1951. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W120°12' – W118°20'/N39°50' – N38°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 86 x 72 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition.
National forest land shown in green. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, military reservation, wilderness area, wild area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Mt. Diablo Meridian." Area now comprises the Carson and Bridgeport Ranger Districts.
Holdings (Color): NA; (Black & white): Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Kansas; Univ. of Kentucky; Brigham Young Univ.; Univ. of Washington; LC: NAL
OCLC (Black & white): 26018116

Lake Tahoe – Truckee River Area, 1951, Toiyabe National Forest. (Administrative map)
[U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Intermountain Region.] Agriculture – Ogden.
1951. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 35 x 25 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, and improved forest camps. Public land grid based on the Mt. Diablo Meridian. Map extends from the Reno area in the north to the southern shore of Lake Tahoe in the south.
Holdings: private collection

Upper Walker River Area, 1951, Toiyabe National Forest. (Administrative map)
[U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Intermountain Region.] Agriculture – Ogden.
1951. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 36 x 25 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, and improved forest camps. Public land grid based on the Mt. Diablo Meridian. Map covers the southern portion of the Mono Division.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley
OCLC: 27991232

Alpine – Carson River Area, 1954, Toiyabe National Forest. (Administrative map)
[U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Intermountain Region.]
1954. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 36 x 25 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, and improved forest camps. Public land grid based on the Mt. Diablo Meridian. Map extends from Lake Tahoe in the north to California Highway 108 in the south.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley
OCLC: 27991246

Recreation Map, Toiyabe National Forest, Central Nevada Division, Nevada, 1954.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Intermountain Region.
1954. Scale, ca. 1:400,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 51 x 40 cm., folded to 22 x 14 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Roads and road numbers, trails, service areas (stores, etc.), improved forest camps, and airports shown in red. Also shows national forest boundaries, towns and settlements, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes "Key Map" of Nevada highlighting the Central Division of the Toiyabe National Forest. "Mt. Diablo Meridian."

Typescript text and drawings on verso. Panel title: *Toiyabe National Forest, Central Nevada Division, Nevada*. No panel illustration.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of California, Los Angeles; Univ. of Nevada, Reno
OCLC: 12768180

Toiyabe National Forest, Central Nevada Division, Nevada, 1955*. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Ogden, 1949, from U.S.G.S., B.L.M., Forest Service and other surveys by C. Spaun; traced 1945 by Calvin Spaun.
1955 (*Reprint of 1951 edition). Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W118º00' – W116º15'/N39º40' – N37º50'. Public land (Township & Range grid. Black & white. 85 x 71 cm., on sheet, 68 x 54 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, military reservation, wilderness area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Mt. Diablo Meridian."
Holdings: Univ. of Utah; Brigham Young Univ.
OCLC: 28193611

Charleston Division, [Toiyabe] ~~Nevada~~ National Forest, Nevada. (Forest Visitors map)
United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Intermountain Region; A. Saunders. Agriculture – Ogden.
[1955?] Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 25 x 24 cm., on sheet, 25 x 36 cm., folded to 25 x 12 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
The name "Toiyabe" has been hand stamped in black ink near the name "Nevada" which has been struck through. Roads, trails, resort areas, camps, picnic areas, winter sports and summer home areas shown in red. Also shows springs, and other drainage features and National Forest boundaries. Includes vicinity map and typescript text in left third of the map. For earlier maps of the Charleston Division and Charleston Mountain, see under Nevada National Forest.
Three panels of typescript text on verso. Text on verso has struck through references to the Nevada National Forest and its Forest Supervisor's headquarters in Ely, Nevada and has substituted the new name "Toiyabe" and new headquarters location, "Reno" in their place. Panel title: *[Toiyabe] ~~Nevada~~ National Forest, Charleston Division.* No panel illustration.
Note: This is the map produced in 1955? when the Charleston Division was a part of the Nevada National Forest. Application of the stamp crossing out "Nevada" had to have been done after October 1, 1957 when the Charleston Division was transferred to the Toiyabe National Forest.
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines
OCLC: 40437350

Toiyabe National Forest, North Half Mono Division, Nevada and California, *1957. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1945, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by P. Bieler, R. Marston & C. Spaun; traced 1946 by Calvin Spaun; revised 1950 by C. Spaun. Agriculture – Ogden.
*Reprinted 1957 [Reprint of 1951 edition]. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W120°12' – W119°10'/N39°50' – N38°48'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 59 x 46 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
National forest land shown in green. Also shows national forest, purchase unit, Indian Reservation, wilderness area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Mt. Diablo Meridian." 1951 edition covered the entire Mono Division in one large map. 1957 and 1960 reprints split the Mono into North and South halves. North half now the Carson Ranger District.
Holdings: private collection

Toiyabe National Forest, South Half Mono Division, Nevada and California, *1957. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1945, from U.S.G.S., B.L.M., Forest Service and other surveys by P. Bieler, R. Marston & C. Spaun; traced 1945 by Calvin Spaun; revised 1950 by C. Spaun. Agriculture – Ogden.
*Reprinted 1957 [Reprint of 1951 edition]. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W120°12' – W118°20'/N39°00' – N38°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 51 x 72 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
National forest land shown in green. Also shows national forest, military reservation, wilderness area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Mt. Diablo Meridian." 1951 edition covered the entire Mono Division in one large map. 1957 and 1960 reprints split the Mono into North and South halves. South half now the Bridgeport Ranger District.
Holdings: Private collection

Alpine – Carson River Area, 1957, Toiyabe National Forest. (Administrative map)
[U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Intermountain Region.]
1957. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 36 x 25 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, and improved forest camps. Public land grid based on the Mt. Diablo Meridian. Map extends from Lake Tahoe in the north to California Highway 108 in the south.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Illinois
OCLC: 77864746

Recreation Map, Toiyabe National Forest, Central Nevada Division, Nevada, 1958.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Intermountain Region.
1958. Scale, ca. 1:440,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 50 x 39 cm., folded to 22 x 14 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Roads and road numbers, trails, service areas (stores, etc.), improved forest camps, and airports shown in red. Also shows national forest boundaries, towns and settlements, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes "Key Map" of Nevada highlighting the Central Division of the Toiyabe National Forest. "Mt. Diablo Meridian."
Text and drawings on verso. Panel title: *Toiyabe National Forest, Central Nevada Division, Nevada.* No panel illustration.
Holdings: LC

Recreation Map, Toiyabe National Forest, Sierra Division, Nevada & California, 1958.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Intermountain Region.
1958. Scale, ca. 1:1:440,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 52 x 43 cm. folded to 28 x 16 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Lands of the Toiyabe National Forest shown in green; roads, trails, wild area boundaries, forest camps, demonstration areas, winter sports areas, resorts, and mountain passes open only in summer shown in red; national forest, state, and county boundaries, Forest Service administrative facilities and water features shown in blue. Includes location map of the states of California and Nevada highlighting in green the Sierra Division of the Toiyabe National Forest. Public Land grid based on the Mt. Diablo Meridian.
Text and illustrations on verso. Text and illustrations discuss the major tree species found in the Toiyabe. Panel title: *Toiyabe National Forest, Sierra Division*. No panel illustration.
Holdings: LC and 11 other libraries
OCLC: 21604571

Charleston Division, Nevada [Toiyabe] National Forest, Nevada. (Forest Visitors map)
United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Intermountain Region; A. Saunders. Agriculture – Ogden.
[1959?] Scale, ca. 1:152,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 24 x 21 cm., on sheet, 24 x 31 cm., folded to 24 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Roads, trails, resort areas, camps, picnic areas, winter sports and summer home areas shown in red. Also shows springs and other drainage features, Forest Service administrative facilities, and national forest boundary. Includes vicinity map and text in left third of the sheet.
Three panels of text on verso. Panel title: *Toiyabe National Forest, Charleston Division.* No panel illustration. Later known as the Las Vegas Ranger District of the Toiyabe National Forest and now as the Spring Mountains National Recreation Area.
Holdings: LC

Toiyabe National Forest, North Half Mono Division, Nevada and California, *1960. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1945, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by P. Bieler, R. Marston & C. Spaun; traced 1946 by Calvin Spaun; revised 1950 by C. Spaun. Agriculture – Ogden.
*1960. *Reprinted 1957 [Reprint of the 1951 edition]. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W120°12' – W119°10'/N39°50' – N38°48'. Public land (Township &
Range) grid. Color. 59 x 46 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. (also issued in a black & white edition)
National forest land shown in green. Shows national forest, purchase unit, Indian Reservation, wilderness area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Mt. Diablo Meridian." 1951 edition covered the entire Mono Division in one large map. 1957 and 1960 reprints split the Mono into North and South halves. North half now the Carson Ranger District.
Holdings: private collection

Toiyabe National Forest, South Half Mono Division, Nevada and California, *1960. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1945, from U.S.G.S., B.L.M., Forest Service and other surveys by P. Bieler, R. Marston & C. Spaun; traced 1945 by Calvin Spaun; revised 1950 by C. Spaun. Reproduced by the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey 1951 A-4209-0-1. Agriculture – Ogden.
*1960. *Reprinted 1957. [Reprint of the 1951 edition]. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W120°12' – W118°20'/N39°00' – N38°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 51 x 72 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. (also issued in a black & white edition)
National forest land shown in green. Shows national forest, purchase unit, Indian Reservation, military reservation, wilderness area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Mt. Diablo Meridian." 1951 edition covered the entire Mono Division in one large map. 1957 and 1960 reprints split the Mono into North and South halves. South half now the Bridgeport Ranger District.
Holdings: private collection

Charleston Division, Toiyabe National Forest, Nevada. (Forest Visitors map)
United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Intermountain Region; A. Saunders. Agriculture – Ogden.
[1962?] Scale, ca. 1:152,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 24 x 21 cm., on sheet, 24 x 31 cm., folded to 24 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Roads, trails, resort areas, camps, picnic areas, winter sports and summer home areas shown in red. Also shows springs and other drainage features, Forest Service administrative facilities, and national forest boundary. Includes vicinity map and text in left third of the sheet.
Three panels of text on verso. Panel title: *Toiyabe National Forest, Charleston Division.* No panel illustration. Later known as the Las Vegas Ranger District of the Toiyabe National Forest and now as the Spring Mountains National Recreation Area.
Holdings: private collection

Toiyabe National Forest, Las Vegas Ranger District, Nevada, 1966. (Forest Visitors map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah, 1966. DPSU/66-2092.
1966. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W115º50' – W115º30'/N 36º25 – N36º15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 49 x 49 cm., folded to 26 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Las Vegas Ranger District of the Toiyabe National Forest shown in green; paved roads, trails and trail numbers, ski areas, and recreation sites show in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest boundaries, dirt and primitive roads, and Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes "Key Map" of Nevada and adjacent portions of California showing the location of the Las Vegas Ranger District in relation to the road network, index to recreation sites. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Mt. Diablo Meridian."
Text and one color illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Toiyabe National Forest.* Panel drawing, uncaptioned of two hikers viewing a waterfall. Area now known as the Spring Mountains National Recreation Area, but was also known as the Charleston Forest Reserve and National Forest, 1906-1908; then the western half of the Moapa National Forest, 1908-1915; part of the first Toiyabe National Forest 1915-1916; part of the Dixie National Forest, 1916-1937; part of the Nevada National Forest, 1937-1957. It was first the Toiyabe's Charleston Division and later as the Toiyabe's Las Vegas Ranger District. Land was added to the area in 1989 and in 1993, the entire area was formally designated as the Spring Mountains National Recreation Area.
Holdings: LC and 28 other libraries
OCLC: 16132974

Toiyabe National Forest (Alpine, West Walker and Bridgeport Ranger Districts), Nevada and California, 1968. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah, 1968, from U.S. Forest Service planimetric maps and U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles; map content is current as of September 1968.
1968. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W120º02' – W118º27'/N39º05' – N37º55'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 111 x 126 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Toiyabe National Forest shown in green; paved and all weather roads and road and trail numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, primitive and wilderness area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation areas. Includes "Source Diagram" and "Key Map" of the state of Nevada and adjacent portions of California showing the location of this portion of the Toiyabe National Forest in relation to state boundaries and major highways. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Mt. Diablo Meridian."
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Stanford Univ.; California State Univ., Fresno; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Kansas; Univ. of Wyoming; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 5484075

Toiyabe National Forest (Carson Ranger District), Nevada and California, 1968. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah, 1967, from U.S. Forest Service planimetric maps, and U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles. Map content is current as of March 1968.
1968. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W120º13' – W119º30'/N39º50' – N38º50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 96 x 59 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Toiyabe National Forest shown in green; paved and all weather roads, built up areas, and road and trail numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, primitive area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation areas. Includes "Source Diagram" and "Key Map" of the state of Nevada and adjacent portions of California showing the location of the Carson Ranger District of the Toiyabe National Forest in relation to state boundaries and major highways. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Mt. Diablo Meridian."
Holdings: NA; NAL; LC and 12 other libraries
OCLC: 5412887

Toiyabe National Forest (Austin, Fallon Ranger Districts), Nevada, 1968. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah, 1968, from U.S. Forest Service planimetric maps, and U.S. Army Map Service topographic maps; map content is current as of August 1968.
1968. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W118º08' – W116º20'/N39º35' – N38º40'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 92 x 128 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Toiyabe National Forest shown in green; paved and all weather roads, and road and trail numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes "Source Diagram" and "Key Map" of the state of Nevada highlighting the location of the Austin and Fallon Ranger Districts of the Toiyabe National Forest in relation to state boundaries and major highways. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Mt. Diablo Meridian." Area shown is the North half of the Toiyabe's Central Nevada Division.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Kansas; Harvard College Library; Western Michigan Univ.; Univ. of Nebraska, Lincoln; Univ. of Wyoming; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 5495944

Toiyabe National Forest (Tonopah Ranger District), Nevada, 1968. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah, 1967, from U.S. Forest Service planimetric maps, U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles; map content is current as of June 1968.
1968. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W117º43' – W116º20'/N39º10' – N38º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 113 x 108 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Toiyabe National Forest shown in green; paved and all weather roads, and road and trail numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes "Source Diagram" and "Key Map" of the state of Nevada highlighting the location of the Tonopah Ranger District of the Toiyabe National Forest in relation to state boundaries and major highways. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Mt. Diablo Meridian." Area shown is the South half of the Toiyabe's Central Nevada Division.
Holdings: NA; LC and 21 other libraries
OCLC: 5474348

Austin Ranger District D-6, Toiyabe National Forest, Nevada, 1968. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
1968. Scale, ca. 1:175,000. W117º15' – W116º20'/N39º38' – N38º40'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 43 x 56 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Toiyabe National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, recreation sites, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Mt. Diablo Meridian."
Holdings: Stanford Univ.
OCLC: 993953104

Bridgeport Ranger District Sec. 1 D-4, Toiyabe National Forest, Nevada and California, 1968. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
1968. Scale, ca. 1:170,000. W119º30' – W118º58'/N38º40' – N38º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 52 x 39 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Toiyabe National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, recreation sites,

rivers, lakes, and streams. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Mt. Diablo Meridian." (Western section of the Ranger District)
Holdings: Univ. of California, Davis
OCLC: 381082281

Bridgeport Ranger District Sec. 2 D-4, Toiyabe National Forest, Nevada and California, 1968. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
1968. Scale, ca. 1:170,000. W119º00' – W118º25'/N38º40' – N38º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 52 x 39 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Toiyabe National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, recreation sites, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Mt. Diablo Meridian." (Eastern section of the Ranger District)
Holdings: private collection

Carson Ranger District D-1, Toiyabe National Forest, Nevada, 1968. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
1968. Scale, ca. 1:210,000. W120º13' – W119º30'/N39º50' – N38º50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 56 x 43 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Toiyabe National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, recreation sites, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Mt. Diablo Meridian."
Holdings: Univ. of Nevada, Reno
OCLC: 54498437

Fallon Ranger District D-7, Toiyabe National Forest, Nevada, 1968. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
1968. Scale, ca. 1:210,000. W118º00' – W117º00'/N39º19' – N38º43'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 43 x 56 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Toiyabe National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, recreation sites, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Mt. Diablo Meridian."
Holdings: Stanford Univ.
OCLC: 993987331

Tonopah Ranger District D-5, Toiyabe National Forest, Nevada, 1968. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
1968. Scale, ca. 1:210,000. W117º35' – W116º28'/N39º10' – N38º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 67 x 53 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Toiyabe National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, recreation sites, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Mt. Diablo Meridian."
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines
OCLC: 951679180

West Walker Ranger District D-3, Toiyabe National Forest, Nevada, 1968. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
1968. Scale, ca. 1:210,000. W120º00' – W119º00'/N39º05' – N38º15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 48 x 36 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Toiyabe National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, recreation sites, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Mt. Diablo Meridian."
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley
OCLC: 21757202

Toiyabe National Forest (Alpine, West Walker and Bridgeport Ranger Districts), Nevada and California, 1969.
(Forest Visitors map) **See Figure 22**
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah, 1968, from U.S. Forest Service planimetric maps and U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles; map content is current as of April 1969. AFPS/Ogden, Utah/ 69-2152.

1969. Scale, ca. 1:200,000. W120º00' – W118º55'/N39º05' – N37º55'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 70 x 55 cm., folded to 28 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Reprinted 1980 with * U.S. Government Printing Office: 1980-689-419 and in 1982 with *U.S. Government Printing Office: 1982-O-578-153.

Lands of the Toiyabe National Forest shown in dark green; adjacent national forest land shown in light green; paved and all weather roads and road numbers shown, primitive or wilderness area boundaries, trails, mountain passes, mileages between points, and recreation site information shown in red; national park land shown in gray; Indian Reservations in orange; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, primitive and wilderness area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation areas. Includes "Vicinity Map" of Nevada and adjacent portions of its adjacent states showing the location of the South Sierra Division of the Toiyabe National Forest in relation to state boundaries and major highways. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Mt. Diablo Meridian."

Text, illustrations (some in color), and map Toiyabe National Forest, Bridgeport Ranger District, Nevada and California at the same scale with the same map content, color and format as main map on verso (W118º53' – W118º25'/N38º50' – N37º58'). Panel title: *Toiyabe National Forest, South Sierra Division.* Panel illustration, uncaptioned color drawing of lone hiker overlooking a glacial tarn.

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 927 (April 1972), page 49.

Holdings: NA; LC and 29 other libraries

OCLC: 5568983

Toiyabe National Forest (Carson Ranger District), Nevada and California, 1969. (Forest Visitors map) **See Figure 22**

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah, 1967, from U.S. Forest Service planimetric maps, U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles; map content is current as of April 1969. AFPS/Ogden, Utah/ 69-2037.

1969. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W120º13' – W119º30'/N39º50' – N38º50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 94 x 55 cm., folded to 28 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Map reprinted in 1976 with, *U.S. Government Printing Office: 1976-680-919, Region 8. Also reprinted in 1977 with *U.S. Government Printing Office: 1977 – 680-123. Map reprinted in 1982 with title *Carson and Bridgeport Districts, Nevada and California* OCLC: 13627055

Lands of the Toiyabe National Forest shown in dark green; adjacent national forest land shown in light green; paved and all weather roads and road numbers, trails, primitive area boundaries, mountain passes, ski areas and other recreation sites shown in red; built-up areas shown in yellow; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes "Vicinity Map" of Nevada and adjacent portions of its adjacent states showing the location of the Carson Ranger District of the Toiyabe National Forest in relation to state boundaries and major highways. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Mt. Diablo Meridian."

Text, index to recreation sites, and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Toiyabe National Forest / Carson Ranger District.* Panel illustration, uncaptioned drawing of two skiers.

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 909 (October 1970), page 71.

Holdings: NA; LC and 38 other libraries

OCLC: 5498376

Toiyabe National Forest, Central Nevada Division …, 1972. (Forest Visitors map) **See Figure 22**

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah, 1968, from U.S. Forest Service planimetric maps and U.S. Army Map Service topographic maps; map content is current as of October, 1969.

1972. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W118º00' – W116º20'/N39º35' – N38º05'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 2 maps one on each side of sheet (North Half – South Half), 56 x 85 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Map reprinted in 1974.

Lands of the Toiyabe National Forest shown in green; Indian Reservations shown in yellow; state parks in brown; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, trails, mountain passes, historic trails, and recreation sites shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes index to recreation sites. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Mt. Diablo Meridian.

Text, color illustrations, and drawings are shown on both sides of sheet. Panel title: *Toiyabe National Forest, Central Nevada Division.* Panel illustration, uncaptioned color drawing of old time miners working a sluice box.

Holdings (1972): Stanford Univ.; Florida State Univ.; Univ. of Iowa; Cornell Univ.; Univ. of Washington; (1974 reprint): LC & 74 other libraries

OCLC (1972): 35988473; (1974 reprint): 20217701

TOQUIMA NATIONAL FOREST, NEVADA
1907-1908

Named for the Toquima Range rising above the Big Smoky Valley on its western flank and the Monitor Valley on its eastern side where the National Forest is situated. The name originates from a band of Mono Indians, the *Toquimas* or "black backs" formerly living in the lower Reese River Valley of Lander County (Carlson, p. 234). The area is now a part of the Austin & Tonopah Ranger Districts of the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forests. The "Nevada Wilderness Protection Act of 1989" established the 38,000-acre Alta Toquima Wilderness (now 35,529 acres) surrounding the South Summit of Mt. Jefferson (elevation, 11,941 feet) on lands of the former Toquima National Forest. The forest was administered from the mining town of Austin, Nevada.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1907, April 15	*Proclamation, 35 Stat. 2121	Established National Forest on 368,000 gross acres in central Nevada.
2) 1908, July 2 (effective July 1, 1908)	Executive Order 908	Forest abolished; all lands transferred to the First Toiyabe National Forest.

*Map/diagram accompanies text of this proclamation in *U.S. Statutes at Large.*

DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION

Toquima National Forest, Nevada: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated April 15, 1907.
Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture.
1907. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.
51 x 27 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, roads, settlements, and streams. Indicates location of the 39th parallel and in lower margin, "117º West from Greenwich." Includes 4 blank legend boxes. "Mt. Diablo Meridian and Base."
Holdings: LC; NA

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

See **Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Toiyabe Folio** (1909, sheets 4, 9, 10, 15, 16, 22, 23, & 25) above for coverage of the Toquima National Forest in folio format.

UINTAH FOREST RESERVE, UTAH-WYOMING
1897-1906

Early maps of the Uinta mountain area generally attached the "H" to the end of the Uinta. In Major John Wesley Powell's publications, the "H" was dropped as Powell believe the "H" to be unnecessary for correct pronunciation. However the old spelling survived in the naming of the Uintah National Forest and survives in the names of Uintah County and Uintah Lake. The name comes from the Uinta Nation, which was a distinct tribe of the Utes (Van Cott, p. 379). The Uintah Forest Reserve was the first to be proclaimed in the state of Utah and was one of the Washington Birthday Reserves.
The Forest Reserve boundaries of the Uintah as proclaimed in 1897 bear no relationship to the boundaries of Uinta National Forest of today (see Figure 1). The original forest reserve lies just below the east-west boundary between Utah and Wyoming, an area now administered by the Wasatch and the Ashley National Forests. The Uintah underwent a large expansion on January 16, 1906 with the addition of lands in Wyoming as well as to the south into Utah County in the high country east of Provo. Over time, the Uinta went south and west geographically, eventually to lose its lands in the High Uintah Mountains and its lands in the state of Wyoming to the Wasatch and to the Ashley National Forests. The name, Uintah was officially changed to Uinta with the Proclamation of January 16, 1906, but not, however, through the text of the Proclamation but through the "diagram" or map attached to it whose title was the simplified "Uinta." The National Archives has copies of the original printed Presidential Proclamations of February 22, 1897 and July 14, 1905 together with cut out sections of General Land Office maps of the state of Utah of an indeterminate date showing the boundaries and land area of the newly established Forest Reserve hand drawn in green and annotated "842,000 acres" on the first proclamation and "1,852,000 acres" on the second proclamation. Like its successor, the Uinta National Forest, Provo, Utah served as the administrative headquarters for the forest.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1897, February 22 (effective March 1, 1898)	Proclamation, 29 Stat. 895	Established Forest Reserve on 842,000 gross acres in northeastern Utah's Uinta mountains.
2) 1905, March 3	Public Law 58-212, 33 Stat. 1070	Before the opening of the Uintah Indian Reservation, this Public Law authorized the President to add to the Uintah Forest Reserve from former Indian Reservation lands.
3) 1905, July 14	Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3116	1,010,000 acres added from the Uintah Indian Reservation in advance of the opening of the Reservation. Area now stands at 1,852,000 acres in Utah.
4) 1906, January 16	*Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3186	429,848 acres added in Utah and Wyoming. Uintah becomes a two state forest reserve at 2,281,848 acres. Name changed to Uinta.

*Map/diagram accompanies text to this proclamation in *U.S. Statutes at Large.*

DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION

Uinta Forest Reserve, Utah and Wyoming: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated January 16, 1906.
Proclamation that changed the name of the Forest Reserve from Uintah to Uinta. See below for full citation.

U.S. GENERAL LAND OFFICE MAPPING

Map of Uintah Forest Reserve, Situated in Summit, Wasatch & Uintah Counties, Utah as created by Proclamation of February 22 -1897.
U.S. Surveyor Generals Office, Salt Lake City, Utah, May 8th 1900; [signed] Jacob B. Blair, U.S. Surveyor General.
1900. Scale, 1:253,440 (4 miles to 1 inch). No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 27 x 63 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows forest reserve and military reservation boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, major mountain peaks, rivers and Streams. Public land grid based on the Salt Lake Meridian.
Holdings: NA

UINTA FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, UTAH-WYOMING
1906-Present

The 2,281,848 acres of the original 1906 Uinta Forest Reserve covered all of the Uintah Range with lands in both Utah and in Wyoming. Later in 1906, approximately 130,000 acres were eliminated from the Uinta on the forest's northern edges in Utah and in Wyoming. In 1908, the Ashley National Forest was created from 952,086 acres from the Uinta National Forest northeastern portion while additions to the Uinta in 1908 and 1910 from the public domain moved the Uinta's geographic center further south, a trend that would continue for several more decades. Furthering the southward movement of the Uinta was the 1915 transfer of the northern portion of the Uinta Range from the Uinta to the Wasatch National Forest and the addition of parts of the Nebo National Forest to the Uinta's south, upon the discontinuation of the Nebo National Forest in 1915. The Sand Pitch Mountain area to the south became the responsibility of the Uinta National Forest with its transfer from the Manti National Forest in 1923. The northeastern area of the Uinta National Forest, its portion of the Uinta Mountains, were transferred to the Wasatch National Forest in 1929. Reorganizations of the Ashley, Uinta, and Wasatch National Forests in 1954 finally brought the Uinta to its present day boundaries. That year saw the transfer of the Uinta National Forest's lands in Duchesne County to the Ashley National Forest while the Uinta obtained the Mount Timpanogos area by transfer from the Wasatch National Forest.

Administrative responsibility for the Vernon Division of the Wasatch-Cache National Forests (Sheeprock Mountains area) was transferred to the Uinta National Forest in 1973. Also in that year, the administration of the San Pitch Mountains area, part of the Uinta since 1923, was transferred to the Manti-La Sal National Forest for administration. These transfers were not announced in the pages of the *Federal Register* because technically no land had actually been transferred. The Vernon Division is still legally part of the Wasatch National Forest and the Sanpete Ranger District is still part of the Uinta.

However, the Vernon Division appears on the Forest Visitors map of 1974 while the Sanpete Ranger District does not. In March of 2009, the Uinta National Forest was added to the administrative combination of its neighboring forests to the north to create the Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest, managing lands entirely within the state of Utah. Forest Supervisor's Headquarters for the Uinta National forest were located in Provo, Utah. With the administrative merger the Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest has two Supervisor's Offices, one in Salt Lake City for the Wasatch and Cache National Forests and the other in Provo for the Uinta. The Uinta, a separately proclaimed national forest today measures 962,366 gross acres.

In 1954, most of original area reserved as the Wasatch Forest Reserve in 1906 was transferred to the Uinta National Forest in a major reorganization of the Wasatch, Uinta, and Ashley National Forests. The line separating the Wasatch from the Uinta National Forests was relocated to the boundary between Salt Lake and Utah Counties, or the drainage divide separating Cottonwood Creek and American Fork. Timpanogos Cave National Monument, established October 14, 1922 from Wasatch National Forest lands, was administered by the U.S. Forest Service until its transfer to the National Park Service on August 10, 1933. During the 1954 reorganization, the forest area surrounding the Mount Timpanogos National Monument became part of the Uinta National Forest as did the lands that later were set aside as the Uinta's Mount Timpanogos Scenic Area.

Public Law 74-337 (49 Stat. 866) of August 26, 1935 allowed the Secretary of Agriculture, upon the approval of the National Forest Reservation Commission, to purchase lands within the external boundaries of the Uinta and Wasatch National Forests using funds obtained by the sale of natural resources other than mineral resources and rental income in order to minimize soil erosion and damage from flooding. This was the first of several of the so-called "Forest Receipt Act" programs. From 1935 to 1975, just before the abolishment of the National Forest Reservation Commission, the program had resulted in the purchase of 27,552 acres for the Uinta National Forest. Lands acquired by this 1935 law should not be included with the Provo Purchase Unit, a unit established by the Commission to purchase lands under the Weeks Law of 1911. Even though both laws authorized the purchase of lands to be managed the Uinta National Forest, each had different purposes supporting land acquisition.

The Utah Wilderness Act of 1984 established the 10,750 acre Mount Timpanogos Wilderness (surveyed at 10,518 acres) and the 28,000 acre Mount Nebo Wilderness (surveyed at 28,022 acres), and the 25,500 acre Deseret Peak Wilderness on the Wasatch National Forest's Grantsville unit (surveyed at 25,212 acres). Before the 1984 Utah Wilderness Act, the "Endangered American Wilderness Act of 1978" established the 29,575 acre Lone Peak Wilderness on the border between the Uinta and the Wasatch National Forests. The area has since been surveyed at 30,088 acres with 21,166 acres on the Uinta National Forest and 8,922 acres on the Wasatch.

Section 3011 entitled "Land Conveyance, Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest, Utah" a part of the "Carl Levin and Howard P. "Buck" McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015," (Public Law 113-291 – 128 Stat. 3292) authorized the sale and transfer of 80 acres of Uinta National Forest land in the vicinity of the Upper Y Mountain Trail to Brigham Young University.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1906, January 16	*Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3186	Established Forest Reserve from lands formerly known as the Uintah Forest Reserve in Utah & Wyoming with an addition of 429,848 acres from public domain. Area at establishment: 2,281,848 gross acres.
2) 1906, May 29	*Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3207	128,742 acres eliminated in Utah and Wyoming on the northern edges of the Uinta National Forest. Total acreage reduced to 2,153,106 gross acres.
3) 1906, October 6	*Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3240	39,040 acres added in Utah County. Total area increases to 2,192,146 gross acres.
4) 1908, July 1	Executive Order 884	Established Ashley National Forest from 952,086 acres of the eastern portion of the Uinta National Forest in Utah and Wyoming Total area decreased to 1,250,610 gross acres. Uinta National Forest now manages lands only in Utah.

5) 1908, July 1	*Proclamation 815, 35 Stat. 2193	10,550 acres added from public domain in T. 1 & 2 S., R. 5 E., Salt Lake Meridian.
6) 1910, October 7	*Proclamation 1091, 36 Stat. 2749	Land transferred to (49,920 acres) and land added (16,920 acres) from the Ashley National Forest placing the boundary between the two forests along drainage divides. 37,205 acres added from the public domain. After a 1911 resurvey, Uinta now stands at 1,286,500 gross acres.
7) 1915, June 23 (effective June 30, 1915)	*Proclamation 1299, 39 Stat. 1733	Northern portion of the Uinta (355,405 acres) transferred to the Wasatch National Forest. Northern portion of the Nebo National Forest (112,040 acres -Mount Nebo Unit) added before the Nebo was discontinued by its transfer to the Manti National Forest on July 1, 1915. A 1922 recomputation puts the area of the Uinta National Forest at 1,058,462 gross acres.
8) 1923, November 6	Executive Order 3922	San Pitch Mountains unit of the Manti National Forest (58,267 acres) added. Area increased to 1,116,729 gross acres.
9) 1929, July 30	*Proclamation 1887, 46 Stat. 3003	191,085 acres or the northeastern portion of the Uinta National Forest transferred to the Wasatch National Forest. Area reduced to 925,644 gross acres.
10) 1934, July 27	Executive Order 6801-A	17,741 acres added from the public domain in T. 6 & 7 S., R. 3 W., Salt Lake Meridian. National Forest. Area enlarged to 938,583 gross acres by Executive Orders of 1934 and early 1935.
11) 1935, August 26	Public Law 74-337, 49 Stat. 866	Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture, with the consent of the National Forest Reservation Commission, to purchase lands within the boundaries of the Uinta and Wasatch National Forests in Utah with forest receipts to minimize soil erosion and flood damage.
12) 1936, August 17	Executive Order 7429 1 Federal Register 1125	1,360 acres of land northeast of Nephi, Utah, added in Sections 25 & 26 and 35 & 36, T. 12 S., R. 1 E., Salt Lake Meridian.
13) 1937, July 17	Executive Order 7663 2 Federal Register 1251-52	42,365 acres of land added along the southern margin of the forest (northwest of Spanish Fork Canyon and north of Soldier Creek). By recomputation in 1945, area of the Uinta stands at 982,980 gross acres.
14) 1949, September 20	Public Land Order 607 14 Federal Register 5835	Boundary extended in the area of T. 5 & 6 S., R. 3 & 4 E., Salt Lake Meridian an area of 15,233 acres for watershed protection and future acquisition.
15) 1954, March 30 (effective July 1, 1954)	Public Land Order 950 19 Federal Register 1931	142,904 acres added from the Wasatch National Forest (American Fork Canyon and Mt. Timpanogos area) and 285,000 acres transferred to the Ashley National Forest (Duchesne Ranger District), largely along drainage divide boundaries. Area reduced to 853,165 gross acres.
16) 1954, December 30	Public Land Order 1048 20 Federal Register 155	P.L.O. 950 of March 30, 1954 corrected.

17) 1957, July 24	Public Land Order 1448 22 Federal Register 5979-80	Boundary extended to include an additional 1,450 acres east of Santaquin, Utah. Area increased to 854,615 gross acres.
18) 1961, July 21	Intermountain Regional Forester Action	Regional Forester Floyd Iverson designates 10,750 acres as the Mt. Timpanogos Scenic Area centered on Mt. Timpanogos.
19) 1964, December 2	Public Land Order 3499 29 Federal Register 16861	Utah County portion of Section 1, T. 4 S., R. 1 E. Salt Lake Meridian added.
20) 1968, June 24	Public Land Order 4461 33 Federal Register 9616	Boundary adjusted to conform to 1916 survey. 46 acres eliminated in Utah County, in T. 11 S., R. 3 E., Salt Lake Meridian.
21) 1968, November 14	Public Land Order 4548 33 Federal Register 17177	Boundary extended to include an additional 11,000 acres in Utah and Wasatch Counties. Area: 865,089 gross acres.
22) 1969, July 14	Public Land Order 4673 34 Federal Register 12135	Land excluded from the boundaries of the Uinta National Forest in T. 1 S., R. 10 E., Uinta Meridian. Land added from the Ashley National Forest in the same township.
23) 1971, September 10	Public Land Order 5116 36 Federal Register 18646-18647	24,755 acres of land added and national forest boundary extended in Utah, Juab, and Sanpete counties. 14,678 acres are public domain lands. Area now measures 889,923 gross acres.
24) No date given [1971, November 11]	Public Land Order 5116 36 Federal Register 21591	Public Land Order 5116 of September 10 1971corrected. (second P.L.O. issued under the same number).
25) 1978, February 24	Public Law 95-237, 92 Stat. 40	"Endangered American Wilderness Act of 1978" establishes the Lone Peak Wilderness on the Uinta and the Wasatch National Forests.
26) 1984, September 28	Public Law 98-428, 98 Stat. 1657	"Utah Wilderness Act of 1984" establishes the Mount Nebo and the Mount Timpanogos Wildernesses; abolishes the Mount Timpanogos Scenic Area.
27) 1988, October 31	Public Law 100-563 102 Stat. 2827	56,775 acres surrounding Strawberry Reservoir added to the Uinta National Forest from the Bureau of Reclamation. Area increased to 947,098 gross acres.
28) 1998, October 30	Public Law 105-326 112 Stat. 3040	"Dutch John Federal Property Disposition and Assistance Act of 1998" privatizes certain lands and structures in and around the federally-built construction town of Dutch John, Utah and authorizes the transfer of lands between the Ashley National Forest and the U.S. Dept. of the Interior. Other public lands transferred to the Uinta National Forest under the Act.
29) 2002, December 6	Public Law 107-329 116 Stat. 2815	Provides for the acquisition of land and construction of an inter-agency (Uinta National Forest Pleasant Grove Ranger District/Timpanogos Cave National Monument) administrative and visitor facility at the entrance to American Fork Canyon, Utah in NW ¼ of Section 31,T. 4 S., R. 2 E., Salt Lake Meridian.
30) 2002, December 16	Public Law 107-334 116 Stat. 2876	Boundary of the Mount Nebo Wilderness adjusted.

31) 2014, December 19	Public Law 113-291 128 Stat. 3292 (specifically 3757)	Authorizes the sale of 80 acres of National Forest System land to Brigham Young University in the vicinity of Upper Y Mountain Trail. Area: 962,565 gross acres.

*Map/diagram accompanies text of these proclamations in *U.S. Statutes at Large.*

DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS

Uinta Forest Reserve, Utah and Wyoming: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated January 16, 1906.
Forest Service – U.S. Dep't. of Agriculture, 1905; base map in part from G.L.O. plats and maps.
1906. Scale, ca. 1:380,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 43 x 50 cm., folded to 33 x 21 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.
Shows forest reserve, military reservation, and state boundaries, settlements, roads, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams. Indicates location of the 41st parallel and, in lower right margin, "33º West from Washington. Public land grid based on the Salt Lake Meridian and the Uinta Special Meridian. Proclamation enlarges the Uinta Forest Reserve but newly added lands are not indicated on the diagram/map. Proclamation refers to the Uinta National Forest and makes reference to the fact that its original 1897 name was the Uintah Forest Reserve.
Holdings: LC; NA

Uinta Forest Reserve, Utah and Wyoming: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated May 29, 1906.
Forest Service – U.S. Dep't. of Agriculture, 1905; base map in part from G.L.O. plats and maps.
1906. Scale, ca. 1:380,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 43 x 50 cm., folded to 33 x 21 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.
Shows forest reserve, military reservation, and state boundaries, settlements, roads, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams. Indicates location of the 41st parallel and, in lower right margin, "33º West from Washington. Public land grid based on the Salt Lake Meridian and the Uinta Special Meridian. Proclamation eliminates some lands from the Uinta Forest Reserve but lands so eliminated are not indicated on the diagram/map.
Holdings: LC; NA

Uinta Forest Reserve, Utah and Wyoming: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated October 6, 1906.
U.S. Dep't. of Agriculture, 1905; base map in part from G.L.O. plats and maps.
1906. Scale, ca. 1:380,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 43 x 50 cm., folded to 33 x 21 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.
Shows forest reserve, military reservation, and state boundaries, settlements, roads, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams. Indicates location of the 41st parallel and, in lower right margin, "33º West from Washington. Public land grid based on the Salt Lake Meridian and the Uinta Special Meridian. Proclamation enlarges the Uinta Forest Reserve but newly added lands are not indicated on the diagram/map. By comparison with earlier maps, two peninsula shaped areas in the Spanish Fork Peak and Cascade Mountain regions were added on the Forest Reserve's western boundary by this proclamation.
Holdings: LC; NA

Uinta National Forest, Utah: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation effective July 1, 1908.
Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1908. [Proclamation] No. 815.
1908. Scale, ca. 1:420,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 33 x 44 cm., folded to 33 x 21 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows national forest and state boundaries, [drainage] "Divide forming National Forest boundary," and land "Addition." "Salt Lake Meridian and Base." "Uinta Special Meridian and Base." Proclamation text refers to the Executive Order of July 1, 1908 (No. 884 – see under Ashley National Forest) that created the Ashley from the eastern portion of the Uinta National Forest, thus stripping from the Uinta of its lands in the state of Wyoming.
Holdings: LC; NA

Uinta National Forest, Utah: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated Oct. 7, 1910.
Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1910. [Proclamation] No. 1091.
1910. Scale, ca. 1:200,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 65 x 67 cm., folded to 33 x 21 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.
Shows national forest and state boundaries, [drainage] "Divide forming National Forest boundary, land "Additions," land "Transferred to Ashley National Forest" [from the Uinta National Forest], and land "Transferred from Ashley National Forest" [to Uinta National Forest]. Also shows settlements, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Salt Lake Meridian." "Uinta Special Meridian." Land transfers occur on the eastern boundary of the Uinta fixing the boundary between the Uinta and

the Ashley along the Salt Lake/Green River watershed boundary. Some land restored to the Uinta after their transfer to create the Ashley National Forest in 1908.
Holdings: LC; NA

Uinta National Forest, Utah: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated June 23, 1915, effective June 30, 1915.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. [Proclamation] No. 1299.
1915. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W111º35' – W110º10'/N41º00' – N39º50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 58 x 58 cm., folded to 33 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest and state boundaries, lands "Transferred to Wasatch National Forest" [from the Uinta National Forest], and lands "Transferred from Nebo National Forest" [to the Uinta National Forest upon the discontinuation of the Nebo]. Also shows towns and settlements, railroads, trails, roads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes inset showing the northern portion of the Nebo National Forest transferred to the Uinta National Forest. "Salt Lake, Uinta Special & 6th Principal Meridians." The Weber River drainage basin largely transferred to the Wasatch National Forest in this Proclamation.
Holdings: LC; NA

Timpanogos Cave National Monument within Wasatch National Forest, partly surveyed Township 4 South, Range 2 East, Utah: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated October 14, 1922.
See complete citation under Wasatch National Forest – Proclamation Diagrams.

Uinta National Forest, Utah, 1929: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated July 30, 1929.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Ogden, 1926 by T.R. Littlefield, H.M. Shank, A.L. Anderson, G.L. Nichols and Stewart Udell; traced by G.L. Nichols, 1927. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1929. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W111º52' – W110º10'/N40º45' – N39º29'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 62 x 63 cm., folded to 33 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, and county boundaries and lands "Transferred to the Wasatch National Forest" [from the Uinta National Forest]. Also shows towns and settlements, railroads, trails, roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Uinta Salt Lake Meridians." Proclamation transferred lands to the Wasatch National Forest from the eastern portion of the Uinta in the Rock Creek drainage.
This map is a standard Forest Service administrative map at 1:253,440-scale used as a base to show the land and boundary changes ordered by Proclamation No. 1887.
Holdings: LC; NA

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Uinta Folio.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey; topography from U.S. Geological Survey maps; land lines from General Land Office plats; Jan., 1909.
1909. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W111º35' – W110º13'/N41º00' – N39º50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 19 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet).
Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Identifies type of alienated land within national forest boundary by letter keyed to a separate legend sheet. "Salt Lake Mer. and Base." "Uinta Special Meridian and Base."
Reference: 31st Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey (1909/1910), page 87.
Holdings: LC, YA, NAL. LC copy lacks sheets 10 and 14, the southwestern portion of the forest.
OCLC: 894918521

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Uinta National Forest, Utah, 1917. (Forest Visitors map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1917. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W111º40' – W110º10'/N41º00' – N39º50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 58 x 58 cm., folded to 21 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
"Waters stocked with fish" shown in green (lakes and streams); "Region[s] of special scenic interest and recreation" and "Sites of interest to forest visitors" [indicated by letters, showing locations of stores, post offices, etc.] shown in red. Also shows national forest and state boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers lakes and streams. Includes inset of southwestern portion of the Uinta National Forest (Mount Nebo area), the area added in 1915 from the former Nebo National Forest. "Salt Lake, Uinta Special, and Sixth Principal Meridians."
Text on verso. Panel title: *Map of Uinta National Forest, Directions to Campers and Travelers.* No panel illustration.

Holdings: LC; NA

Uinta National Forest, Utah, 1920. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, 1917 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by J.M. Waggaman; traced by J.M. Waggaman, 1917; revised February 1920. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1920. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W111º40' – W110º10'/N41º00' – N39º50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 58 x 58 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes inset of the Mount Nebo unit, Uinta National Forest. "Salt Lake and Uinta Special Meridians."
Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; LC; NA
OCLC: 297569108

Uinta National Forest, Nebo Division, Utah, 1927. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Ogden, 1926 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by T.R. Littlefield, H.M. Shank, A.L. Anderson, G.L. Nichols, and Stewart Udell; traced by G.L. Nichols, 1927. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1927. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W111º52' – W111º20'/N40º03' – N39º29'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 63 x 53 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Salt Lake Meridian."
Holdings: NA

Uinta National Forest, Uinta Division, Utah, 1927. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Ogden, 1926 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by T.R. Littlefield, H.M. Shank, A.L. Anderson, G.L. Nichols, and Stewart Udell; traced by G.L. Nichols, 1927. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1927. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W111º52' – W110º10'/N40º45' – N39º49'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 100 x 126 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Salt Lake Meridian."
Holdings: Brigham Young Univ.; NA
OCLC: 367520396

Uinta National Forest, Utah, 1927. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Ogden, 1926 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by T.R. Littlefield, H.M. Shank, A.L. Anderson, G.L. Nichols and Stewart Udell; traced by G.L. Nichols, 1927. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1927. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W111º52' – W110º10'/N40º45' – N39º29'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 62 x 62 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Main motor highways shown in red. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Salt Lake Meridian." San Pitch Mountains area (south half of the former Nebo National Forest) transferred from the Manti National Forest in November of 1923 is shown in its correct geographic context.
Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Kansas; Boston Public Library; Univ. of Michigan; Brigham Young Univ.; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 367512136

Uinta National Forest, Utah, 1937. (Forest Visitors map) **See Figure 15**
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Intermountain Region. The Columbia Planograph Co., Washington, D.C.
1937. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W111°51' – W110°10'/N40°45' – N39°29'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color 64 x 63 cm., folded to 22 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Main motor highways, highway numbers, and improved forest camps shown in red. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other buildings, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Salt Lake Meridian." "Uinta Special Meridian."
Text and black & white photographs on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, captioned, "Bridal Veil Falls, Provo Canyon." Title panel has, "United States, Department of the Interior, Forest Service, Intermountain Region, Issued 1937."
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 513 (September 1937), page 1138.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Idaho; Louisiana State Univ.; Pennsylvania State Univ.; Univ. of Utah; Brigham Young Univ.; NA; NAL
OCLC: 28304284

Uinta National Forest, Utah, 1938. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1927 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by T.R. Littlefield, H.M. Shank, A.L. Anderson, G.L. Nichols and S. Udell; traced by G.L. Nichols, 1927; forest boundary revised by M.W. Bird 1935; revised by M.H. Lewis 1936; revised by Leon F. Maca, 1938.
1938. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W111º52' – W110º10'/N40º45' – N39º29'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 64 x 62 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Salt Lake and Uinta Special Meridians."
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Chicago; Harvard Univ., Botany Library; NA
OCLC: 57004668

La Sal Division [Uinta National Forest], Utah and Colorado, 1944. (Administrative map)
See citation under La Sal National Forest.

Uinta National Forest, Utah, 1947. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1946 from U.S.G.S., Bu Land Man. (formerly G.L.O.), Forest Service and other surveys by C. Spaun; traced 1947 by C. Spaun.
1947. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W111º52' – W110º10'/N40º45' – N39º28'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 61 x 64 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition.
Lands of the Uinta National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservations, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Salt Lake and Uinta Special Meridians."
Holdings (Color): Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of California, Los Angeles; Indiana Univ.; Oklahoma State Univ.; Texas A & M; Univ. of Utah; (both color & black & white): LC; NA
OCLC (Color): 14046595

Uinta National Forest, Utah, *1954. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1946 from U.S.G.S., Bu Land Man. (formerly G.L.O.), Forest Service and other surveys by C. Spaun; traced 1947 by C. Spaun.
1954 (*Reprint of 1947 edition with boundaries revised to 7-1-1954 and ownership overlay added). Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W111º52' – W110º50''/N40º45' – N39º28'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 61 x 42 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Uinta National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservations, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes location map. "Forest Service Map Class E." "Salt Lake and Uinta Special Meridians."
Holdings: Univ. of California, Los Angeles; Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Utah; NA
OCLC: 22269828

Recreation Map, Uinta National Forest, Utah, 1957.
A. Saunders. Agriculture – Ogden.
1957. Scale, ca. 1:475,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 33 x 24 cm., folded to 25 x 12 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Roads, trails, road numbers, improved forest camps and winter sports areas, overlooks or scenic points, and scenic areas shown in red. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and steams. Includes "Key Map" of Utah highlighting the location of the Uinta National Forest in relation to the state's boundaries and major cities. "Salt Lake and Uinta Special Meridians."
Typescript text on verso with watershed diagram. Panel title: *Uinta National Forest.* No panel illustration.
Holdings: LC

Uinta National Forest, Utah, 1964. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah, 1964, from U.S. Forest Service planimetric maps, U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles, and U.S. Army Map Service topographic maps.
1964. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W111º50' – W110º55'/N40º35' – N39º28'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 112 x 75 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Uinta National Forest shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road and trail numbers, built up areas, and public land grid shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national monument, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes 'Source Diagram" and "Key Map" of Utah highlighting the location of the Uinta National Forest in relations to the state's major highways and cities. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Salt Lake and Uinta Special Meridians."
Holdings: LC; NA; NAL

Uinta National Forest, Utah, 1964. (Forest Visitors Map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah, 1964.
1964. Scale, ca. 1:240,000. W111°47' – W110°58'/N40°33' – N39°29'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 60 x 50 cm., folded to 26 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachure and spot heights.
Lands of the Uinta National Forest shown in green; Wasatch Mountain State Park and Timpanogos Cave National Monument shown in gray; paved and all weather roads, trails and trail numbers, improved recreation sites shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, dirt and primitive roads, railroads, road numbers, and Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes "Key Map" and listing of recreation sites. "Salt Lake and Uinta Special Meridians." "Forest Service Map Class E."
Text, photographs, and drawings on verso. Panel title: *Uinta National Forest*. Panel illustration, captioned, "American Fork Canyon north of Mt. Timpanogos Scenic Area." [Auto and pedestrian on road with rock outcropping].
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Arizona State Univ.; Denver Public Library; Southern Methodist Univ.; Univ. of Utah; Brigham Young Univ.; LC; NAL
OCLC: 20974851

Uinta National Forest, Utah, 1968. (Forest Visitors map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah, 1964; map content is current as of April , 1968. AFPS / Ogden, Utah / 68-1496-7.
1968. Scale, ca. 1:240,000. W111°47' – W110°58'/N40°33' – N39°29'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 60 x 50 cm., folded to 26 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachure and spot heights.
Lands of the Uinta National Forest shown in green; Wasatch Mountain State Park and Timpanogos Cave National Monument shown in gray; paved and all weather roads, trails and trail numbers, improved recreation sites shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, dirt and primitive roads, railroads, road numbers, and Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes "Key Map and listing of recreation sites. "Salt Lake and Uinta Special Meridians." "Forest Service Map Class E."
Text, photographs, and drawings on verso. Panel title: *Uinta National Forest.* Panel illustration, captioned, "American Fork Canyon north of Mt. Timpanogos Scenic Area." [Auto and pedestrian on road with rock outcropping].
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 893 (June 1969), page 53.
Holdings: NA; LC and 28 other libraries
OCLC: 10927201

Uinta National Forest, Utah, 1974. (Forest Visitors map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah, 1964 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric maps, U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles, and U.S. Army Map Service topographic maps.
1974. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W111º50' – W110º55'/N40º35' – N39º40'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. One map printed on both sides of sheet, 57 x 89 cm., folded to 28 x 13 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Uinta National Forest shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road and trail numbers, built up areas, and public land grid shown in red; water features shown in blue; state parks and national monuments shown in yellow. Also shows national forest, scenic area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Map divided into north and south halves, one on each side of sheet. North half includes panel title and table of "Recreation site information." South half has title, legend, inset of the Vernon Division, drawings, "Key Map" of Utah showing the location of the Uinta National Forest in relation to the state's major cities and highways, and table of emergency numbers. This 1974 Uinta National Forest map now includes the lands of the former Vernon National Forest transferred from the Wasatch National Forest for administration by the Uinta in 1973 and lacks the former Scipio Division (San Pitch Mountains area) transferred to the Manti-La Sal National Forest for administration. "Forest Service Map Class E." "Salt Lake and Uinta Meridians."
Panel title: *Uinta National Forest*. Panel illustration, captioned, "American Fork Canyon north of Mt. Timpanogos Scenic Area." [Same photograph as found on the forest visitors map of 1964 and 1968 except that the automobile is missing].
Holdings: California State Univ., Fresno; Univ. of Idaho; Oklahoma State Univ.; Univ. of Utah; Brigham Young Univ.; LC
OCLC: 5412904

Uinta National Forest, Utah, 1975. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah, 1974, from U.S. Forest Service primary base series quadrangles, U.S. Forest Service secondary maps and U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps.
1975. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W111º50' – W110º55'/N40º35' – N39º40'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 105 x 76 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Uinta National Forest shown in green; adjacent national forest areas shown in lime green; paved and all weather roads, road and trail numbers, and built up areas, shown in red; water features shown in blue; state parks and national monuments shown in yellow. Also shows national forest, national monument scenic area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes inset map, *Wasatch National Forest – Vernon Division, administered by Uinta National Forest* at the same scale as the main map. Includes "Index to [U.S.G.S.]Topographic Maps" and "Key Map" of Utah showing the location of the Uinta National Forest in relation to the state's major cities and highways. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Salt Lake and Uintah Meridians."
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Brigham Young Univ.; Univ. of Wyoming
OCLC: 913512039

Uinta National Forest, Utah, 1975. (Forest Visitors map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah.
1975. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W111º50' – W110º55'/N40º35' – N39º40'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. One map printed on both sides of sheet, 57 x 89 cm., folded to 28 x 13 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Uinta National Forest shown in green; adjacent national forest land shown in lime green; paved and all weather roads, road and trail numbers, and built up areas shown in red; state parks shown in yellow; water features shown in blue; state parks and national monuments shown in yellow. Also shows national forest, national monument, scenic area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Map divided into north and south halves, one on each side of sheet. North half includes panel title and table of "Recreation site information." South half has title, legend, inset of the Vernon Division, drawings, "Key Map" of Utah showing the location of the Uinta National Forest in relation to the state's major cities and highways, and table of emergency numbers. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Salt Lake and Uintah Meridians." Panel illustration, uncaptioned, color photograph of mountains and forest under a blue sky.
Holdings: 12 libraries
OCLC: 20568699

VEGAS NATIONAL FOREST, NEVADA
1907-1908

The Vegas National Forest was situated in the heart of the Vegas Range, hence the name of this very short lived national forest. The forest at establishment measured 195,840 acres embracing eight and one half townships (T.14, 15, & 16 S., R. 61, 62, and 63 E., Mt. Diablo Meridian. The half township was T. 16 S., R. 63 E. on the forest's southeastern corner.

Las Vegas comes from the Spanish meaning "the meadows" (Carlson, p. 152). After being combined with the Charleston National Forest to create the new Moapa National Forest in 1908, the Moapa National Forest itself was added to the Toiyabe National Forest on April 6, 1915 and a year later (March 10, 1916) was made part of the Dixie National Forest. Before its elimination, much of the land on the eastern and southern side of the Vegas National Forest, over 106,000 acres were eliminated and 26,880 acres added to its western boundary by Proclamation 1174 of December 8, 1911. The lands of the Vegas National Forest as proclaimed in 1907 and altered in 1911 were completely eliminated by Proclamation No. 1465 of July 12, 1918 and returned to the public domain at the time when it was under the administration of the Dixie National Forest. The lands of the former Vegas National Forest are now largely a part of the Desert National Wildlife Range managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The original Charleston National Forest continues to be administered by the U.S. Forest Service as the Spring Mountains National Recreation Area. Las Vegas, Nevada served as the administrative headquarters for the forest.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1907, December 12	*Proclamation 784, 35 Stat. 2165	Established National Forest at 195,840 gross acres.
2) 1908, July 2 (effective July 1, 1908)	Executive Order 908	Combines with the Charleston National Forest to establish the Moapa National Forest.

*Map/diagram accompanies text of this proclamation in *U.S. Statutes at Large.*

DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS

Vegas National Forest, Nevada: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated December 12, 1907.
Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1907. [Proclamation] No. 784.
1907. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.
47 x 42 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest boundaries, roads, streams, location of White Rock Spring and Mormon Wells. "Mt. Diablo Meridian and Base."
Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; LC; NA
OCLC: 426170252

Dixie National Forest, Nevada, Utah, and Arizona: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated July 12, 1918.
See under Dixie National Forest above. This Proclamation (1465) eliminates the lands of the Vegas National Forest from U.S. Forest Service jurisdiction, returning them to the public domain.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

See **Forest Atlas of the National forests of the United States: Moapa Folio** (1909, sheets 1 & 2) above for coverage of the Vegas National Forest in folio format.

VERNON FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, UTAH
1906-1908

The Vernon Forest Reserve was named after the small agricultural town of the same name to the Reserve's north. That community itself was named for Joseph Vernon, who was killed by a local Indian, Tabby Weeput, during pioneer days (Van Cott, p. 384). Since 1973, this area is now administered by the Uinta National Forest after being a part of the Nebo National Forest, between 1908 and 1910 and then part of the Wasatch National Forest after 1910 as the Wastach's Vernon and Grantsville Division. It is still technically a part of the Wasatch National Forest, but administered since 1973 by the Uinta National Forest. The Vernon was headquartered in Grantvsille, Utah.

The boundaries of the Vernon remained the same until late in 1959 when approximately 32,000 acres Bankhead-Jones lands were added to the Wasatch National Forest by Executive Order of the President. The Central Utah Land Utilization Project, LU-UT-3, located to the northwest on the Wasatch National Forest's Vernon Division. The land added in T. 9 S., R 4, 5 & 6 W., and in T. 10 S., R. 4 W., Salt Lake Meridian, literally made the triangular shaped Vernon Division into the rectangular parcel it is today.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1906, April 24	*Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3197	Established Forest Reserve on 68,800 gross acres.
2) 1908, June 18 (effective July 1, 1908)	Executive Order 827	Combines with the Payson National Forest and part of the Fillmore National Forest to establish the Nebo National Forest.

*Map/diagram accompanies text of this proclamation in *U.S. Statutes at Large.*

DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Vernon Forest Reserve, Utah: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated April 24, 1906.
Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1906; compiled from G.L.O. plats.
1906. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.
21 x 27 cm., folded to 29 x 21 cm. No relief indicated.
Shows forest reserve boundaries, locates the 40th parallel, and, in lower center margin, "35º30' West from Washington." "Salt Lake Meridian and Base Line."
Holdings: LC; NA

Nebo National Forest, Utah: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.
For complete citation to Executive Order No. 827, see under Nebo National Forest, Utah.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

See **Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Nebo Folio** (1909, sheets A & B) above for coverage of the Vernon National Forest in folio format.

WASATCH FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, UTAH-WYOMING
1906-Present

"Wasatch" is a Ute Indian word for "mountain pass" or low place in a high mountain and refers to the Weber River Canyon (Van Cott, p.390). The name was applied to the range of mountains to the east of Salt Lake City where the Wasatch Forest Reserve was first located. The original Wasatch Forest Reserve of 1906 included the area south of Cottonwood Creek to Timpanogos Peak, centered on the American Fork, an area now largely administered by the Uinta National Forest. Over the years, the Wasatch has expanded to the north, west, and east while retreating from the south. In the west, the Wasatch absorbed the Grantsville National Forest, located west of Salt Lake City in Tooele County in the Stansbury Mountains, in 1908. The Vernon National Forest, located west of Salt Lake City in Tooele County in the heart of the Sheeprock Mountains, was used to help establish the Nebo National Forest in 1908 and two years later became a part of the Wasatch in 1910 through transfer. To the northeast, the Wasatch was expanded at the expense of the Uinta National Forest in 1915 when the north slope of the Uinta Mountains area was added to the Wasatch . The Wasatch National Forest became a two state forest (Utah and Wyoming) on November 7, 1933, when Executive Order 6409 added land in Wyoming formerly part of the Ashley to the Wasatch National Forest. In 1954, most of original area set apart as the Wasatch Forest Reserve in 1906 was transferred to the Uinta National Forest in a major reorganization of the Wasatch, Uinta, and Ashley National Forests. The line that divided the Wasatch from the Uinta National Forests was relocated to run along the boundary between Salt Lake and Utah Counties, or the drainage divide separating Cottonwood Creek and American Fork. Today the area of the Wasatch National Forest embraces 1,073,097 gross acres of which 158,865 acres are not owned by the Forest Service, or about 17%.

Timpanogos Cave National Monument, established October 14, 1922 from 250 acres of Wasatch National Forest land, was administered by the U.S. Forest Service until its transfer to the National Park Service on August 10, 1933. During the 1954 reorganization, the forest area surrounding the Mount Timpanogos National Monument became part of the Uinta National Forest as did the lands that later made up the Uinta's Mount Timpanogos Scenic Area.

Public Law 74-337 (49 Stat. 866) of August 26, 1935 allowed the Secretary of Agriculture, upon the approval of the National Forest Reservation Commission, to purchase lands within the external boundaries of the Uinta and Wasatch National Forests for the purpose of minimizing soil erosion and damage from flooding by using funds obtained by the sale of natural resources other than mineral resources and rental income. This was the first of several so-called "Forest Receipt Act" programs. From 1935 to 1975, just before the abolishment of the National Forest Reservation Commission, the land acquisition program resulted in the purchase over 53,000 acres for the Wasatch National Forest. Lands acquired by this 1935 law should not be mistaken with the Davis County Purchase Unit, a unit established by the Commission to purchase lands under the Weeks Law of 1911. Even though both laws allowed the purchase of lands to be managed the Wasatch National Forest, they had different purposes supporting the purchases and different sources of funding.

The Davis County Purchase Unit was established by the National Forest Reservation Commission on August 29, 1935 and extended by the N.F.R.C. on April 2, 1936. It was located in the mountains northeast of Salt Lake City in Davis and Morgan Counties for the purpose of promoting timber production and erosion prevention.

The 243,957 acre High Uintas Primitive Area was established on the Ashley and Wasatch National Forests in 1931 under the Forest Service's Regulation L-20, the only such area so designated in the state of Utah. Even though the Intermountain Region issued a 1948 map entitled, *High Uintas Wilderness Recreation Area…* as well as administrative maps in the same year and again in 1955 naming the area as the "High Uintas Wilderness Area," the primitive area had never been reclassified as a wilderness area under the 1939 "U" regulations. As the national debate over wilderness warmed up in the late 1950s, the Forest Service recognized the absolute necessity to use the correct terminology for its special area designations. Thus the special area map issued in 1958 correctly named area, *High Uintas Primitive Area…* Under the 1964 Wilderness Act, all areas designed Wilderness, Wild, or Canoe (referring to the Boundary Waters Canoe Area in Minnesota) 30 days before the passage of the act became part of the National Wilderness Preservation System. Because the High Uintas did not have any of these designations, it continued as a Primitive Area until the passage of the Utah Wilderness Act of 1984. That law established the High Uintas Wilderness with 273,426 acres on the Ashley National Forest and 186,574 acres on the Wasatch

National Forest. The Utah Wilderness Act of 1984 also established the 16,000 acre Mount Olympus Wilderness (surveyed at 15,300 acres), the 13,100 acre Twin Peaks Wilderness (surveyed at11,396 acres), and the 25,500 acre Deseret Peak Wilderness on the Wasatch National Forest's Grantsville unit (surveyed at 25,212 acres).

Before the 1984 Utah Wilderness Act, the "Endangered American Wilderness Act of 1978" established the 29,575 acre Lone Peak Wilderness on the border between the Uinta and the Wasatch National Forests. The area has since been surveyed at 30,088 acres with 21,166 acres on the Uinta National Forest and 8,922 acres on the Wasatch.

Late in 1959, approximately 32,000 acres Bankhead-Jones lands were added to the Wasatch National Forest by Executive Order of the President. The lands of the Central Utah Land Utilization Project, UT-LU-3, added by the Order were located on the northeast boundary of the Wasatch National Forest's Vernon Division. The land added in T. 9 S., R 4, 5 & 6 W., and in T. 10 S., R. 4 W., Salt Lake Meridian, made the triangular shaped Vernon Division into the rectangular unit it is today.

In 1973 the Cache National Forest was split on the Utah/Idaho state line. The Idaho Division was adopted by the Caribou National Forest with headquarters in Pocatello for management. The Utah Division was given to the Wasatch National Forest to administer from Salt Lake City. This information was found on the jacket of the 1976 forest visitor's map of the *Wasatch-Cache National Forest* (see citation below). Essentially the Utah portion of the Cache National Forest merged administratively with the Wasatch National Forest forming the Wasatch-Cache National Forest in 1973. Also in that year, the Vernon Division of the Wasatch-Cache National Forest was transferred to the Uinta National Forest for administration. These 1973 events were not recorded in the *Federal Register* because, technically, no land was actually transferred or boundaries or names altered. The Vernon Division from 1973 onwards has been administered by the Uinta National Forest. However, the Vernon Division remains a part of the Wasatch National Forest. In March of 2009 the Uinta National Forest was added to the administrative combination to create the Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest. Salt Lake City has served as the Forest Supervisor's Headquarters for the Wasatch National Forest throughout its entire history and Salt Lake City is also the headquarters for the combined Wasatch-Cache National Forest. With the administrative merger in 2009 with the Uinta National Forest, the Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest has two Supervisor's Offices, one in Salt Lake City for the Wasatch and Cache National Forests and the other in Provo for the Uinta.

Section 3012 entitled "Conveyance of Certain Land to the City of Fruit Heights, Utah" a part of the "Carl Levin and Howard P. "Buck" McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015," (Public Law 113-291 – 128 Stat. 3292) authorized the transfer without consideration of 100 acres of Uinta National Forest adjacent to the city for public purposes.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1906, August 16	*Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3225	Established Forest Reserve on 85,440 gross acres in Utah's Wasatch Mountains.
2) 1908, July 2 (effective July 1, 1908)	Executive Order 908	Lands of the Grantsville (68,960 acres) and the Salt Lake (95,440 acres) National National Forests added upon the discontinuation of these National Forests. Area of the Wasatch National Forest now stands at 249,840 gross acres.
3) 1910, July 1	*Proclamation 1063, 36 Stat. 2721	Vernon Division (54,240 acres) of the Nebo National Forest added. Other lands (8,713 acres) added and 1,440 acres eliminated. 1911 resurvey measures the area of the Wasatch at 311,353 gross acres.
4) 1915, June 23 (effective June 30, 1915)	*Proclamation 1297, 39 Stat. 1732	Northern portion of the Uinta Mountains of the Uinta National Forest added. Area increased to 665,405 gross acres.
5) 1917, August 3	Proclamation 1388, 40 Stat. 1687	Approximately 9,000 acres eliminated. Area reduced to 656,477 gross acers.
6) 1921, July 9	*Proclamation 1601, 42 Stat. 2243	Nearly 17,000 acres added. Area increased to 673,196 gross acres.
7) 1922, October 14	*Proclamation 1640, 42 Stat. 2285	Timpanogos Cave National Monument established on 250 acres to be administered by the U.S. Forest Service.
8) 1929, July 30	*Proclamation 1887, 46 Stat. 3003	Land added from the Uinta National Forest in the Rock Creek drainage. Area increased to 863,672 gross acres.

9) 1933, January 31	*Proclamation 2026, 47 Stat. 2552	Approximately 103,000 acres added in Utah just below the Utah-Wyoming border. Area increased to 966,721 gross acres.
10) 1933, June 10 (effective August 10, 1933)	Executive Order 6166	Timpanogos Cave National Monument transferred from U.S. Forest Service management to the National Park Service.
11) 1933, November 7	Executive Order 6409	Land transferred to and from the Ashley National Forest. Land in Wyoming added (T.12 N., R. 115 & 116 W. 6th Principal Meridian) from the Ashley National Forest. Overall area reduced to953,551 gross acres. Wasatch becomes a two-state National Forest.
12) 1934, July 27	Executive Order 6801-B	57,501 acres added northeast of Salt Lake City.
13) 1935, January 9	Executive Order 6944	Land added from the Uinta National Forest. Area increased to 1,007,772 gross acres.
14) 1935, August 26	Public Law 74-337, 49 Stat. 866	Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture, with the consent of the National Forest Reservation Commission, to purchase lands within the boundaries of the Uinta and Wasatch National Forests in Utah with forest receipts to minimize soil erosion and flood damage.
15) 1935, August 29	National Forest Reservation Commission decision	Davis County Purchase Unit established to purchase land under the Weeks Law on 52,800 acres for timber production.
16) 1936, April 2	National Forest Reservation Commission decision	Davis County Purchase Unit enlarged at the request of the Governor of Utah.
17) 1940, March 2	Proclamation 2387, 54 Stat. 2687 5 Federal Register 977	3,506 acres of and added in T. 4 & 5 S., R. 2 E., Salt Lake Meridian and National Forest boundaries extended. Area increased to 1,011,251 gross acres.
18) 1949, September 20	Public Land Order 607 14 Federal Register 5835	Land added in T. 5 S., R. 2 & 3 E., Salt Lake Meridian (Mt. Timpanogos area – 8,005 acres) for watershed protection and future acquisition. Area increased to 1,019,256 gross acres.
19) 1954, March 30 (effective July 1, 1954)	Public Land Order 950, 19 Federal Register 1931-32	Lands on the north slope of the Uinta Mtns. in Utah & Wyoming added to the Wasatch National Forest from the Ashley National Forest and land on the south slope of the Uinta Mtns. transferred to the Ashley National Forest from the Wasatch National Forest. Wasatch National Forest lands south of the drainage boundary of Cottonwood Creek transferred to the Uinta National Forest and with it the Mt. Timpanogos area. Overall area reduced to 967,383 gross acres.
20) 1954, May 14	Public Land Order 950/Correction 19 Federal Register 2808	P.L.O. 950 of March 30, 1954 corrected.
21) 1954, December 30	Public Land Order 1048 20 Federal Register 155	P.L.O. 950 of March 30, 1954 corrected.
22) 1959, October 9	Executive Order 10844 24 Federal Register 8289-8291	31,970 acres of Bankhead-Jones lands added, Central Utah Land Utilization Project, LU-UT-3, located in the Wasatch National Forest's Vernon Division. Area increased to 999,357 gross acres.

23) 1962, February 9	Executive Order 10993, 27 Federal Register 1312	E.O. 10844 of Oct. 9, 1959 amended by the insertion of a comma in the land description.
24) 1962, September 14	Public Law 87-661, 76 Stat. 545	24,000 acres added and boundary extended for flood/soil erosion control in various parts of the Wasatch National forest. Land purchases authorized in newly added areas with an appropriation of up to $400,000 for land acquisition. Area increased to 1,037,309 gross acres.
25) 1964, March 20	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	7,874 acres purchased and added to the Wasatch National Forest under Public Law 87-661, 76 Stat. 545.
26) 1964, December 2	Public Land Order 3499 29 Federal Register 16861	1,481 acres of land added in T. 3 & 4 S., R. 1 E. and in Section 25, of T. 2 S., R. 6 E., Salt Lake Meridian.
27) 1965, July 26	Public Land Order 3748 30 Federal Register 9540	SW ¼ of Section 29 and the South ½ of Section 30, T. 5 N., R. 1 E., Salt Lake Meridian added.
28) 1966, February 7	Public Land Order 3935 31 Federal Register 2692	Section 32 and the South ½ of Section 33 T. 1 S., R. 3 E., Salt Lake Meridian (960 acres) added.
29) 1967, October 5 (effective October 14, 1967)	Federal Register Notice 32 Federal Register 14284-14285	1,005 acres of land added for recreation in the Meeks Cabin Reservoir area on Blacks Fork in Wyoming.
30) 1968, May 6	Public Land Order 4414 33 Federal Register 7039	345 acres of public land and 40 acres of private land added in Sections 28, 29 & 30, of T. 1 N., R. 8 E., Salt Lake Meridian.
31) 1968, June 4	Public Land Order 4437 33 Federal Register 8492	32,702 acres added (488 acres in Section 34 of T. 1 S., R. 1 E., Salt Lake Meridian formerly part of Ft. Douglas). 4,139 acres of nonpublic land eliminated immediately east and north of Salt Lake City. Area increased to 1,071,434 gross acres since 1962.
32) 1970, March 5	Public Land Order 4768 35 Federal Register 4401	P.L.O. 4437 of June 4, 1968 corrected.
33) 1970, June 30	Public Land Order 4856 35 Federal Register 10956	240 acres of land added in Section 21, T. 2 N., R. 1 E., and in Section 8 of T. 1 S., R. 3 E., Salt Lake Meridian.
34) 1971, May 7	Public Land Order 5054 36 Federal Register 8949	120 acres of land added in Section 2, T. 1 S., R. 1 E., Salt Lake Meridian and boundary extended.
35) 1972, July 26	Federal Register Notice 37 Federal Register 15442	60 acres of land in Section 16, T. 3 N., R. 12 E., Salt Lake Meridian, transferred to the Wasatch National Forest from the Bureau of Reclamation (Meeks Cabin Reservoir, Lyman Project). Area increased to 1,072,024 gross acres.
36) 1978, February 24	Public Law 95-237, 92 Stat. 40	"Endangered American Wilderness Act of 1978" establishes the 29,575-acre Lone Peak Wilderness on the Uinta and the Wasatch National Forests.
37) 1984, September 28	Public Law 98-428, 98 Stat. 1657	"Utah Wilderness Act of 1984" establishes the High Uintas Wilderness from the High Uintas Primitive Area set apart by the Forest Service in 1931; also establishes the Deseret Peak, Mount Olympus, and Twin Peaks Wilderness Areas.

38) 1988, November 19	Public Law 100-699 102 Stat. 4624, Section 301	Section 301 of the "Omnibus Public Lands and National Forests Adjustment Act of 1988" exchanges small land parcels with the Wasatch National Forest land with the city of Farmington, Utah. Area: 1,072,440 gross acres.
39) 1990, November 28	Public Law 101-634 104 Stat. 4580	"Salt Lake City Watershed Improvement Act of 1990" authorizes land exchanges between the Forest Service (Wasatch National Forest) and Salt Lake City to consolidate ownership and facilitate and improve land and watershed management.
40) 1996, November 12	Public Law 104-333, Sec. 304 110 Stat. 4122	"Snowbasin Land Exchange Act" authorizes a land exchange transferring 1,320 acres of the Cache National Forest to the Sun Valley Company in exchange for non-federal lands of equal value to be added to the Cache and Wasatch National Forests, all in preparation for the 2002 Winter Olympics. Area in the year 2000: 1,072,496 gross acres.
41) 2009, March 30	Public Law 111-11 123 Stat. 1135	"Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009" authorizes a land exchange between between the city of Bountiful Utah for 3 of city owned land totaling 160 acres for Wasatch National Forest land described as the "Shooting Range Special Use Permit Area."
42) 2012, June 27	Public Law 112-138 126 Stat. 388	Two acres in section 5, T. 3 S., R. 3 E., Salt Lake meridian transferred to the city of Alta, Utah, strictly for public purposes.
43) 2014, December 19	Public Law 113-291 128 Stat. 3292 (specifically 3757)	Authorizes the conveyance without consideration of 100 acres of National Forest System land to the City of Fruit Heights in Davis County for public purposes. Area: 1,078,654 gross acres.

*Map/diagram accompanies text of these proclamations in *U.S. Statutes at Large.*

MAPS AND DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Wasatch Forest Reserve, Utah: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated August 16, 1906.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1906; compiled from G.L.O., plats.

1906. Scale, ca. 1:190,000 No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 32 x 30 cm., folded to 32 x 20 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows forest reserve boundary, location of the 40º30' parallel, and in lower margin, "34º45' West from Washington." The Wasatch began as a small Forest Reserve restricted to T. 3, 4, & 5 S., and R. 2 & 3 E. "Salt Lake Meridian and Base."

Holdings: LC

Wasatch National Forest, Utah: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated July 1, 1910.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1910. [Proclamation] No. 1063.

1910. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 3 principal maps on 1 sheet, 78 x 57 cm., folded to 33 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest boundaries, "Former Wasatch National Forest" lands shown in green; land "Additions," land "Transferred from the Nebo National Forest" [to the Wasatch National Forest], and land "Eliminations." Also shows towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. 3 principal maps: 1) Grantsville Division of the Wasatch National Forest with land eliminations and additions; 2) core area of the Wasatch National Forest (former Salt Lake and Wasatch National Forests) from Mt. Timpanogos in the south to Big Slide Ranger Station in the north showing land additions; 3) Vernon Division transferred from the Nebo National Forest by this Proclamation. Also includes 6 small inset maps showing land status changes in greater detail. "Salt Lake Meridian and Base."

Holdings: LC; NA

Wasatch National Forest, Utah: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated June 23, 1915, effective June 30, 1915.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. [Proclamation] No. 1297.
1915. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W111º50' – W110º20'/N41º00' – N40º10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 48 x 62 cm., folded to 33 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, military reservation, and state boundaries, land "Transferred from the Uinta National Forest" [to the Wasatch National Forest], towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes insets of the Vernon Division and the Grantsville Division of the Wasatch National Forest. "Salt Lake, Uinta Special & 6th Principal Meridian[s]." Portions of the Weber, Bear, and Green River drainage basins transferred from the Uinta to the Wasatch National Forest.
Holdings: LC; NA

Wasatch National Forest, Utah, 1921: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated July 9, 1921.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, 1917 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by J.M. Waggaman; traced by J.M. Waggaman; revised February, 1920. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1921. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112º00' – W110º20'/N41º00' – N40º20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 39 x 84 cm., folded to 32 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, military reservation, state, and county boundaries, and, in color, lands "Eliminated by Executive Order [sic, i.e. Proclamation No. 1388] of Aug. 3, 1917" and lands "Added by this Proclamation." Also shows towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes insets of the Grantsville Division and the Vernon Division of the Wasatch National Forest. "Salt Lake Meridian" The public land grid in the eastern portions of the Wasatch National Forest based on the Uinta Special Meridian. Additions and eliminations are small parcels on the boundaries of the national forest.
This map is a standard Forest Service administrative map at 1:253,440-scale used as a base to show the land and boundary changes ordered by Proclamations 1388 (1917) and 1601 (1921).
Holdings: LC; NA

Timpanogos Cave National Monument within Wasatch National Forest, partly surveyed Township 4 South, Range 2 East, Utah: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated October 14, 1922.
[U.S. General Land Office. Proclamation] No. 1640.
1922. Scale, ca. 1:8,000. Scale too large to permit geographic coordinates or public land grids. Black & white. 33 x 21 cm. Relief not shown.
Shows Timpanogos Cave National Monument boundary "Area 250 acres," 50 chains square. Also shows the course of the American Fork Creek, the road along the creek, and the trail leading to the cave entrance. "Salt Lake Base and Meridian." Proclamation establishes the Timpanogos Cave National Monument on Wasatch National Forest land. With boundary changes between the Wasatch and the Uinta National Forests in 1954, the Timpanogos Cave National Monument is now found within the boundaries of the Uinta National Forest. Scale: 1 inch = 10 chains.
Holdings: LC; NA

Uinta National Forest, Utah, 1929: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated July 30, 1929.
For complete citation see above under Uinta National Forest (Proclamation No. 1887 transferring lands from the Uinta National Forest to the Wasatch National Forest).

Portion of Wasatch National Forest Utah, 1933: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated Jan. 31, 1933.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. U.S. Government Printing Office: 1933. [Proclamation] No. 2026.
1933. Scale, ca. 1:412,000. W111º12' – W110º25'/N41º00' – N40º45'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 12 x 221 cm. No relief indicated.
Shows "Present National Forest boundary" and "Boundary of addition to Wasatch N.F." Wasatch National Forest greatly enlarged with the addition of lands in the east, north to the Wyoming – Utah boundary, and in its central area, north into the drainage of the Chalk/Weber River drainage basin. Text of Proclamation No. 2026 printed on the other side of the one sheet document. The map/diagram incorrectly labels the Wyoming – Utah boundary as being 44º.
Holdings: LC; NA

Ashley National Forest, Utah and Wyoming, 1933: Map referred to in Executive Order dated Nov. 7, 1933.
For complete citation see above under Ashley National Forest (Executive Order No. 6409 exchanges lands between the Ashley and the Wasatch National Forests).

Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Wasatch Folio.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey; Sept. 1907.
1907. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W111º42' – W111º30'/N40º36' – N40º42'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 1 unnumbered sheet in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 250 feet). Also issued in a black & white edition.
Shows national forest boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service facilities, mining claims, rivers and streams. General land classification shown in color and the type of alienated land within national forest boundary shown by letter, both keyed to a separate legend sheet. No sheet index on the front cover of this atlas. Six Townships covered by the map are T. 3, 4 & 5 S., R. 2 & 3 E., "Salt Lake Meridian" See also the **Salt Lake Folio** (1908). See also the **Uinta Folio** (1909) above for coverage of parts of the Wasatch National Forest transferred from the Uinta to the Wasatch after 1909.
Reference: 29th Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey(1907/1908), page 71.
Holdings: NA; NAL; Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographical Society Library. NAL has two copies (both colored and uncolored) in one portfolio.
OCLC: 894919698

Wasatch National Forest, Utah, 1917. (Forest Visitors map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1917. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W111º50' – W110º20'/N41º00' – N40º20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 49 x 79 cm., folded to 21 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
In red, shows trails, secondary roads, regions and roads of special scenic or recreational interest; in green, shows waters stocked with trout. Also shows national forest and state boundaries, towns and settlements, other roads, railroads, Forest Service ranger stations, rivers, lakes, and streams. Does not include the Grantsville or the Vernon Division. "Salt Lake and Uinta Special Meridians."
Descriptive text (19 panels) on verso. Panel title: *Map of Wasatch National Forest, Directions for Campers and Travelers.* No panel illustrations.
Holdings: Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis; Univ. of Utah; NA
OCLC: 32055395

Wasatch National Forest, Utah, 1920. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, 1917 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by J.M. Waggaman; traced by J.M. Waggaman; revised February, 1920. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1920. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W111º50' – W110º20'/N41º00' – N40º20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 39 x 84 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, military reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes insets of the Grantsville Division and the Vernon Division, Wasatch National Forest at the same scale as the main map. "Salt Lake and Uinta Special Meridians."
Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; LC; NA
OCLC: 297563127

Wasatch National Forest, Utah, 1925. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, 1925 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.S. Meekham and F.E. Sizer; traced May 1925 by F.E. Sizer. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1925. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W111º52' – W110º10'/N41º30' – N40º15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 72 x 64 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Main automobile highways shown in red. Also shows national forest, military reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes insets of the Grantsville Division and the Vernon Division, Wasatch National Forest at the same scale as the main map. "Salt Lake and Uinta Special Meridians."
Holdings: LC; NA; NAL

Wasatch National Forest, Utah, 1929. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Ogden, 1928-29 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.M. Shank, G.L. Nichols, M.H. Lewis and M.W. Bird; traced by G.L. Nichols,

1929. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1929. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112º00' – W110º10'/N41º30' – N40º15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 75 x 67 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Main motor highways and federal highway numbers shown in red. Also shows national forest, military reservation, national monument, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes insets of the Grantsville Division and the Vernon Division, Wasatch National Forest at the same scale as the main map. "Salt Lake and Uinta Special Meridians."
Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; Boston Public Library; Univ. of Michigan; Brigham Young Univ.; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 81139829

Wasatch National Forest, Utah, 1931. (Forest Visitors map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Ogden, 1928-29 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.M. Shank, G.L. Nichols, M.H. Lewis and M.W. Bird; traced by G.L. Nichols, 1929. U.S. Government Printing Office: 1931.
1931. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112º00' – W110º10'/N41º30' – N40º15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 75 x 67 cm., folded to 24 x 12 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows main motor highways, federal highway route numbers; "Good camping" sites, and High Uintas Primitive Area boundary in red. Also shows national forest, military reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, other roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes insets of the Grantsville Division and the Vernon Division, Wasatch National Forest at the same scale as the main map. "Salt Lake and Uinta Special Meridians." Public land grid in adjacent areas of Wyoming based on the Sixth Principal Meridian.
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustrations, captioned, black & white photographs, "Provo River-Hayden Fork Road at Summit near Mirror Lake" and "Water-Utah's priceless asset, Provo River." Title panel also has, "United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Intermountain Region."
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 446 (February 1932), page 556.
Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; Louisiana State Univ.; Brigham Young Univ.; NA; NAL
OCLC: 367525706

Wasatch National Forest, Utah, 1934. (Forest Visitors map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Ogden, 1928-29 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.M. Shank, G.L. Nichols, M.H. Lewis and M.W. Bird; traced by G.L. Nichols, 1929; revised 1934.
1934. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112º00' – W110º10'/N41º50' – N40º15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 74 x 65 cm., folded to 24 x 12 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, military reservation, primitive area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, camp grounds, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes insets of the Grantsville Division and the Vernon Division, Wasatch National Forest at the same scale as the main map. "Sixth Principal, Salt Lake and Uinta Special Meridians." The Wasatch National Forest now administers land in the state of Wyoming and in Utah.
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustrations, captioned black & white photographs, "Provo River-Hayden Fork Road at Summit near Mirror Lake" and "Water-Utah's priceless asset, Provo River." Title panel also has, "United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Intermountain Region."
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines
OCLC: 38878218

Wasatch National Forest (except the Grantsville and Vernon Divisions), Utah and Wyoming, 1935. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1928-29 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.M. Shank, G.L. Nichols, M.H. Lewis, and M.W. Bird; traced by G.L. Nichols, 1929; revised by M.W. Bird, 1934. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1935. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W112º00' – W110º10'/N41º20' – N40º15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 107 x 133 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, military reservation, primitive area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal, Salt Lake, and Uinta Special Meridians."
Holdings: Brigham Young Univ.; LC
OCLC: 367525697

Wasatch National Forest (Grantsville and Vernon Divisions), Utah and Wyoming, 1935. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1928-29 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.M. Shank, G.L. Nichols, M.H. Lewis, and M.W. Bird; traced by G.L. Nichols, 1929; revised by M.W. Bird, 1934. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1935. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 2 maps on one sheet, 41 x 73 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Maps show national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal, Salt Lake, and Uinta Special Meridians."
Grantsville Division, Tooele County. W112º50'- W112º28'/N40º40' – N40º20'. 36 x 30 cm. In the Stansbury Mountains.
Vernon Division. W112º40' – W112º15'/N40º05' – N39º50'. 28 x 36 cm. In the Sheeprock Mountains.
Holdings: LC; NA

Wasatch National Forest, Utah and Wyoming, 1935. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1928-29 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.M. Shank, G.L. Nichols, M.H. Lewis, and M.W. Bird; traced by G.L. Nichols, 1929; revised by M.W. Bird, 1934. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1935. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112º00' – W110º10'/N41º30' – N40º15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 75 x 66 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Main motor highways and federal highway numbers shown in red. Also shows national forest, military reservation, primitive area, national monument, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes insets of the Grantsville Division and the Vernon Division of the Wasatch National Forest at the same scale as the main map. "Sixth Principal, Salt Lake, and Uinta Special Meridians."
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of California, Los Angeles; Univ. of Chicago; Harvard Botany Library; Univ. of Utah; Brigham Young Univ.; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 24013449

Wasatch National Forest, Utah and Wyoming, 1937. (Forest Visitors map) **See Figure 15**
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. The Columbia Planograph Co., Washington, D.C.
1937. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112°00' – W110°10'/N41°30' – N40°15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 76 x 67 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Main motor highways, federal highway route numbers, and improved forest camps and their names shown in red. Also shows, national forest, military and Indian Reservation, primitive area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes insets of the "Grantsville Division" 18 x 15 cm by "G.L. Nichols – 29" and the "Vernon Division" 15 x 18 cm. "G.L.N. – 29" on the same scale as the main map. "Sixth Principal, Salt Lake, and Uinta Special Meridians."
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Wasatch National Forest, Utah.* Panel illustrations, captioned, "Reeds Peak across Mirror Lake" and "Water – Utah's priceless asset, the Provo River." Title panels have, "United States, Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Intermountain Region." Back panel title has "U.S. Government Printing Office 8—10728."
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 511 (July 1937), page 839.
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Denver Public Library; Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Chicago; Louisiana State Univ.; Pennsylvania State Univ.; Univ. of Utah; Brigham Young Univ.; NA; NAL
OCLC: 62238334

Wasatch National Forest, Utah and Wyoming, 1942. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, 1941-42 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by H.W. Francom and C. Spaun; traced 1942 by C. Spaun.
1942. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112º00' – W110º20'/N41º20' – N40º20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 63 x 61 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, military reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes insets of the Grantsville Division and the Vernon Division of the Wasatch National Forest at the same scale as the main map. "Salt Lake, Sixth Principal, and Uinta Special Meridians."
Holdings: Univ. of California, Los Angeles; Texas A & M; Univ. of Utah; Brigham Young Univ.; LC; NA
OCLC: 21682679

Wasatch National Forest, Utah and Wyoming, 1950. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, 1941-42 from U.S.G.S., B.L.M., Forest Service and other surveys by H.W. Francom and C. Spaun; traced 1942 by C. Spaun; revised by A.G. Saunders 1950. Agriculture, Ogden.
1950. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112º00' – W110º20'/N41º20' – N40º20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 63 x 61 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition.
Lands of the Wasatch National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, military reservation, wilderness area, national monument, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes insets of the Grantsville Division and the Vernon Division of the Wasatch National Forest at the same scale as the main map. "Salt Lake, Sixth Principal, and Uinta Special Meridians."
Holdings (Color): Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Utah; Univ. of Wyoming; (Black & White): LC; NA; NAL, and 10 other libraries; OCLC (Color): 24510575; (Black & white): 9849676

Wasatch National Forest, Utah. (Forest Visitors booklet and map)
United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, February 1952. U.S. Government Printing Office: 1952.
1952. 16 pages. Booklet 23 x 15 cm. Descriptive text and black & white illustrations with map. Includes key map of the state of Utah on the inside of the front cover showing the location of the Wasatch National Forest. Panel title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned view of high mountains and forest road.
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 689 (June 1952), page 57.
Holdings (Book): LC and 33 other libraries; (Map): Univ. of Arizona; Enoch Pratt Free Library; Univ. of Michigan; Western Michigan Univ.; Pennsylvania State Univ.; Univ. of Utah; Utah State Univ.; NA; NAL
OCLC (Book): 13417915; (Map): 28347320

----- **Wasatch National Forest, Utah and Wyoming, 1951.** (Forest Visitors map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah; traced by A.G. Saunders. GPO: 1952 O – 981767.
1952. Scale, ca. 1:330,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 47 x 46 cm., folded into the back of the 22 page booklet/folder 22 x 14 cm. Relief indicated by hachures and spot heights.
Map shows roads and road numbers, trails, improved winter spots areas, camping and picnic areas, and Forest Supervisor's Headquarters in red. Also shows national forest, wilderness area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, airfields, rivers, lakes and streams. Includes insets of the "Grantsville Division" and the "Vernon Division." "Salt Lake, Sixth Principal and Uinta Special Meridians."

Wasatch National Forest, Salt Lake Area, 1954. (Administrative map)
Agriculture – Ogden.
1954. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 34 x 25 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Salt Lake Meridian. Shows area of the Wasatch National Forest before the major boundary changes of 1954 between the Uinta and the Wasatch National Forests.
Holdings: LC

Wasatch National Forest, Utah and Wyoming, 1955. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, 1941-42 from U.S.G.S., B.L.M., Forest Service and other surveys by H.W. Francom and C. Spaun; traced 1942 by C. Spaun; revised by A.G. Saunders 1950.
1955 (Reprint of 1950 edition with forest boundaries revised 7-1-1954 and ownership overlay added). Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112º00' – W110º20'/N41º20' – N40º20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 56 x 71 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition without green forest layer.
Lands of the Wasatch National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, military reservation, primitive area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes "Key Map" of Utah highlighting the location of the Wasatch National Forest. "Salt Lake, Sixth Principal, and Uinta Special Meridians." "Forest Service Map Class E."
Holdings (Color): Univ. of California, Berkeley; Brigham Young Univ.; NA; (Black & white): Univ. of Utah
OCLC (Color): 367525859; (Black & white): 24090139

Wasatch National Forest, Utah and Wyoming. (Forest Visitors map)
Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah; traced by A.G. Saunders.
[1958?] Scale, ca. 1:380,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 41 x 40 cm., folded to 22 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Roads and highways, trails, state and federal road numbers, forest supervisors headquarters, improved winter sports areas, camping and picnic areas, and summer home areas shown in red. Also shows national forest military reservation, wilderness area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes inset maps of the Grantsville Division and the Vernon Division of the Wasatch National Forest. "Salt Lake, Sixth Principal and Uinta Special Meridians." The March 30, 1954 boundary changes between the Wasatch National Forest and the Uinta National Forest are reflected in the this map that has no date. The boundary of the Uinta National Forest was moved to the north to include the Mount Timpanogos area setting the boundary on the drainage divide of the Cottonwood and American Fork drainage basins. Appearance much like other 1950s era "Recreation maps." 1958 date provided due to the fact that the October 9, 1959 addition to the Vernon Division of 31,700 acres is not shown.
Typescript text and illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Wasatch National Forest.* No panel illustration.
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Utah; Univ. of Wyoming; LC
OCLC: 24510575

Wasatch National Forest, Utah and Wyoming, 1965. (Forest Visitors map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah. DPS-65-2223.
1965. Scale, ca. 1:316,000. W112°00' – W110°00'/N41°15' – N40°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 2 maps on one sheet, 51 x 57 cm. and 44 x 24 cm., folded to 26 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Map reprinted 1975, *GPO: 1975—679-406 with blue-tinted photos.
Lands of the Wasatch National Forest shown in green; adjacent national forest lands shown in light green; Wasatch Mountain State Pas and Timpanogos Cave National Monument shown in gray; federal and state highways, ski areas, trails and trail numbers, improved recreation sites, and primitive area boundaries shown in red; rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, dirt and primitive roads, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes "Key Map" and listing of recreation sites. The two maps depict 1) Wasatch National Forest east of Salt Lake City (geographic coordinates provided above, and 2) "Vernon and Grantsville Division" west of Salt Lake City, W112°45' – W112°15'/N40°45'—N39°45'. "Salt Lake, Sixth Principal and Uinta Special Meridians." Forest Service Map Class E."
Text, drawings, and black & white photographs on verso. Panel title: *Wasatch National Forest*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned black & white photograph of an oblique aerial view of Salt Lake City with the Wasatch Mountains in the background.
Holdings: LC and 21 other libraries
OCLC: 14226818

Wasatch National Forest, Utah and Wyoming, 1969. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah, 1969, from U.S. Forest Service planimetric maps, U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles,; map content is current as of August, 1969.
1969. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W112º00' – W110º 00'/N41º20' – N40º20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 2 maps on one sheet, 95 x 178 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Wasatch National Forest shown in dark green; adjacent national forest lands shown in light green; paved and all weather roads, road and trail numbers, and built up areas shown in red; state park lands shown in yellow; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, scenic and primitive area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Main map is of the national forest area east of Salt Lake City. The other map is of the Grantsville Division and the Vernon Division west of Salt Lake City at the same scale as the main map with both Divisions shown in their true geographic relationship. Includes "Source Diagram" and "Key Map" showing the location of the Wasatch National Forest in relation to the major cities and highways of the region. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Salt Lake, Sixth Principal and Uintah Meridians."
Holdings: NA; LC and 11 other libraries
OCLC: 5571738

Wasatch-Cache National Forest, Utah and Wyoming, 1976. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah, 1969, from U.S. Forest Service planimetric maps, U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles; map content is current as of August, 1969; limited office revision, 1977. 1-R4-77.
1977. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W112º15' – W110º00'/N42º05' – N40º22'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. Map printed on both sides of sheet, sheet 97 x 149 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Wasatch-Cache National Forest shown in dark green; adjacent national forest lands shown in light green; paved and all weather roads, road and trail numbers, and built up areas shown in red; state park lands shown in yellow; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, scenic and primitive area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes topographic map indexes on both sides of sheet. Northern portion includes recreation site index and inset of the Grantsville Division. Southern portion includes "Key Map" of Utah showing the location of the Wasatch-Cache National Forest in the state and an inset of the Pineview Reservoir area. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Salt Lake, Sixth Principal, and Uintah Meridians." Map has no panel title or illustrations.
Holdings: NA; LC and 52 other libraries
OCLC: 7693808

Wasatch-Cache National Forest, Utah and Wyoming, 1976. (Forest Visitors map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah, 1969, from U.S. Forest Service planimetric maps, U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles; map content is current as of August, 1969; limited office revision, 1977. 1-R4-77. *GPO: 1978-782-701. Map reprinted in 1989 with *U.S. Government Printing Office: 1989-675-481.
1978. Scale, ca. 1:160,000. W112º15' – W110º00'/N42º05' – N40º22'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. Map printed on both sides of sheet, sheet 73 x 112 cm., folded to 22 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Wasatch-Cache National Forest shown in dark green; adjacent national forest lands shown in light green; paved and all weather roads, road and trail numbers, and built up areas shown in red; state park lands shown in yellow; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, scenic and primitive area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes topographic map indexes on both sides of sheet. Northern portion includes recreation site index and an inset of the Grantsville Division. Southern portion includes "Key Map" of Utah showing the location of the Wasatch-Cache National Forest in the state and an inset of the Pineview Reservoir area. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Salt Lake, Sixth Principal, and Uintah Meridians."
Panel title: *Wasatch-Cache National Forest, Utah*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned color photograph of skier and mountain scenery.
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Colorado School of Mines; Brigham Young Univ.
OCLC: 56029348

WEISER FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, IDAHO
1905-1944

While the origin of the name Weiser is in dispute. It is certain that the Weiser Forest Reserve was named after the Weiser River which has its headwaters deep inside this forest. According to Boone (p. 394) there are two plausible sources for the name Weiser in Idaho. The first is that the river and the town on the Snake River were named after Peter Wiser [Weiser] a member of the Lewis & Clark Expedition as the name "Wisers River" appears on the Arrowsmith map of 1815. The other is that the name has its origins in an early pioneer Jacob Weiser, who, along with William Logan, Thomas Galloway and others, founded the town of Weiser ten miles above Olds Ferry on the Snake River.

The area once administered as the Weiser National Forest is now the western part of the Payette National Forest. However, two former areas of the Weiser National Forest are not now part of the Payette National Forest. An island of forest land in Gem and Valley Counties immediately south of Cascade Reservoir, now a part of the Boise National Forest, was once the extreme southern extension of the Weiser National Forest. This southern portion of the original Weiser Forest Reserve of 1905 was transferred to the Payette National Forest in 1908 by Executive Order 853, and by Proclamation 1151 of 1911. The area became part of the Boise when the entire first Payette National Forest was added to the Boise National Forest in 1944. The Idaho County portion of the Weiser National Forest of over 200,000 acres was transferred from District 4 to District 1 when it was combined with a part of the Bitter Root National Forest to establish the Nezperce National Forest. This transfer of lands changed not only the boundary between the Nezperce and Weiser National Forests but also the boundary between District 1 and District 4. The Forest Supervisors Headquarters for the Weiser National Forest was located in the town of Weiser, Idaho for the entire 40 year history of this National Forest. In 1944 the entire Weiser National Forest was discontinued and its lands transferred to the newly formed second Payette National Forest.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1905, May 25	Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3055	Established Forest Reserve on 324,964 gross acres in west central Idaho.

2) 1906, May 10	*Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3199	734,556 acres added in the Seven Devils area. Total acreage stands at 1,059,520 gross acres.
3) 1907, March 2	*Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3294	81,600 acres along the Snake River in Idaho added and 14,691 acres eliminated. Area: 1,126,429 gross acres.
4) 1908, June 26 (effective July 1, 1908)	Executive Order 853	Idaho County portion (211,200 acres) of the Weiser National Forest combined with a part of the Bitter Root National Forest to establish the Nezperce National Forest administered by District One. 150,400 acres transferred to the Payette National Forest. Area: 756,000 gross acres after a January 1911 resurvey.
5) 1911, June 30 (effective July 1, 1911)	*Proclamation 1151, 37 Stat. 1702	15,130 acres transferred to the Payette National Forest. 60,410 acres eliminated. Area reduced to 680,460 gross acres.
6) 1918, November 11	Executive Order 2989	20,838 acres eliminated throughout the forest. Area reduced to 659,622 gross acres.
7) 1921, March 1	Public Law 66-341, 41 Stat. 1194	Public lands described in the law authorized to be added to the Weiser National Forest by presidential proclamation.
8) 1921, November 19	Proclamation 1615, 42 Stat. 2257	Land addition authorized under the authority of Public Law 66-341 of March 1, 1921, formally added to the Weiser National National Forest in T. 13 & 14 N., R. 5 W. Boise Meridian. Area increased to 663,979 gross acres.
9) 1944, March 18 (effective April 1, 1944)	Public Land Order 218 9 Federal Register 3655	Weiser National Forest (664,964 gross acres) combined with the Idaho National Forest to establish the second Payette National Forest.

*Map/diagram accompanies text of these proclamations in *U.S. Statutes at Large.*

DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Weiser Forest Reserve, Idaho: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated May 10, 1906.
Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1906; compiled from G.L.O. plats.
1906. Scale, ca. 1:450,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 52 x 29 cm., folded to 33 x 21 cm. Relief not shown.
Shows forest reserve and state (Snake River) boundaries, location of the 45th parallel, and, in lower margin, "39º30' Longitude W. from Washington." "Boise Meridian and Base Line." Proclamation adds lands to the Weiser Forest Reserve but newly added lands are not indicated on the map/diagram.
Holdings: LC; NA

Weiser Forest Reserve, Idaho: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated March 2, 1907.
Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1907; compiled from G.L.O. plats.
1907. Scale, ca. 1:450,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 54 x 29 cm., folded to 33 x 21 cm. Relief not shown.
Shows forest reserve and state (Snake River) boundaries, location of the 45th parallel, and, in lower margin, "39º30' Longitude W. from Washington." "Boise Meridian and Base Line." Proclamation adds and eliminates land from the Weiser Forest Reserve, but added and eliminated lands are not shown on the map/diagram.
Holdings: LC; NA

Weiser National Forest, Idaho: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.
Forest Service; U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1908. [Executive Order] No. 853.
1908. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

55 x 45 cm., folded to 31 x 20 cm. relief not indicated.
Shows the boundaries of the reduced Weiser National Forest of 1908 along with state boundaries and drainage divides forming national forest boundaries. "Formerly part of Weiser National Forest (Proclamation of March 2, 1907)." "Boise Meridian and Base."
Holdings: NA

Weiser National Forest, Idaho: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated June 30, 1911 and effective July 1, 1911.
U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1911. [Proclamation] No. 1151.
1911. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W117º10' – W116º00'/N45º20' – N44º28'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 59 x 81 cm., folded to 33 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows national forest and state boundaries, [drainage] "Divide forming National Forest boundary," lands "Transferred to Payette National Forest" [from the Weiser National Forest], and land "Eliminations." Also shows towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes 11 inset maps showing small land ownership changes in greater detail. "Boise Meridian." Public land grid for adjacent areas in Oregon based on the Willamette Meridian." Reflects the 1908 Executive Order that transferred the northern portion of the Weiser (T. 23-27 N.) to create the Nezperce National Forest.
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; LC; NA
OCLC: 41587757

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Weiser Folio.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey; topography from U.S. Geological Survey maps; land lines from General Land Office plats; Jan., 1909.
1909. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W117º05' – W116º06'/N45º25' – N44º25'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 11 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 200 and 500 feet).
Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Identifies type of alienated land within national forest boundaries by letter keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. "Boise Meridian and Base." Does not provide information on adjacent areas in Oregon.
Reference: 31st Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey (1909/1910), page 87. (Also mentioned in the 30th Annual Report (1908/1909) as being "practically completed" page 87. Extensive land transfers involving the Weiser National Forest in July of 1908 probably postponed the completion of this folio)
Holdings: Yale Univ.; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 895057104

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Weiser National Forest, Idaho, 1919. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Ogden, June, 1918 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by C.B. Noyes. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1919. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W117º20' – W116º00'/N45º25' – N44º10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 62 x 47 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and steams. "Boise Meridian." Public land grid for adjacent areas in Oregon based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; LC
OCLC: 41587913

Weiser National Forest, Idaho, 1923. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, August, 1922 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by H.S. Meekham; traced September, 1922 by E.L. Mehurin. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1923. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W117º20' – W116º00'/N45º25' – N44º10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 126 x 94 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and steams. "Boise Meridian." Public land grid for adjacent areas in Oregon based on the Willamette Meridian.

Holdings: Washington, State Univ.; LC
OCLC: 59108826

Weiser National Forest, Idaho, 1925. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, 1922 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by H.S. Meekham; compilation revised at District Office, 1925 by T.R. Littlefield and G.L. Nichols; traced by T.R. Littlefield and G.L. Nichols. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1925. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W117º20' – W116º00'/N45º25' – N44º10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 63 x 47 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Main automobile highways shown in red. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and steams. "Boise Meridian." Public land grid for adjacent areas in Oregon based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: Univ. of Idaho; Idaho State Historical Society; Univ. of Michigan; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 41587702

Weiser National Forest, Idaho, 1931. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1931, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by C.J. Truscott and M.H. Lewis; traced by I.A. Corn. Printed by the Geological Survey.
1931. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W117º10' – W116º00'/N45º30' – N44º10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 122 x 81 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Weiser National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes "Relative accuracy diagram." "Boise Meridian." Public land grid for adjacent areas in Oregon based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: NA

Weiser National Forest, Idaho, 1931. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1931, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by C.J. Truscott and M.H. Lewis; traced by I.A. Corn. Printed by the Geological Survey.
1931. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W117º10' – W116º00'/N45º30' – N44º10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 64 x 41 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition without red road layer.
Main motor highways and federal highway numbers shown in red. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes "Relative accuracy diagram." "Boise Meridian." Public land grid for adjacent areas in Oregon based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings" Univ. of California, Berkeley; Idaho State Historical Society; Univ. of Chicago; Boston Public Library; NA; NAL
OCLC: 41588600

Weiser National Forest, Idaho, 1931. (Forest Visitors map)
Prepared by United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Intermountain Region. U.S. Government Printing Office:1932.
1932. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W117º10' – W116º00'/N45º30' – N44º10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 62 x 41 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Main motor highways and their route numbers shown in red. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian." Public land grid for adjacent areas in Oregon based upon the Willamette Meridian. Authority information from the title panel and back folded panel.
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph, "Small sawmill on the Weiser."
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 448 (April 1932), page 811.
Holdings: San Diego Public Library; Univ. of Chicago; Indiana Univ.; Univ. of Oregon; NA
OCLC: 38921854

Weiser National Forest, Idaho, 1938. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1931, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by C.J. Truscott and M.H. Lewis; traced by I.A. Corn, 1931; revised by M.H. Lewis, 1938. Printed by the Geological Survey.
1938. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W117º10' – W116º00'/N45º30' – N44º10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.

122 x 81 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer and in an edition without compass roses.
Lands of the Weiser National Forest shown in green; roads, trails, federal highway route numbers, compass roses centered on forest lookout stations, triangulation stations, and patrol lookout points shown in red. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian." Public land grid for adjacent areas in Oregon based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: U.S. Geological Survey Library, Denver; LC; NA

Weiser National Forest, Idaho, 1938. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1931, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by C.J. Truscott and M.H. Lewis; traced by I.A. Corn, 1931; revised by M.H. Lewis, 1938. Printed by the Geological Survey.
1938. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W117º10' – W116º00'/N45º30' – N44º10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 62 x 41 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian." Public land grid for adjacent areas in Oregon based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; Univ. of Chicago; Western Washington Univ.; LC; NA
OCLC: 45478709

Weiser National Forest, Idaho, 1943. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1931 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surreys [sic], by C. J. Truscott and M.H. Lewis; traced by I.A. Corn 1931; revised 1938 by M.H.L., 1943 by C.S. & M.W.B.
1943. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W117º10' – W116º00'/N45º30' – N44º10'. Public land (Township & Range)grid. Black & white. 62 x 40 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian." Public land grid for adjacent areas in Oregon based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Los Angeles; Boise Public Library; Texas A & M; Univ. of Utah; Brigham Young Univ.; LC; NA
OCLC: 22190579

WYOMING NATIONAL FOREST, WYOMING
1908-1941

The Wyoming National Forest was named for the state in which it is located, which comes from the Wyoming Valley of Pennsylvania. It is an Indian word meaning "large plains" (Urbanek, p. 229). Before the addition of the first Bridger National Forest in 1923, the Wyoming National Forest occupied the area of the present-day Kemmerer, Big Piney, and Greys River Ranger Districts. The Supervisors Headquarters were first located in Afton, Wyoming, near the border with Idaho, but in anticipation of the addition of the lands of the Bridger National Forest, headquarters for the Wyoming National Forest were relocated in 1921 to Kemmerer, Wyoming where it remained, even after the name change to Bridger National Forest in 1941. When the Bridger and the Teton National Forest administratively merged in 1973, the Supervisor's headquarters was moved to Jackson, Wyoming, the headquarters of the Teton National Forest.

After the first Bridger National Forest was absorbed by the Wyoming National Forest, the Forest Service created the Bridger Primitive Area in the Wind River Range on the lands of the former Bridger National Forest in 1931 under the Forest Service's L-20 regulations. The primitive area, containing hundreds of lakes and streams amid massive granite outcroppings, was located in the high country on the western slope of the Continental Divide with an original area of 138,000 acres. The area retained its primitive area designation even though it was often depicted on Forest Service maps as being a "wilderness," until August of 1960 when it was reclassified as a wilderness area under Forest Service's regulation U-1 of 1939 and enlarged to 383,300 acres. It was one of the first areas within the National Wilderness Preservation System created by the 1964 Wilderness Act. The area was again enlarged to 428,087 acres under the Wyoming Wilderness Act of 1984 and so occupies the majority of the land base of the first Bridger National Forest.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1908, July 1	Executive Order 873	Established National Forest from 976,320 gross acres formerly administered by the Yellowstone National Forest. Resurvey of the Wyoming National Forest on January 1, 1911 sets its area at 912,000 gross acres.
2) 1916, August 16	Public Law 64-211, 39 Stat. 516	Section 2 of Public Law 64-211 authorizes land additions in T. 25 N., R. 116 W., Sixth Principal Meridian.
3) 1916, October 17	Executive Order 2473	Withdraws lands specified in Section 2 of Public Law 64-211 from public entry pending a determination to include the lands within the Wyoming National Forest.
4) 1918, August 14	Executive Order 2937	Lands in T. 29 and 30 N., R. 118 W. and T. 29, 30 & 31 N., R. 119 W., Sixth Principal Meridian withdrawn from public entry pending legislative action.
5) 1919, February 25	Public Law 65-256, 40 Stat. 1152	Land addition authorized in T. 29, 30, & 31 N., R. 118 and 119 W., Sixth Principal Meridian.
6) 1919, July 10	Proclamation 1529, 41 Stat. 1761	Land additions authorized under the authority of Public Law 64-211, Section 2 of August 16, 1916 and Public Law 65-256 of February 25, 1919, formally added to the Wyoming National Forest. Area increased to 987,050 gross acres.
7) 1923, May 14	Executive Order 3842	Lands of the entire Bridger National Forest, 701,971 gross acres, added upon the discontinuation of the first Bridger National Forest. Area now stands at 1,680,864 gross acres.
8) 1927, January 8	National Forest Reservation Commission Resolution	Recommended to the President the proposal to add 67,000 acres of public Land under Section 8 of the Clarke-McNary Act of 1924 in Sublette & Lincoln Counties. Recommendation was not followed.
9) 1941, March 10	Executive Order 8709 6 Federal Register 1400	Name changed to Bridger National Forest without change in boundaries establishing the second Bridger National Forest with an area of 1,710,222 gross acres.

DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL EXECUTIVE ORDER

Wyoming National Forest, Wyoming: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.
Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1908. [Executive Order] No. 873.
1908. Scale, ca. 1:350,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.
46 x 37 cm., folded to 32 x 20 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows national forest boundaries and where those boundaries follow watershed divides. Executive Order 873 establishes the Wyoming National Forest from lands "Formerly part of Yellowstone National Forest" as defined by the Proclamation of March 2, 1907. "Sixth Meridian and Base."
Holdings: NA

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Wyoming Folio.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey; topography from U.S. Geological Survey maps; land lines from General Land Office plats; July, 1908.

1908. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W111º00' – W110º20'/N43º12' – N42º10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 12 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet).
Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Identifies type of alienated land within national forest boundaries by letter keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. "6th Prin. Mer. and Base."
Reference: 30th Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey (1908/1909), page 87.
Holdings: Yale Univ.; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 844003418

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Wyoming National Forest, Wyoming, 1913. (Administrative map)
U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service; mapped by F. Shafer; from geological sheets, 1906, & G.L.O. plats, with corrections by supervisor, Feb. 1913, Mar. 1914; corrections by forest examiner, Dec. 1914.
1914. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W111º05' – W110º20'/N43º15' – N42º10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 122 x 74 cm. Relief shown by hachures, contours, and spot heights.
Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings: Univ. of Wyoming
OCLC: 44947632

Wyoming National Forest, Wyoming, 1919. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Ogden, 1919, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by O.C. Lockhart and Ernest Lubeck; traced by Ernest Lubeck. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1919. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W111º05' – W110º00'/N43º20' – N41º45'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 146 x 81 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings: Univ. of Wyoming
OCLC: 40455173

Wyoming National Forest, Wyoming, 1919. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Ogden, 1919, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by O.C. Lockhart and Ernest Lubeck ; traced by Ernest Lubeck. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1919. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W111º05' – W110º00'/N43º20' – N41º45'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 73 x 41 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings: NA

Wyoming National Forest, Wyoming, 1925, East Half. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, 1925 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys, by H.S. Meekham and S.L. Acker; traced May, 1925 by S.L. Acker. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1925. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W110º20' – W108º50'/N43º30' – N41º50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 157 x 106 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Main automobile highways shown in red. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian." This 1925 map with its western sheet (below) reflects the enlargement of the Wyoming National Forest with the addition of the entire Bridger National Forest in 1923.
Holdings: LC

Wyoming National Forest, Wyoming, 1925, West Half. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, 1925 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys, by H.S. Meekham and S.L. Acker; traced May, 1925 by S.L. Acker. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1925. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W111º05' – W110º00'/N43º30' – N41º50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 157 x 83 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Main automobile highways shown in red. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian." (see note above).
Holdings: LC; NA

Wyoming National Forest, Wyoming, 1925. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, 1925 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys, by H.S. Meekham and S.L. Acker; traced May, 1925 by S.L. Acker. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1925. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W111º05' – W108º50'/N43º32' – N41º48'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 85 x 78 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Main automobile highways shown in red. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings: Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Wyoming; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 40669705

Wyoming N.F. 1930 – East Half. (Administrative map)
[U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service]; compiled at District Office 1929 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by H.M. Shank and C.J. Truscott; tracing made 1929 by G.L. Nichols.
1930. Scale ca. 1:126,720. W110º20' – W108º50'/N43º30' – N42º30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Blueline print. 102 x 102 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings: NA

Wyoming N.F. 1930 – West Half. (Administrative map)
[U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service]; compiled at District Office 1929-30 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by H.M. Shank, C.J. Truscott, and G.L. Nichols; tracing made 1930 by G.L. Nichols.
1930. Scale ca. 1:126,720. W111º02' – W110º00'/N43º30' – N41º50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Blueline print. 166 x 82 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings: NA

Wyoming National Forest, Wyoming, 1930. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1929-1930 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.M. Shank, C.J. Truscott and G.L. Nichols; traced by G.L. Nichols, 1930. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1930. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W111º02' – W108º50'/N43º30' – N41º48'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 83 x 77 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows main motor highways and federal highway numbers in red. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Michigan; Boston Public Library; Univ. of Wyoming; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 44946161

Wyoming National Forest, Wyoming, 1930. (Forest Visitors map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, 1929-1930 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.M. Shank, C.J. Truscott and G.L. Nichols; traced by G.L. Nichols, 1930. Engineer Reproduction Plant, U.S. Army, Washington, D.C. 9390.
1931. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W111º02' – W108º50'/N43º30' – N41º48'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 83 x 77 cm., folded to 23 x 12 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows main motor highways and federal highway numbers in red. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustrations, captioned, black & white photographs, "Green River Lake" and "Star Lake on Divide Lake Trail." Title panel also has, "United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Intermountain Region" and back folded panel has, "U.S. Government Printing Office: 1931."

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 437 (May 1931), page 949.
Holdings: Brigham Young Univ.; NA
OCLC: 367555014

Wyoming National Forest, Wyoming, 1936. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service: compiled at Regional Office, 1929 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by H.M. Shank and C.J. Truscott; traced by G.L. Nichols, 1929; revised 1936. Engineer Reproduction Plant, U.S. Army, Fort Humphreys, D.C. 12225 1936.
1936. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W111º05' – W108º50'/N43º32' – N41º48'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 84 x 78 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Colorado School of Mines; Indiana Univ.; LC; NA
OCLC: 56955062

Wyoming National Forest, Wyoming. (Forest Visitors booklet and map)
United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Intermountain Region, Ogden, Utah. United States Government Printing Office, Washington, 1940.
1940. 26 pages. Booklet 23 x 15 cm. Descriptive text and black & white illustrations with map. Includes key map of the state of Wyoming on back cover showing the location of the Wyoming National Forest. Panel title: *Wyoming National Forest, Wyoming, 1940*. Panel illustration, captioned, "Green River Lake, in the Heart of the Rockies, a calm retreat of unsurpassed beauty."
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 546 (June 1940), page 819.
Holdings (Book): NA; LC and 48 other libraries; (Map): Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Chicago
OCLC (Book): 13441000; (Map): 884594779

----- **Wyoming National Forest, Wyoming, 1938.** (Forest Visitors map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah; traced by P.S. Bieler. U.S. Government Printing Office : 1939—O-184289.
1939. Scale, ca. 1:365,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 58 x 53 cm., folded into back of the 22 page booklet/folder 23 x 13 cm. Relief indicated by hachures and spot heights.
Map shows roads and road numbers, trails, Indian Reservation boundaries, primitive areas, picnic and campgrounds, Forest Service administrative Facilities, dude ranches, and hotels/resorts in red. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, lookout towers, selected structures, mines, rivers, lakes and streams. "Wind River and Sixth Principal Meridians."

Wyoming National Forest, Wyoming, 1940. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, 1929-30 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by H.M. Shank, C.J. Truscott, and Nichols; traced 1930 by G.L. Nichols; revised 1940 by P.S. Bieler. Engineer Reproduction Plant, The Army War College, Washington, D.C. 14884 1939
1939. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W111º00' – W108º50'/N43º30' – N41º48'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 83 x 78 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Sixth Principal Meridian." On some copies, the map has the name "Bridger" applied to the map with a rubber stamp. "Wyoming National Forest" is printed.
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Utah; Brigham Young Univ.; NA
OCLC: 22190171

YELLOWSTONE PARK TIMBER LAND RESERVE, WYOMING
1891-1902

The Yellowstone National Park and the later, lesser known Yellowstone Timber Land Reserve were both named for the Yellowstone River which was called by the Indians *Mi – tsi – a – da – zi*, or "Yellow Rock River." This name was carried over by the French fur trappers as *Roche Jaune* for the yellow soil and rock in the river's canyon. Lewis and Clark who crossed the river in Montana, transcribed the river's name as Yellowstone on their maps. (Urbanek, p. 231) The very first forest reserve proclaimed, the Yellowstone Park Timber Land Reserve's original area is largely part of the present-day Shoshone National Forest administered by the Rocky Mountain Region (Region 2) of the Forest Service. However, this Forest Reserve grew to over eight million acres and occupied three states and after 1908, three Districts of the U.S. Forest Service.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1891, March 30	Proclamation, 26 Stat. 1565	Established Forest Reserve on the eastern border of Yellowstone National Park on 1,239,040 gross acres.
2) 1891, September 10	Proclamation, 27 Stat. 989	Supplemented Proclamation of March 30, 1891 making the boundaries of the Forest Reserve more definite.
3) 1902, May 22	Proclamation, 32 Stat. 1999	880,533 acres added and 310,293 acres eliminated and transferred to the Teton Forest Reserve. Name officially changed to Yellowstone Forest Reserve. Total area increased to 1,809,280 gross acres.

U.S. GENERAL LAND OFFICE MAPPING

Map of the Yellowstone Park Timber Land Reserve: Created by Proclamations of March 30 and Sept. 10, 1891.
Compiled from data on file in the Office of the U.S. Surveyor General at Cheyenne Wyoming, December 4, 1899; [signed] Alpheus P. Hanson, U.S. Survr. Gen. for Wyoming.
1899. Scale, 1:126,720 (1 inch = 2 miles). No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & White. 41 x 51 cm. Relief shown by hachures
Shows forest reserve, national park, and state boundaries, cabins, roads, trails, marshes, rivers, lakes, and streams. Does not provide detail of Yellowstone National Park. The Yellowstone Park Timber Land Reserves borders the Yellowstone National Park on the east and south.
Holdings: NA

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MAPPING

Teton Forest Reserve and Southern Part of Yellowstone Park Forest Reserve, Showing Land Classification and Wooded Areas.
U.S. Geological Survey; by T.S. Brandegee, 1898. [Printed by] Julius Bien & Co. Lith. N.Y.
1899. Scale, 1:250,000. W111°00' – W110°00/N44°10' – N43°15'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 45 x 36 cm., folded to 26 x 18 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet).
Main report title: Yellowstone Park Forest Reserve (Wyoming), from notes by Dr. T.S. Brandegee, pages 213-216.
Shows two classes wooded areas in two shades of green: coniferous timber & quaking aspen. Also shows agricultural land in orange and burned areas in dark blue; contours in brown; water features in blue, however, Jackson, Jenny, and other lakes are not shown in blue.
(Series: Nineteenth Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey to the Secretary of the Interior, 1897-98, Part V-Forest Reserves, Plate XLIII) in separate atlas volume. Serial Set volume number 3763-1 (55th Congress, 3rd Session H. Doc. 5, part 4 & 5).
Holdings: Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Chicago; Western Michigan Univ.; Univ. of Montana; Univ. of Oregon; Univ. of Utah; Univ. of Washington: Univ. of Wyoming
OCLC: 27911295

Yellowstone National Park and Forest Reserve. (Topographic map)
From maps by the U.S. Geological Survey. Julius Bien & Co. Lith. N.Y.
1896. Scale, 1:250,000. W111°00' – W109°30'/N45°00' – N44°00'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 46 x 49 cm., folded to 27 x 9 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet).
Contours shown in brown; roads (completed and projected), trails, and old wagon roads shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national park, forest reserve, state, and county boundaries and the Continental Divide.
Two panels of text (rules and regulations and instructions to travelers) on verso. Panel title: *Map of Yellowstone National Park and adjoining Forest Reservation with the rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior for the government of the park.* The name on the map for the Forest Reserve is "Yellowstone Park Forest Reservation" shown in its entirety and the name of the Forest Reserve to the south of the park is "Teton Forest Reservation.
This map was reprinted at least 10 times and inserted in the annual reports of the Secretary of the Interior between 1896 and 1910. However the one described here was issued separately and folded. Between 1903 and 1910 the title of the map was *Yellowstone National Park and part of abutting Forest Reserve*.
Holdings: LC

YELLOWSTONE FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, IDAHO-MONTANA-WYOMING
1902-1908

The National Archives has copies of the original printed Presidential Proclamations of June 13, 1902, January 29, 1903, May 4, 1904, and May 2, 1905 together with cut out sections of General Land Office maps of the states of Wyoming, Montana, and Idaho of an indeterminate date, showing the boundaries and land area of the Forest Reserve hand drawn in green and annotated 1,834,240 acres" acres" on the June 13, 1902 proclamation, "8,329,200 acres" on the proclamation of January 29, 1903, "7,810,600 acres" on the May 4, 1904 proclamation, and "7,988,560 acres" on the proclamation of May 22, 1905. The immense Yellowstone forest had several administrative headquarters. Livingston, Montana for its Montana acreage; St. Anthony, Idaho for its areas in Idaho; and in Wyoming, the town of Cody for its Shoshone Division, in Jackson for its Teton Division, and in Pinedale for its Wind River Division. These towns later served as headquarter cities for the forests that succeeded the Yellowstone.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1902, May 22	Proclamation, 32 Stat. 1999	Established Forest Reserve from lands formerly administered by the Yellowstone Park Timber Land Reserve. Area at establishment: 1,809,440 gross acres.
2) 1902, June 13	Proclamation, 32 Stat. 2006	24,960 acres added. Area increased to 1,834,240 gross acres.
3) 1903, January 29	Proclamation, 32 Stat. 2030	All land comprising the Absaroka (1,834,240 acres) and Teton (4,127,360 acres) Forest Reserves added. Another 1,056,000 acres in Wyoming added. The Yellowstone Forest Reserve now has lands in both the state of Wyoming and Montana embracing 8,329,200 gross acres.
4) 1904, May 4	Proclamation, 33 Stat. 2344	130,560 acres added and 649,160 acres eliminated. Area: 7,810,600 gross acres.
5) 1905, May 22	Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3049	177,960 acres between the Snake and Teton Rivers added in Idaho. The Yellowstone Forest Reserve now has lands in the states of Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming embracing 7,988,560 gross acres.
6) 1907, March 2	*Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3291	353,960 acres added and 24,640 acres eliminated throughout the reserve. Area now stands at 8,317,880 gross acres.
7) 1908, July 1	Executive Orders 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 895, & 896	Forest divided to create the Targhee (E.O. 871 – 303,000 acres), Teton (E.O. 872 – 1,991,200 acres), and Wyoming (E.O. 873 – 976,320 acres) National Forests in District 4 (Intermountain Region); the Bonneville (E.O. 874 – 1,627,840 acres) and Shoshone (E.O. 895 – 1,689,680 acres) National Forests in District 2 (Rocky Mountain Region); and the Absaroka (E.O. 875 – 745,680 acres) and Beartooth (E.O. 896 – 606,560 acres) National Forest in District 1 (Northern Region). Name "Yellowstone" discontinued by the Forest Service.

*Map/diagram accompanies text of this proclamation in *U.S. Statutes at Large.*

DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Yellowstone Forest Reserve in Wyoming and Montana: President's Proclamation Jany. 29, 1903.
[U.S. General Land Office]. Andres B. Graham, Photo-Litho. Washington, D.C.
1904. Scale, 1:633,600 (10 miles to 1 inch). W111°05' – W108°30'/N45°45' – N42°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 79 x 41 cm. Relief shown by shading.
Map shows the Yellowstone Forest Reserve in green and, outlined red, shows its four divisions: Absaroka Division, Shoshone Division, Teton Division, and Wind River Division. Also shows the Yellowstone National Park in purple, the Wind River or Shoshone Indian Reservation in yellow, and major water features in blue along with state boundaries, settlements, railroads, and minor streams. Public land grid in Wyoming based on the Sixth Principal and Wind River Meridians and in Montana on the Montana Principal Meridian. Map issued separately and was not issued as a map/diagram with the text of the printed proclamation of January 29, 1903.
Holdings: NA

Yellowstone Forest Reserve in Wyoming and Montana: President's Proclamation May 4, 1904.
[U.S. General Land Office]. Andrew B. Graham, Photo-Litho. Washington, D.C.
1904. Scale, 1:633,600 (10 miles to 1 inch). W111°05' – W108°30'/N45°45' – N42°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 79 x 41 cm. Relief shown by shading. Also issued in a black & white edition.
Map shows the Yellowstone Forest Reserve in green and, outlined red, shows its four divisions: Absaroka Division; Shoshone Division; Teton Division, and Wind River Division. Also shows the Yellowstone National Park in purple, the Wind River or Shoshone Indian Reservation in yellow, and major water features in blue along with state boundaries, settlements, railroads, and minor streams. Public land grid in Wyoming based on the Sixth Principal and Wind River Meridians and in Montana on the Montana Principal Meridian. Map issued separately and was not issued as a map/diagram with the text of the printed proclamation of May 4,1904.
Holdings: NA

Yellowstone Forest Reserve, Wyoming, Montana and Idaho: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated March 2, 1907.
Compiled from G.L.O. plats; Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1906.
1907. Scale, ca. 1:887,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 50 x 33 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows forest reserve, Indian Reservation, national park, and state boundaries. Indicates location of the 44th parallel and erroneously identifies the point "110° West from Washington" which is actually west of the Greenwich Meridian. Proclamation adds lands to and eliminates lands from the Yellowstone Forest Reserve, but these lands are not identified on the map. "Sixth Principal Meridian and Base." "Montana Principal Meridian and Base." "Boise Principal Meridian and Base."
Holdings: LC

Targhee National Forest, Idaho and Wyoming: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.
See under Targhee National Forest above for a complete citation to the map/diagram that accompanies Executive Order No. 871 establishing the Targhee National Forest from lands of the Yellowstone National Forest.

Teton National Forest, Wyoming: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.
See under Teton National Forest above for a complete citation to the map/diagram that accompanies Executive Order No. 872 establishing the Teton National Forest from lands of the Yellowstone National Forest.

Wyoming National Forest, Wyoming: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.
See under Wyoming National Forest above for a complete citation to the map/diagram that accompanies Executive Order No. 873 establishing the Wyoming National Forest from lands of the Yellowstone National Forest.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Addition to the Teton Division of the Yellowstone Forest Reserve, Idaho.
Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1906.
1906. Scale, ca. 1:180,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 45 x 33 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows the addition to the Yellowstone Forest Reserve by the Proclamation of May 22, 1905 in Idaho. This area, between the Snake and the Teton Rivers, adjacent to the Yellowstone Forest Reserve would later become the southern part of the Targhee National Forest and, briefly, part of the Palisade National Forest, 1910-1917. Map has five blank legend boxes. "Boise Meridian and Base."
Holdings: NA

VIII. Wilderness, Grasslands and Special Area Mapping

Part A. Wilderness and Primitive Areas

Bridger Wilderness Area, Bridger National Forest, 1959.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Intermountain Region, Ogden, Utah. DPS.
1959. Scale. ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 40 x 40 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.
Shows wilderness boundaries, roads, Forest Service facilities, rivers, lakes and streams. Bridger Primitive Area enlarged and reclassified as the Bridger Wilderness Area in August of 1960.
Holdings: Brigham Young Univ.
OCLC: 729416849

The Bridger Wilderness, Bridger National Forest.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Intermountain Region, Ogden, Utah.
1965. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 5 maps on 3 sheets, each, 51 x 62 cm., folded to 26 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Maps numbered 1 through 5. Each map shows wilderness and unit boundaries, primary trails, mileages between points on trails, campgrounds, and main entrance to the wilderness in red. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, settlements, roads, secondary trails, Forest Service stations, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes "Bridger Wilderness location Map" being a vicinity map and an index map to the 5 units shown on 5 maps. "Forest Service Map Class E." Public land grid based on the Sixth Principal Meridian. "Unit 1 & 2," Unit 3," and "Unit 4 & 5."
Text and black & white illustration on the verso of each sheet. Title above from the folded map title panel.
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Wyoming
OCLC: 38112280

The Bridger Wilderness, Bridger National Forest.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Intermountain Region, Ogden, Utah.
1967. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 5 maps on 3 sheets, each, 51 x 62 cm., folded to 26 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
3 sheets numbered "Unit 1 & 2" – "Unit 3" – "Unit 4 & 5. Each map shows wilderness and unit boundaries, primary trails, mileages between points on trails, campgrounds, and main entrances to the wilderness in red. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, settlements, roads, secondary trails, Forest Service stations, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes "Bridger Wilderness location Map" being a vicinity map and an index map to the 5 units shown on 5 maps. "Forest Service Map Class E." Public land grid based on the Sixth Principal Meridian.
Some text and black & white illustration on the verso of each sheet. Title above from the folded map title panel. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white drawing of an old time trapper on the hunt.
Holdings: Univ. of Oregon; Southern Methodist Univ.; Western Washington Univ.; Univ. of Wisconsin, Milwaukee; Univ. of Wyoming
OCLC: 880944970

The Bridger Wilderness, Bridger National Forest.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Intermountain Region, Ogden, Utah.
1971. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 5 maps on 3 sheets, each, 50 x 50 cm. or smaller, printed on both sides of sheet, folded to 26 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. 3 maps folded into a brown paper envelope entitled, *Bridger Wilderness, Bridger National Forest, Units 1-2-3-4-5.* Originally included the pamphlet entitled, *Leading a Back Country Outing*, with the maps.
3 sheets numbered "Unit 1 & 2" – "Unit 3" – "Unit 4 & 5." Each map shows wilderness and unit boundaries, primary trails, mileages between points on trails, campgrounds, and main entrances to the wilderness in red. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, settlements, roads, secondary trails, Forest Service stations, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes "Bridger Wilderness location Map" being a vicinity map and an index map to the 5 units shown on 3 maps. "Forest Service Map Class E." Public land grid based on the Sixth Principal Meridian.
Some text and black & white illustration on the verso of each sheet. Title above from the folded map title panel. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white drawing of an old time trapper on the hunt.
Holdings: California State Univ., Fresno; Western Illinois Univ.; Univ. of Michigan; Univ. of Wyoming
OCLC: 12258702

High Uintas Wilderness Recreation Area, Ashley and Wasatch National Forests, Utah, 1948.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
1948. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 44 x 67 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Main and good motor roads, trails, wilderness area boundary, campgrounds, and ranger stations shown in red. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, settlements, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes "Key Map" in red showing the major cities and highways of the region. Public land grid based on the Salt Lake and Uinta Special Meridians in Utah.
The High Uintas area was designated as a Primitive Area by the Forest Service in 1931 and was never reclassified as a "Wilderness" under the 1939 U-1 regulation. The "Utah Wilderness Act of 1984" conferred Wilderness status on the area and the High Uintas joined the National Wilderness Preservation System.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Utah; Univ. of Wyoming
OCLC: 29011101

The High Uintas, Wasatch & Ashley National Forest, 1951.
Agriculture – Ogden.
1951. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 1 map on both sides of sheet, 25 x 36 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, wilderness area, state, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Western portion of map includes title and legend; on the other side of the sheet, the eastern portion of the map has "Key Map" showing the major cities and highways of the region. Public land grid based on the Salt Lake and Uinta Special Meridians in Utah.
Holdings: LC

High Uintas Primitive Area, Ashley and Wasatch National Forests, Utah, 1958.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
1958. Scale, ca. 1:158,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 35 x 53 cm., folded to 20 x 14 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Reprinted [1965?] with, "AFPS, Ogden, Utah" and using a darker shade of blue than the 1958 first printing.
"Main" and "Good" motor roads, trails, ranger and guard stations, campgrounds, primitive area boundary, and telephone stations shown in red. Also shows in blue, national forest and county boundaries, "Poor" motor roads, telephone lines, some trails, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes "Key Map" of the region showing major highways and cities. Public land grid based on the Uinta Special Meridian.
Text and drawings on verso. Panel title: *The High Uintas Primitive Area.*
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Arizona State Univ.; Univ. of Iowa; Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis; Ohio State Univ.; Univ. of Oregon; Southern Methodist Univ.; Univ. of Utah; Brigham Young Univ.
OCLC: 20948878

High Uintas Primitive and Related Areas, Ashley and Wasatch National Forests.
(A temporary map using the 1971 Ashley National Forest map as a base); Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Intermountain Region.
[1975?]. Scale, ca. 1:180,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black on yellow paper. 36 x 57 cm., folded to 18 x 12 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Map shows national forest, primitive area, ranger district, Indian Reservation, county, and proposed wilderness boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, Forest Service road and trail numbers, rivers, lakes, and streams. In gray, shows "Heavy Use Areas (Minimum solitude). Includes "Vicinity Map." Library of Congress' copy has date stamp of "4 Aug 1975."
Text on verso. Panel title.
Holdings: LC and 10 other libraries
OCLC: 5477373

Hoover Wilderness.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Toiyabe and Inyo National Forests, California, 1965; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah, 1964. DPS-65-1903.
1965. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W119°35' – W119°10'/N38°25' – N37°58'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 48 x 48 cm., folded to 25 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Hoover Wilderness Area shown in dark green; adjacent Toiyabe and Inyo National Forest land shown in two lighter shades of green; wilderness boundary, paved and all weather roads, trails, and improved recreation sites shown in red; Yosemite National Park lands shown in gray; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and national park boundaries, towns and settlements, minor roads, and Forest Service ranger stations. Includes "Key Map" of central California and Nevada showing the location of the Hoover Wilderness in relation to the area's main cities and highways, and index to recreation sites. "Forest Service Map Class E." "Mt. Diablo Meridian, California." The Hoover Primitive

Area was established in 1931 by the Forest Service in Region 5's Mono National Forest and was reclassified as a Wild Area in 1940 under the 1939 U2 regulation. Upon the reorganization of national forest and regional boundaries on the east side of the Sierra Nevada Range in 1945, the Mono National Forest was discontinued and the majority of its lands were transferred to Region 4's Toiyabe National Forest, including the largest portion of the Hoover Wilderness. Wilderness status for the Hoover Wilderness was confirmed in 1964 with the passage of the Wilderness Act the same year.
Includes text and illustrations in green on verso. Panel title: The Hoover Wilderness, Toiyabe and Inyo National Forests. Panel illustration, uncaptioned drawing of two backpackers. Title panel has, "U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Intermountain Region, Ogden, Utah.
Holdings: 12 libraries
OCLC: 21704131

Idaho Primitive Area, Payette, Boise, Challis, Salmon National Forest, Idaho, 1950.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Ogden, Utah.
1950. Scale, ca. 1:316,800. No geographic coordinates or Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 39 x 27 cm., folded to 26 x 12 cm. Relief shown pictorially and by spot heights.
Primitive area shown in green. Also shows entrances to the primitive area, main and secondary roads, trails, landing strips, ranger and guard stations, national forest boundaries and fire lookouts. Also folded into the back of a 44 page booklet with the title: *The Idaho Primitive Area.* Idaho Primitive Area established in 1931 by the Forest Service.
Holdings (Book): Univ. of Idaho; (Map): Univ. of California, Berkeley; New Mexico State Univ.
OCLC (Book): 43005452; (Map): 37617452;

Idaho Primitive Area, Payette, Boise, Challis, Salmon National Forests, Idaho, 1959.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; Region 4, Ogden, Paul S. Bieler. AFPS, Ogden, Utah.
1959. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates or Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 49 x 34 cm., folded to 26 x 12 cm. Relief shown pictorially and by spot heights.
Primitive area shown in green. Also shows entrances to the primitive area, main and secondary roads, trails, landing strips, ranger and guard stations, national forest boundaries and fire lookouts. Includes "Key Map" showing the location of the Idaho Primitive Area in its regional setting.
Six panels of text on verso. No panel title or panel illustration.
Holdings: 15 libraries
OCLC: 12736920

Idaho & Salmon River Breaks Primitive Areas,…1968.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; assembled from National Forest maps 1968.
[1973?] Scale, ca. 1:260,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 55 x 43 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Map also shows national forest, primitive area, state, and county boundaries, roads, trails, towns and settlements, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes "Key Map" showing the location of the primitive areas in relation to the surrounding road network. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana and on the Boise Meridian. "Forest Service Map Class E." Map subtitled: "Boise, Challis, Payette, & Salmon National Forests; Intermountain Region. Bitterroot & Nezperce National Forests; Northern Region.
Holdings: Univ. of Iowa; Univ. of Montana
OCLC: 320957565

Sawtooth Wilderness, Sawtooth National Recreation Area: Sawtooth National Forest, Idaho, 1974.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the R.O., Ogden, Utah, 1974.
1974. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W115º45' – W115º22'/N44º45' – N44º15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 65 x 42 cm., folded to 23 x 9 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Map reprinted in 1983.
Includes trail mileage table. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Boise Meridian." Sawtooth Primitive Area set aside by the Forest Service in 1937.
Text, vicinity map, and illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Sawtooth Wilderness*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, green & white photograph of a mountain peak rising from a lake.
Holdings (1974): 15 libraries; (1983): Univ. of California, Santa Barbara; California State Library; Univ. of Iowa; Univ. of Montana; Duke Univ.; Univ. of Utah
OCLC (1974): 12598370; (1983): 58777367

Teton Wilderness, Teton National Forest, Wyoming, 1967.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah; map content is current as of December, 1967. AFPS/Ogden, Utah / 67-2129.
1967. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W110º40' – W109º45'/N44º20' – W43º45'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.

50 x 58 cm., folded to 26 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Teton Wilderness shown in bright lime green; adjacent national forest lands shown in two shades of dull green (Teton & Shoshone National Forests); wilderness area boundaries, trails, trails closed to motorized vehicles outside wilderness area, mountain passes, highway numbers, and improved recreation sites shown in red; national park land shown in gray; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, and county boundaries, minor roads, and Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes listing of campgrounds and "Key Map" showing the location of the Teton Wilderness in its regional setting. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Sixth Principal Meridian." Teton Wilderness set aside by the Forest Service in 1934.
Text and illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Teton Wilderness, Teton National Forest.* Panel illustration, uncaptioned rider and pack animal in a mountain meadow.
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 893 (June 1969), page 53.
Holdings: LC and 14 other libraries
OCLC: 28737822

Teton Wilderness, Teton National Forest, Wyoming, 1967.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah; map content is current as of December, 1967; limited revision July 1969. AFPS/Ogden, Utah/67-2129.
1969. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W110º40' – W109º45'/N44º20' – W43º45'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 50 x 58 cm., folded to 26 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Teton Wilderness shown in bright lime green; adjacent national forest lands shown in two shades of dull green (Teton & Shoshone National Forests); wilderness area boundaries, trails, trails closed to motorized vehicles outside wilderness area, mountain passes, highway numbers, and improved recreation sites shown in red; national park land shown in gray; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, and county boundaries, minor roads, and Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes listing of campgrounds and "Key Map" showing the location of the Teton Wilderness in its regional setting. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Sixth Principal Meridian."
Text and illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Teton Wilderness, Teton National Forest*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned rider and pack animal in a mountain meadow.
Holdings: NA; LC and 25 other libraries
OCLC: 8672215

Part B. National Grasslands

Curlew National Grasslands, Idaho.
Located in the Curlew Valley of Idaho named for the long-billed curlews that frequent the area (Boone, p. 101).

See under:
Caribou National Forest and Curlew National Grassland (Malad and Pocatello Ranger Districts), Idaho and Utah, 1973. (Administrative map)

And:
Sawtooth National Forest (Twin Falls and Burley Ranger Districts), Idaho, Utah and Nevada, 1970. (Administrative map)

Part C. Special Areas

Bighorn Crags, Salmon National Forest, 1973. (Forest Visitors map)
[U.S. Forest Service, Salmon National Forest.]
1973. Scale, ca. 1:40,000. No geographic coordinates. No pubic land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 33 x 37 cm., on sheet 35 x 50 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Map shows the roads, trails, and campgrounds of the Bighorn Crags area and text. Also shows the boundary of the Idaho Primitive Area, now known as the Frank Church – River of No Return Wilderness. Verso is blank.
Holdings: Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Iowa; Univ. of Washington
OCLC: 35851320

Trail System, Bryce Canyon National Monument, Utah. **See Figure 13**
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. U.S. Government Printing Office: 1927.
1927. Scale indeterminable. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

21 x 19 cm., on sheet 23 x 41 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown by spot elevations.
On a large-scale maps, shows the trail system of Bryce Canyon beginning at the rim of the canyon near the hotel. Map included in an eight page brochure with text and illustrations, the map covering pages 6 and 7.
Panel title: *Bryce Canyon National Monument, Utah, Powell National Forest.* Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white photograph of rock formations.
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 392 (August 1927), page 75.
Holdings: NA

Cedar Breaks, Dixie National Forest Utah, 1929. See Figure 13
See under:
Portion of Dixie National Forest (1929). Under Dixie National Forest listings.

Flaming Gorge Recreation Map, Ashley National Forest.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Intermountain Region., Ogden, Utah. DPS-65-2123.
1965. Scale, ca. 1:75,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 27 x 59 cm., on sheet 51 x 61 cm., folded to 26 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Ashley National Forest shown in green; paved and all weather roads, trails, recreation sites, boating campgrounds, boat ramps, special interest points, and commercial facilities shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, road numbers, Forest Service administrative facilities, and minor roads. Includes "Key to Numbered Features" and "Key Map" showing the Ashley National Forest and vicinity in green and roads in red.
Text and two-color illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned photograph of motor boat. Title panel has "1965 Edition."
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona
OCLC: 137378060

Flaming Gorge Recreation Map, Ashley National Forest.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Intermountain Region. DPSU/66-867.
1966. Scale, ca. 1:75,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 27 x 59 cm., on sheet 51 x 61 cm., folded to 26 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Ashley National Forest shown in green; paved and all weather roads, trails, recreation sites, boating campgrounds, boat ramps, special interest points, and commercial facilities shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, road numbers, Forest Service administrative facilities, and minor roads. Includes "Key to Numbered Features" and "Key Map" showing the Ashley National Forest in green and roads in red.
Text and two-color illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned photograph of motor boat. Title panel has "1966 Edition."
Holdings: Arizona State Univ.; Indiana Univ.; Univ. of Utah
OCLC: 51028325

Flaming Gorge Recreation Map, Ashley National Forest.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Intermountain Region, Ogden, Utah. DPSU / 66-857.
1968. Scale, ca. 1:75,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 27 x 60 cm., on sheet 51 x 61 cm., folded to 25 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Ashley National Forest shown in green; paved and all weather roads, trails, recreation sites, boating campgrounds, boat ramps, special interest points, and commercial facilities shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, road numbers, Forest Service administrative facilities, and minor roads. Includes "Key to Numbered Features" and "Key Map" showing the Ashley National Forest in green and roads in red.
Text and illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned photograph of motor boat. Title panel has "1968 Edition."
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 893 (June 1969), page 51.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Santa Barbara; Colorado Historical Society; Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis; Univ. of Utah; LC; NA
OCLC: 13015714

Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area, Ashley National Forest, Intermountain Region.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah; map content is current as of January 1969. AFPS / Ogden, Utah / 69-1093.
1969. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 86 x 50 cm.,

folded to 26 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Ashley National Forest lands shown in green; Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area shown in olive drab; paved and gravel roads highway numbers, trails, recreation sites, boat ramps, boating campgrounds, and vista points shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows railroads, minor roads, ranger stations, state and county boundaries. Includes "Standard buoy symbols," table of "Recreation site information," and inset of "Vicinity map." "Forest Service Map Class C."
Text and color illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area.* Panel illustration, uncaptioned color photograph of fishermen in a motor boat beside sheer cliffs.
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 897 (October 1969), page 49.
Holdings: NA; LC and 23 other libraries
OCLC: 5474225

Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area.
Compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah; map content is current as of January 1969; limited revision, April, 1974.
1974. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 69 x 49 cm., folded to 26 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Ashley National Forest lands shown in dark orange; Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area shown in olive drab; paved and gravel roads highway numbers, trails, recreation sites, boat ramps, boating campgrounds, and vista points shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows railroads, minor roads, ranger stations, state and county boundaries. Includes "Boating symbols," "Recreation symbols," table of "Recreation site information." "Forest Service Map Class C."
Text, "Vicinity Map," and color illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned color oblique aerial photograph of the Flaming Gorge Reservoir in the ancient incised meanders of the Green River.
Holdings: LC and 10 other libraries
OCLC: 5478964

Hells Canyon Seven Devils Scenic Area, Nezperce, Payette and Wallowa-Whitman National Forests.
Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. AFPS/Ogden, Utah / 71-808.
1970. Scale, ca. 1:140,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 53 x 40 cm., folded to 21 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows scenic area in light green; surrounding national forests in dark green; paved roads, all weather roads, road numbers, and Forest Service recreation sites shown in red. Also shows national forest, scenic area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, Forest Service administrative facilities, minor roads, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes "Vicinity Map" showing the location of the Hells Canyon Seven Devils Scenic Area astride the Snake River (Idaho-Oregon border) and within the boundaries of three national forests each in its own separate Region (Nezperce – Northern Region; Payette – Intermountain Region; Wallowa-Whitman (Pacific Northwest Region), listing of "Developed Recreation Sites, and a trip planning guide. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian in Idaho and the Willamette Meridian in Oregon.
Text and illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Hells Canyon-Seven Devils Scenic Area.* Panel illustration, captioned "Shelf Lake" and "Lower Cannon Lake."
Holdings: LC and 10 other libraries
OCLC: 5834441

Hells Canyon-Seven Devils Scenic Area, Nezperce, Payette and Wallowa-Whitman National Forests.
United States, Forest Service; R-1 Carto LJ 5/73. *GPO 797-669.
[1974] Scale, ca. 1:145,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 53 x 40 cm., folded to 21 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Scenic area shown in light green; surrounding national forests in dark green; paved and all weather roads, road and trail numbers, and scenic area boundary, recreation and interpretive sites shown in red. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, settlements, Forest Service administrative facilities, trails, minor roads, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes text, drawings, "Vicinity Map" showing the location of the Hells Canyon Seven Devils Scenic Area astride the Snake River (Idaho-Oregon border) and index to "Developed Recreation Sites.
Text and color illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Hells Canyon-Seven Devils Scenic Area.* Panel illustrations, captioned "Shelf Lake" and "Lower Cannon Lake."
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 961 (February 1975), page 36.
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; LC; NA
OCLC: 5441763

Lake Tahoe Area, Eldorado – Tahoe – Toiyabe – National Forests, California and Nevada, 1963.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
1963. Scale, ca. 1:135,000. W120°25' – W119°45'/N39°20' – N38°43'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 62 x 49 cm., folded to 25 x 16 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National Forest lands shown in green; main motor roads, road and trail numbers, Forest Service administrative facilities, maintained trails, campgrounds, primitive area boundaries, and other visitor amenities shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, minor roads and trails. Includes map of California with major highways showing the location of the area covered by the map. Public land grid based on the Mt. Diablo Meridian.
Text and blue & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Lake Tahoe Area, Eldorado, Tahoe, and Toiyabe National Forests.* Panel illustrations, uncaptioned photographic views of Lake Tahoe through trees and photographer in mountain meadow with mountains in the background.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of California Davis: Univ. of California, Santa Barbara; Univ. of West Georgia; Univ. of Illinois; Simon Fraser Univ.; LC
OCLC: 11366111

Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit, California, 1976. (Forest Visitors map)
United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drawn at Regional Office, San Francisco, California, 1976 from USFS secondary base series maps.
1976. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W120°17' – W119°50'/N39°17' – N38°43'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 62 x 55 cm., folded to 22 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit Lands (May 1976) shown in dark green; other national forest lands shown in light green; main motor roads, road numbers, recreation site information and locked gates shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows management unit, national forest, wilderness, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, minor roads and trails, Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes inset map of the Pope-Baldwin Recreation Area between Fallen Leaf Lake and Lake Tahoe and a table recreation sites and their facilities. "Mt. Diablo Meridian."
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned black & white drawing of an outline map of Lake Tahoe.
Holdings: NA; LC and 10 other libraries. Copy held by the National Archives issued flat without text.
OCLC: 60188118

Middle Fork of the Salmon.
Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Intermountain Region, Ogden, Utah. AFPS / Ogden, Utah / 68-2092-2
1968. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 3 maps on 1 sheet, 52 x 73 cm., folded to 26 x 19 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Map reprinted without date and with simple printing mark: AFPS / Ogden, Utah.
Maps follow the Middle Fork of the Salmon River from Idaho State Route 21 downstream to the Salmon River. Maps show paved and all weather roads, trails, primitive area boundaries, campgrounds, river campsites, and river mileages in red; water features in blue. Also shows private lands, national forest and county boundaries, settlements, minor roads, rapids, and cable crossings. Includes a "Vicinity Map" from the Snake River to the South Fork of the Clearwater River showing main highways, National Forest and state boundaries, Forest Service administrative facilities and highlights area covered by the three main maps of the Middle Fork.
Text, and illustrations on verso. Title from panel title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, rafters challenging the rapids.
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Santa Barbara; LC
OCLC: 32365721

Mirror Lake Recreation Area.
[U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service]; [I.A.] Corn – 12-31; mapped by Francis W. Woods, 1931.
1931. Scale. ca. 1:1,200. W110°53'25" – W110°52'56"/N40°42'30" – N40°42'00". No Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & White. 95 x 66 cm. Relief shown by contours.
"Note: lake elevation 50 equals 10,050; sea level datum (approx); area 65 acres."
Holdings: Brigham Young Univ.
OCLC: 367480813

Mirror Lake – Grandaddy Lake Recreation Area, Wasatch National Forest, Utah – 1936.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, [Intermountain Region].
1936. Scale, ca. 1:75,000. W110°58' – W110°42'/N40°45' – N40°35'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 33 x 40 cm. [sometimes seen folded to 23 x 9 cm.]. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows major roads, named trails, guard stations, camp grounds, telephone locations, and mileages between points (on key map only) in red. Also shows county boundaries, poor roads, lakes and drainage features. Public land grid based on the Salt Lake Meridian and on the Uinta Special Meridian. Includes "Key map" showing highways and mileages to Mirror Lake from Salt Lake City. Verso of map is blank. Covers the western portions of the High Uintas Primitive Area, and, even though the primitive area was created in 1931, this 1936 map does not show its boundaries.

Holdings: private collection

Self Guided Tour of the Mirror Lake Multiple Use Highway, Kamas Ranger District, Wasatch National Forest.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Intermountain Region.
[1963?] Scale, ca. 1:225,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 36 x 32 cm., on sheet, 55 x 43 cm, folded to 22 x 10 cm. Relief shown by shading.
On a green relief base map, map shows roads, primitive area boundaries, campsites, featured areas, and stopping points numbered to coincide with text and illustrations in the margins of the map. Includes "Key Map" of Utah highlighting the location of the area shown on the map.
Text and drawings on verso. Panel title: *The Mirror Lake Multiple Use Highway, Kamas Ranger District, Wasatch National Forest.* Panel illustration, uncaptioned drawing of a car with trailer heading towards Mirror Lake.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley

Mt. Timpanogos Scenic Area on the Uinta National Forest. (Forest Visitors map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Intermountain Region, Uinta National Forest.
[1963?] Scale, ca. 1:63,360. No geographic coordinates or public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 39 x 31 cm., on sheet 56 x 43 cm., folded to 22 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures, shading, and spot heights.
Largely a shaded relief map showing national forest and scenic area boundaries, roads, trails, road numbers, Forest Service administrative facilities, recreation sites, the Timpanogos Cave National Monument outside the scenic area boundary in gray, towns , rivers, and streams. Map includes photographs of selected sites in the scenic area keyed to the map by number. Includes "Key Map" of Utah showing the location of the Mt. Timpanogos Scenic Area in relation to the state's major cities and highways.
Text, illustrations, and drawing on verso. Panel title: *Mt. Timpanogos Scenic Area.* Panel illustration, uncaptioned one-color aerial view of Mt. Timpanogos. The Spanish explorer Escalante named the area Sierra Blanca De Los Timpanogos which means White Mountain of Timpanogos (rocky river or stream)
Holdings (Map): Brigham Young Univ.; LC; (Book): Indiana Univ.; Sara Lawrence College, New York; Evergreen State College; Marshall Univ.
OCLC (Map): 366468958 (Book): 41862881

Recreation Map, Palisades Reservoir, Caribou, Targhee, Bridger National Forests.
Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah; map content is current as of December, 1967. AFPS, Ogden, Utah/67-2130.
1967. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W111º15' – W110º55'/N43º25' – W43º05'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 60 x 50 cm., folded to 26 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Reissued 1975 (OCLC: 68802381).
Lands of the three national forests touching upon Palisades Reservoir shown in three different shades of green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, trails, recreation sites and their index numbers, boat ramps, and commercial facilities shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest state, and county boundaries, minor roads, and Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes index to recreation facilities keyed by number to the map and "Key Map" showing the location of the Palisades Reservoir in its regional setting. "Forest Service Map Class C." Public land grid in Idaho based on the Boise Meridian; for areas in Wyoming, public land lines based on the Sixth Principal Meridian.
Text and illustrations on verso. Panel title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned color drawing, of a water skier and motor boat.
Holdings: NA; LC and 20 other libraries
OCLC: 5494157

Redfish Area Map.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Intermountain Region.
[1965?] No scale given. No geographic coordinates or public land (Township & Range) grid. Black on brown paper. 23 x 31 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. No relief given.
Map shows visitor facilities (campgrounds, boat ramps, visitor center, lodge, beaches, and retail outlet) at the northern (lower) end of Redfish Lake and Little Redfish Lake near U.S. Highway 93, now Idaho State Route 75
Text and title panel illustration on verso. Panel title: *Redfish Lake, Map and Guide.* Panel illustration, uncaptioned photograph of child at the lake's edge, mountains in the background.
Holdings: private collection

The Salmon: River of No Return.
Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Northern and Intermountain Regions.
[1965] Scale, ca. 1:100,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 5 maps on 1 sheet, 51 x 91 cm., folded to 26 x 19 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Map reprinted in 1975 with *GPO: 1975—679-494.

Maps oriented with north to the right follow the Salmon River from North Fork, Idaho downstream to Riggins, Idaho. Maps show water features in blue and include black & white photographs of key points on the river, such as rapids and landings. Also shows private lands, national forest and primitive area boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, bridges, rapids, cable crossings, and campsites. The Salmon River touches upon the Nezperce and the Bitterroot National Forests in the Forest Service's Northern Region (Region 1) and the Payette and Salmon National Forests in the Intermountain Region (Region 4). National Archives copy date stamped "OCT 1965."
Text, illustrations, "Index Map," and "Salmon River mileage log" on verso. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white photograph of rafters challenging the rapids.
Holdings: LC and 12 other libraries; NA

Sawtooth National Recreation Area and Wilderness.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Intermountain Region.
[1972] Scale, ca. 1:375,000 (One inch = approximately 6 miles). No geographic coordinates. No public land grid. Color. 27 x 24 cm., on sheet 28 x 41 cm., folded to 14 x 9 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Sawtooth National Recreation Area and the Sawtooth Wilderness shown in bright orange; water features in blue; other national forest lands in dark brown. Also shows national forest and wilderness boundaries, towns and settlements, roads recreation sites, and Forest Service administrative sites. Includes table of "Recreation Site Information, and insets of the "Redfish Lake Area" and a "Vicinity Map." Title and authority information from the panel title.
Text, directory information, and illustrations on verso.
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 940(May 1973), page 56.
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; NA

Sonora Pass Area: Stanislaus - Toiyabe National Forests, California, 1965.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. GPO 967-189.
1965. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W120º30' – W119º30'/N38º30' – N38º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 55 x 72 cm., folded to 25 x 12 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
National forest lands shown in green; major roads, road and trail numbers, Forest Service administrative facilities, recreation site information, primitive, and game refuge boundaries, and winter sports areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, state park and county boundaries, populated places, trails and minor roads. Includes "California Location Map" highlighting the location of the Sonora Pass areas. Public land grid based on the Mt. Diablo Meridian. Shows the Calaveras Big Tree National Forest.
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Sonora Pass: Stanislaus & Toiyabe National Forests, 1964*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white photograph of a pack train (horses and riders and pack mules).
Holdings: private collection

Sonora Pass Area: Stanislaus - Toiyabe National Forests, California, 1967.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. GPO 974-993.
1967. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W120º30' – W119º30'/N38º30' – N38º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 55 x 72 cm., folded to 25 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
National forest lands shown in green; major roads, road and trail numbers, Forest Service administrative facilities, recreation site information, primitive, wilderness, and game refuge boundaries, military training areas, and winter sports areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, state park and county boundaries, populated places, trails and minor roads. Includes "California Location Map" highlighting the location of the Sonora Pass areas. Public land grid based on the Mt. Diablo Meridian. Shows the Calaveras Big Tree National Forest.
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Sonora Pass: Stanislaus & Toiyabe National Forests*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white photograph of a pack train (horses and riders and pack mules).
Holdings: Stanford Univ.; Texas Tech Univ.
OCLC: 83379084

Timpanogos Cave National Monument, Wasatch National Forest, Utah. (Forest Visitors map)
United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; Nichols – '29. U.S. Government Printing Office: 1930.
1930. Scale indeterminable. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 19 x 19 cm., on sheet, 23 x 41 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief not indicated.
Map shows road along the American Fork Creek and locates the national monument headquarters, "ticket office and curios" shop, campgrounds, trail from the shop to Timpanogos Cave entrance at an elevation of 6,776 feet, and trail inside the cave to "Chimes Chamber" and "Cavern of Sleep." Includes inset map of the region showing main roads from the bench cities to Timpanogos Cave National Monument with mileages.
Text and black & white illustrations on both sides of sheet. Panel title: *Timpanogos Cave National Monument, American Fork Canyon, Wasatch National Forest, Utah.* Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white photograph of a limestone

formation with a sign in the photograph that reads, "The Great Heart of Timpanogos." Author and publisher information taken from the panel title.
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 422 (February 1930), page 563.
Holdings: Louisiana State Univ.; Univ. of Utah; Brigham Young Univ.; NA; NAL
OCLC: 71022114

Wheeler Peak Scenic Area, Humboldt National Forest, Nevada, 1967. (Forest Visitors map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah; map content is current as of December 1967. AFPS/Ogden, Utah/68-2092-1.
1968. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W114º23' – W114º05'/N39º05' – N38º50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 51 x 51 cm., folded to 26 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Wheeler Peak Scenic Area shown in dark green; other national forest land shown in light green; Lehman Caves National Monument shown in gray; scenic area boundary, road and trail numbers, recreation sites, trails, paved and all weather roads shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest boundaries, settlements, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes "Key Map" showing the vicinity of the scenic area and a listing of recreation sites. Made part of the Great Basin National Park on October 27, 1986.
Text and illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned color drawing of 2 figures viewing an ancient bristlecone pine.
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 897 (October 1969), page 50.
Holdings: NA; LC and 22 other libraries
OCLC: 5474229

White Cloud Peaks Area, 1970, Challis National Forest, Sawtooth National Forest, Idaho.
Compiled at Regional Office, Ogden, Utah, from Forest Service Maps dated 1964 and 1965.
1970. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 55 x 42 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Map shows the heart of the future (1972) Sawtooth National Recreation Area. National Forest land shown in grey, private lands shown uncolored. Also shows national forest, wilderness, and county boundaries, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, recreation sites, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes three black & white photographs, text and instructions below the map. Sometimes seen folded to 29 x 17 cm. Verso is blank. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Boise Meridian."
Holdings: private collection

White Cloud-Boulder Mountains: Sawtooth National Recreation Area, Sawtooth National Forest, Idaho, 1974.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the R.O., Ogden, Utah, 1974.
1974. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W114º53' – W114º23'/N44º15' – N43º45'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 57 x 42 cm., folded to 23 x 9 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Map reprinted in 1978 on orange paper with, "*GPO: 1978—782-645. Map reprinted in 1982 with *U.S. Government Printing Office: 1982 – 578-297.
Map highlights the White Cloud-Boulder Mountain Area with gray overprint on yellow paper. Also shows national forest, Recreation Area, Wilderness Area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, recreation sites, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian." "Forest Service Map Class C."
Text, vicinity map, and illustrations on verso. Panel title: *White Cloud, Boulder Mountains, Sawtooth National Recreation Area.* Panel illustration, uncaptioned view of White Cloud Peaks.
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Boise State Univ.; Idaho; Twin Falls (Idaho) Public Library; Univ. of Central Oklahoma; Brigham Young Univ.
OCLC (1974): 365213806

IX. Index to Cartographers

Some Region 4 cartographers left drafting and went on to administrative or engineering work all within the Forest Service.

***R. A.** (Washington Headquarters Office) These initials could stand for either Richard Ackroyd or Raymond Archibald, both engineers, employed by the Department of Agriculture, and found in the 1939 edition of Polk's Washington, D.C. city directory.

Salmon Executive Order map, 1940, [drawn by]

Acker, Sara Lillian. S. L. Acker. S. L. A. (Washington Headquarters Office)) Active 1912 to 1941, she worked on maps for all Forest Service areas except Alaska and is found in the 1910 and following editions of the Washington, D.C. city directories. Later editions of the city directories list her name as "S. Lillian Acker," but in all cases, employed as "draftsman" for the Forest Service. Her last map credit was for tracing the Sequoia National Forest of 1941.

Boise National Forest, 1923, traced by (1925)
Cache National Forest, 1926, traced by
Caribou Folio, 1929, compiled and traced by
Caribou Grazing Atlas, 1915, traced by
Fillmore Proclamation diagram, 1922, traced by
Fillmore National Forest, 1921, traced by
Kaibab Folio [1913?], Forest Type ed., traced by
Lemhi Folio, 1909, traced by
Nevada Folio, 1910, traced by
Wyoming National Forest, 1925, compiled and traced by

Adams, Inez V. Adams joined the staff of the Intermountain District in 1919 as a clerk after having previously served as the Weber County (Utah) Assessor (1908/09), as the Weber County Treasurer (1910/11), and as the Assistant Librarian with the local Carnegie Library. In 1923 she met and married Thompson Corn, a railroad ticket agent in Ogden. She continued her career with the Forest Service under the name of Mrs. Inez A. Corn (see below).

Lemhi Proclamation diagram, 1923, compiled by
Lemhi National Forest, 1923, compiled by

Aldous, Alfred Evan. A. E. Aldous. Employed on Forest Service range reconnaissance.

Targhee Folio, [1913], base map by
Targhee Grazing Atlas, [1913], Grazing classification and base map by

Anderson, Arval L. A. L. Anderson. Anderson had a remarkable career with the Forest Service. He is first mentioned in the Ogden city directory as a "surveyor" for the U.S. Forest Service in 1928 moving on to the job of Assistant Road Surveyor for the Intermountain Region in 1932. In 1935 he had moved to the Washington Office of the Forest Service serving as the Assistant Associate Engineer to Chief T.W. Norcross in charge of structures. By 1938 Anderson had moved back to Ogden into the office of Assistant Regional Forester as Chief of Region Four's Engineering Division. During the war, Anderson served in the U.S. Army as supervisor of the Utah Quartermaster Depot in Ogden before resuming his career with the Forest Service as Assistant Regional Forester. He remained on the as Chief of the Engineering Division until 1960.

Boise National Forest, 1929, compiled by (1933, 1934, 1936)
Payette National Forest, 1928, revised by
Uinta Proclamation diagram, 1929, compiled by
Uinta National Forest, 1927, compiled by (1938)

Anderson, Mark. Employed on Forest Service range reconnaissance.

Caribou Grazing Atlas, 1915, grazing classification by

Anderton, William C. W. C. Anderton. 1961 was the last year cartographers were given credit on the map for their work and Anderton along with Paul S. Bieler, were the last cartographers to be so recognized. Anderton is first mentioned in the 1958 edition of Polk's Ogden city directory as a "draftsman" for the Mountain Fuel Supply Company and was a production engineer for Hill Air Force Base in 1959, before starting his career with the Forest Service.

Recreation Map, Bridger National Forest, 1961, revised by

Bassett, Charles C. C. C. Bassett. (Washington Headquarters Office) Washington, D.C. city directories from 1910 to 1915 indicate that Bassett worked for the Department of Agriculture as a "draftsman" as well as a "soil cartographer."

Salt Lake Folio, 1908, compiled by

Bieler, Paul S. P. S. Bieler Bieler P. S. B. P. B. Bieler began his professional career as a draftsman for the Southern Pacific Railroad in Ogden in 1924. The difficult economic times might have led to his being either terminated or transferred by the railroad, because the 1933 edition of the city directory does not list his name. By 1934 he has returned to the pages of the Ogden city directory as working as a "draftsman" for the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation. According to the 1938 Ogden city directory, Bieler had become a Forest Service draftsman in the Intermountain Region's Engineering Division. Bieler remained on Region 4's staff well into the 1960s and was one of the last cartographers, along with newcomer William C. Anderton, to have his work recognized in the map credits for the 1961 Bridger National Forest recreation map.

National Forests Region 4, 1938 [drawn by]
National Forests Region 4, 1947 [drawn by]
National Forests of the Intermountain Region, 1950, [drawn by]
National Forests of the Intermountain Region, 1954, [drawn by]
Ashley National Forest, 1945, revised by
Recreation map, Ashley National Forest, 1955, traced by
~~Wyoming~~ [Bridger] National Forest, Wyoming, 1940, revised by
Bridger National Forest, Bridger Division, 1946, revised [1940] by (1954, 1960)
Bridger National Forest, Wyoming Division, 1946, compiled by (1954)
Recreation Map, Bridger National Forest, 1951, traced by
Recreation Map, Bridger National Forest, 1958, traced by
Recreation Map, Bridger National Forest, 1961, traced by
Cache National Forest, 1941, Forest Visitors map, traced by
Challis National Forest, 1940, Forest Visitors map, traced by
Recreation Map, Fishlake National Forest, 1953, [drawn by]
Recreation Map, Humboldt National Forest, 1959, revised by (1962)
Idaho National Forest, 1940, Forest Visitors map, traced by
Idaho Primitive Area, 1959, [drawn by]
Manti National Forest Recreation map, 1949, [drawn by]
Recreation Map, Manti-La Sal National Forest, Manti Division, 1954, [drawn by]
Sawtooth National Forest, 1938, Forest Visitors map, traced by
Recreation Map, Sawtooth National Forest, 1951, traced by
Recreation Map, Sawtooth National Forest, Sawtooth Division, 1954, traced by (1960)
Targhee National Forest, 1939, tracing revised by
Toiyabe National Forest, Mono Division, 1946, compiled by (1951)
Toiyabe National Forest, North Half, Mono Division, 1957, compiled by (1960)
Toiyabe National Forest, South Half, Mono Division, 1957, compiled by (1960)
Wyoming National Forest, 1938, traced by
Wyoming National Forest, 1940, revised by

Bird, Merrill W. M. W. Bird. M.W.B. Bird joined the Intermountain District in 1929 as a "draftsman" and had a long career with the Forest Service alternately being listed as draftsman, Chief draftsman, Cartographic engineer, or simply, cartographer in the Ogden city directories. Bird continued as a Region 4 cartographer well into the 1960s.

Boise National Forest, 1933, revised by (1934, 1936)
Bridger National Forest, Bridger Division, 1946, revised by (1954, 1960)
Challis National Forest, 1930, revised by (1935, 1936, 1937)
Challis National Forest, 1946, revised by (1952, 1958)
Dixie National Forest, 1933, compiled and traced by (1937, 1944, Powell Division, 1950)
Humboldt National Forest, Humboldt Division, 1937, compiled by (1942, 1953)
Idaho National Forest, 1938, revised by
La Sal Division [Uinta National Forest], 1944, compiled by
Lemhi National Forest, 1934, revised by (1936)
Manti-La Sal National Forest, La Sal Division, 1952, compiled by
Minidoka National Forest, 1933, traced by
Minidoka National Forest, 1936, traced and revised by
Payette National Forest, 1934, revised by
[Weiser Division] ~~Weiser~~ [Payette] National Forest, Idaho, 1943, revised by
Powell National Forest, 1931, traced by
Powell National Forest, 1937, [traced and revised by]
Powell National Forest, 1944, traced and revised by

Salmon National Forest, 1937, revised by
Sawtooth Executive Order map, 1932, compiled and traced by
Sawtooth National Forest, 1932, compiled and traced by (1938, 1942) (1955 & 1960 – North Division)
Targhee National Forest, 1932, traced by (1939)
Teton National Forest, 1934, revised by
Teton National Forest, 1944, revised by (1949, 1955)
Uinta National Forest, 1938, revised by
Wasatch National Forest, 1929, compiled by (1931, 1934)
Wasatch National Forest, 1935, compiled and revised by
Weiser National Forest, 1943, revised by

Bradford, Frederick D. F. D. Bradford. F. D. B. (Washington Headquarters Office) Active 1912 to 1919, primarily with proclamation diagrams for all Districts and found in the 1910 Washington, D.C. city directory as being with the Forest Service.

Cache Proclamation diagram, 1912, [traced by]
Cache National Forest, 1914, [traced by]
Fishlake Proclamation diagram, 1913, traced by (1917)
Fishlake National Forest, 1915, traced by
Kaibab Proclamation diagram, 1913, traced by
Kaibab National Forest, 1917, Forest visitors map, traced by
Lemhi Proclamation diagram, 1913, [traced by]
Manti Proclamation diagram, 1913, traced by
Salmon Proclamation diagram, 1913, [traced by]

Brind, Frederick & Brind, Ivor J. R. J. Brind. In 1919, two men by the name of Brind joined the Intermountain District as draftsmen, Frederick and Ivor J. Brind. By 1921, only Frederick was listed in the Ogden city directory and the next year both Brinds were gone. There is only one map credit for Brind, and that is recorded on the 1921 Challis National Forest map as "R. J. Brind." One could speculate that this could be a typographical error in that the name should have been recorded as "I. V. Brind," but this cannot be confirmed.

Challis National Forest, 1921, compiled by

Buckman, Louis H. L. H. Buckman L. H. B. (Washington Headquarters Office) The first time Buckman's name can be found in the Washington, D.C. city directory was in 1914 when he was listed as being a "clerk" with the Forest Service. By 1917 clerk had been replaced with "draftsman" as his occupation. Between 1919 and 1922 Buckman was employed once again as a "clerk" but this time working for the Census Office with the federal Department of Commerce. Between 1923 and 1926 he disappeared from the pages of the Washington, D.C. city directory only to reappear in 1927 again as a "draftsman" with the Department of Agriculture. He continued in this capacity well into the 1940s as the map record shows with map credits for forests in Regions 4, 6, 8, and 9.

Cache National Forest, 1941, traced by (1948)

Corn, Inez A. I. A. Corn. The former Inez V. Adams who married Thompson Corn in 1923 continued her career with the Forest Service as a draftsman for the Intermountain District begun in 1919. Polk's Ogden city directory for 1931 and 1932 lists her as the wife of Thompson and not affiliated with the Forest Service, however the April 1932 edition of the *Forest Service Directory* through the Nov. 1936 edition includes her name as a staff member of Region 4 under "drafting." Ogden city directories after 1937 do not indicate that she continued as a Forest Service employee.

Caribou National Forest, 1928, traced by
Dixie National Forest, Portion of (Cedar Breaks), 1929, [map by]
Idaho National Forest, 1930, traced by (1936, 1938)
Kaibab National Forest, 1930, traced by (1934)
Minidoka National Forest, 1925, compiled and traced by
[Weiser Division] ~~Weiser~~ [Payette] National Forest, Idaho, 1943, traced by
Mirror Lake Recreation Area, 1931 [traced by?]
Salmon Proclamation diagram 1926, traced by
Salmon National Forest, 1926, traced by (1927 – East Half)
Sawtooth National Forest, 1924, traced by

Targhee National Forest, 1925, revision traced by
Weiser National Forest, 1931, traced by (1938, 1943)

Cox, Frances C. F. C. C. (Washington Headquarters Office) Washington D.C. directories from the time when F.C.C. was active tracing atlas folios, list a Frances C. Cox working for the Department of Agriculture as a "clerk" but not identified with any particular bureau. Her other map credit is for the tracing of the Wallowa National Forest atlas folio (District 6) of 1917.

Caribou Folio, 1916, traced by
Caribou Grazing Atlas, 1915, traced by

Darcy, William M. W. M. Darcy. (Washington Headquarters Office) A "draftsman" with the Department of Agriculture listed in the 1940 edition of Polk's Washington, D.C. city directory.

Cache National Forest, 1941, traced by (1948)

Douthitt, Fred D. F.D. Douthitt. Involved in grazing issues with the Intermountain Region as well as the California Region, finally as the Forest Supervisor on the Klamath National Forest.

Caribou Folio, 1916, base map by

Fearn, Albert E. A. E. F. (Washington, D.C. Office, Engineering staff) 1908 & 1910 editions of Polk's Washington, D.C. directory lists Fearn as employed by the "Bur. of Print."

Sawtooth Folio, 1907, traced by

Francom, Harold W. H. W. Francom. Francom. H. W. F. Polk's Ogden city directory for 1934 first lists Francom as a draftsman without an employer. He is first identified as a draftsman with the Forest Service in 1938 through 1942, afterwards, he continues to be identified as a draftsman but without an employer, perhaps operating on his own office in Ogden. Ogden city directories from 1952 to 1960 has Francom working as a draftsman at Hill Air Force Base just south of Ogden.

Cache National Forest, 1941, Forest Visitors map, traced by
Challis National Forest, 1940, compiled by (1946, 1952, 1958)
Fishlake National Forest, 1941, compiled by (1944, 1951)
Payette National Forest, 1941, revised by
Payette National Forest, 1941, Forest Visitors map, [drawn by]
Wasatch National Forest, 1942, compiled by (1950, 1955)

***Hancock, H.C.** Employed on Forest Service range reconnaissance.

Caribou Grazing Atlas, 1915, grazing classification by

Harrison, Dabney C. D. C. Harrison. (Washington Headquarters Office) The 1910 Washington, D.C. directory lists Harrison as working for the Forest Service.

Nevada Folio, 1910, compiled by

Hoffman, Irvin N. I. N. H. Hoffman first joined District 4 as a "draftsman" in 1915. In the 1917 edition of Polk's Ogden city directory it is noted that Hoffman "moved to Washington, D.C." and a 1918 city directory of the nation's capitol lists Hoffman as being a "draftsman" but without listing an employer.

District Four, District Headquarters, Ogden, Utah, 1915, drafted by
Palisades Proclamation diagram, 1917, drafted by

***Hurtt, L. C.** Early U.S. Forest Service directories list Hurtt as a "Grazing Examiner" for the Northern District and later in the 1920s as a "Grazing Inspector" for the Northern District.

Manti Grazing Atlas, 1915, grazing classification and base maps by

Jackson, Charles Donald, Jr. C. D. Jackson. C. J. (Rocky Mountain, Region, Denver, Colorado; Intermountain Region, Ogden, Utah; Pacific Southwest Region, San Francisco, California) The 1920 Denver city directory is the first to list Jackson as a Forest Service "draftsman" for the Rocky Mountain District. The map record has Jackson worked with for the Intermountain District between 1921 and 1924, but his name never appeared in the Ogden city directory, Jackson reappeared in the 1925 Denver city directory as a "draftsman" for the Clason Map Company. In 1932 Jackson is listed as an employee of the Forest Service working for the California Region in 1932. From that year until 1956, Jackson served on the Engineering Division staff of Region 5.

Ashley National Forest, 1923, compiled and traced by
Challis National Forest, 1921, compiled and traced by
Lemhi Proclamation diagram, 1923, compiled and traced by
Lemhi National Forest, 1923, compiled and traced by
Payette Proclamation diagram, 1926, compiled and traced by
Payette National Forest, 1924, compiled and traced by (1926)
Sawtooth National Forest, 1924, compiled by

Lewis, Melvin H. M. H. Lewis. M. H. L. Lewis's name first appears in Polk's Ogden city directory for 1929 and lists Lewis as being employed as a "draftsman, U.S. Forest Service." He is employed by Region 4 in various capacities as a surveyor, transitman, employee, engineer, and clerk up until 1959. The *Official Register of the United States* has Lewis as the head of the Cartographic Section, Division of Engineering in Region Four throughout the 1950s.

Ashley National Forest, 1945, revised by
Bridger National Forest, Bridger Division, 1946, revised [1936] by (1954, 1960)
Cache National Forest, 1932, compiled by (1936, 1940)
Dixie National Forest, 1933, compiled by (1937, 1944, Powell Division, 1950)
Idaho National Forest, 1930, revised by
Idaho National Forest, 1938, revised by
Idaho National Forest, 1940, compiled by (1941)
Kaibab National Forest, 1930, revised by
Lemhi National Forest, 1936, revised by
Manti National Forest, 1941, compiled by (1952 – Manti Division, Manti-La Sal National Forest)
Minidoka National Forest, 1933, compiled by (1936)
[Payette] National Forest (Idaho Division), ~~Idaho~~ National Forest, Idaho, 1941, compiled by
[Weiser Division] ~~Weiser~~ [Payette] National Forest, Idaho, 1943, compiled and revised by
Payette National Forest, East Division, 1947, compiled by (1952)
Payette National Forest, West Division, 1948, compiled by (1952, 1960 – Administrative map)
Powell National Forest, 1931, compiled by (1944)
Salmon National Forest (Western Portion only), 1938, compiled by (1941)
Salmon National Forest, East Half, 1941, compiled by
Salmon National Forest, 1949, compiled by (1955, 1959)
Sawtooth National Forest, 1938, revised by (1942) (1955 & 1960 – North Division)
Teton National Forest, 1938, compiled and traced by (1944, 1949, 1955)
Uinta National Forest, 1938, revised by
Wasatch National Forest, 1929, compiled by (1931, 1934, 1935)
Weiser National Forest, 1931, compiled by
Weiser National Forest, 1938, compiled and revised by (1943)

Littlefield, Theron R. Littlefield, T. R. (Intermountain Region, Ogden, Utah; Pacific Southwest Region, San Francisco, California) Littlefield served in the U.S. Army during World War I before joining the Intermountain District staff in 1921 remaining until 1928. Ogden city directories alternately list his occupation as a surveyor and as a draftsman, but in all instances, until 1928, as working for the Forest Service. The 1928 Ogden city directory includes the note under Littlefield's name: "Moved to Berkeley, California." The 1928 San Francisco city directory confirms the move and that he fact that he began work for the California District as an "engineer" that same year until the mid-1950s.

Idaho Proclamation diagram, 1926, compiled by
Idaho National Forest, 1926, compiled by (1929, 1936, 1938)
Payette Proclamation diagram, 1926, compiled by
Payette National Forest, 1924, compiled by (1926, 1928, 1934)
Salmon Proclamation diagram 1926, compiled by

Salmon National Forest, 1926, compiled by (1927 – East Half)
Sawtooth National Forest, 1924, compiled by
Uinta Proclamation diagram, 1929, compiled by
Uinta National Forest, 1927, compiled by (1938)
Weiser National Forest, 1925, revised and traced by

Lockhard, Oliver C. O. C. Lockhart. O.C.L. The 1916 edition of Polk's Ogden city directory is the first time Lockhard is listed as being an employee of the Forest Service. In 1916 through 1918 his occupation is noted as being a "surveyor," then as an "engineer" in 1919. In 1920 he had transferred to the U.S. Bureau of Public Roads, then an agency of the Department of Agriculture, serving as an engineer.

Cache National Forest, 1919, compiled by (1921)
Caribou Proclamation diagram, 1919, revised by
Humboldt Proclamation diagram, 1919, compiled and traced by
Nevada National Forest, 1919, compiled by
Wyoming National Forest, 1919, compiled by

LoJacono, Salvatore S. LoJacono, S. LoJ. (Washington Headquarters Office and Eastern Region, Washington, D.C.) Lo Jacono is first listed in the 1920 edition of the Washington, D.C. city directory as being a "draftsman" for the Department of Agriculture. Forest Service directories first recorded his name in the April, 1932 edition and Lo Jacono's name last appeared in the January 1960 number. Early in his career, he drafted maps for western forests which indicates he worked for Headquarters Office before moving over to the Eastern Region. There, he drafted maps for national forests in the eastern United States including those that would, in 1934, become part of the Southern Region. The May, 1941 issue of the Forest Service directory has Lo Jacono as serving in the Engineering Division of Region 7 and in the next edition of the directory, April, 1942, has him being part of the Washington Headquarters Office, indicating that Lo Jacono did not move with Region 7 from Washington, D.C. to its new headquarters in Philadelphia in 1941. Perhaps his final project for the Engineering Division was compiling the first edition of the reference work, *Establishment and Modification of National Forest Boundaries: A Chronological Record, 1891-1959* published by the Forest Service in September of 1959.

Idaho Proclamation diagram, 1919, traced by
Payette Proclamation diagram, 1919, traced by

Lubeck, Ernest A. Ernest Lubeck. E. Lubeck. E. A. L. E. L. There were three Lubecks on staff in District 4 in 1912, Anton I., Ernest A., and Harold Lubeck. Anton served as a watchman and later as a janitor, leaving in 1919; Harold was a packer, but left the Forest Service in 1914; Ernest remained until 1920, first as a printer, and from 1916 to 1920 as a "draftsman." Ogden city directories from 1920 onwards list Ernest A. Lubeck as a draftsman and later as an engineer for the U.S. Bureau of Public Roads, then an agency of the Department of Agriculture.

Bridger National Forest, 1920, compiled and traced by
Cache National Forest, 1919, compiled and traced by (1921)
Dixie National Forest, Utah Division, 1915, [traced by]
Fillmore Proclamation diagram, 1922, compiled by
Fillmore National Forest, 1921, compiled by
Fishlake National Forest, 1919, compiled and traced by
Manti Proclamation diagram, 1917, [drafted by]
Manti National Forest, 1920, compiled and traced by
Powell Executive Order map, 1922, compiled and traced by
Powell National Forest, 1916, compiled and traced by
Sevier National Forest, 1919, compiled by
Toiyabe Proclamation diagram, 1921, compiled by
Toiyabe National Forest, 1920, compiled by
Wyoming National Forest, 1919, compiled and traced by

***A., McQ.** (Washington Headquarters Office) Name could not be found in the Washington, D.C. or Ogden Utah directories of the time.

Lehman Cave National Monument, Proclamation diagram, 1922, Nevada National Forest, [drawn by]

***Maca, Leon F.** Name could not be found in any directory for the city of Ogden or in Forest Service directories.

Payette National Forest, 1938, revised by
Uinta National Forest, 1938, revised by

Marston, Richard. R. Marston. Marston was first found in the 1940 Ogden city directory as being a "Ranger" for the Forest Service, but by 1942, the directory notes that he had "moved to Layton" a town south of Ogden near the rapidly expanding Hill Air Force Base. Marston reappears in the Ogden city directory in 1946. His entry for that year indicates that he was working for the Forest Service as a "Conservationist." Thereafter, Marston no longer appears in the Ogden city directories.

Toiyabe National Forest, Mono Division, 1946, compiled by (1951, 1957, 1960)
Toiyabe National Forest, North Half, Mono Division, 1957, compiled by (1960)
Toiyabe National Forest, South Half, Mono Division, 1957, compiled by (1960)

Meekham, Hofer S. H. S. Meekham (Washington Headquarters Office) Perhaps the most productive cartographer throughout the first three decades of the Forest Service, compiling folios on all Districts beginning in 1907, proclamation diagrams from 1910 to 1915 and moving on to administrative maps, especially of the Eastern District, after 1920. His output for the Intermountain District typifies his work on all other Districts other than the Eastern District, Sawtooth Folio of 1907, Proclamation diagrams, 1912 - 1922, administrative maps for all Districts up to the early 1920s, then, as cartographic operations came up to speed out in the District Offices, his name disappears from administrative maps. He continued to work on Proclamation diagrams and administrative maps of the Eastern District (including southern forests) until the early 1930s. Meekham is listed in the Washington, D.C. city directory of 1910 as being with the "Dept. of Agr."

Boise National Forest, 1923, compiled by (1925)
Cache Proclamation diagram, 1912, compiled by
Cache National Forest, 1914, compiled by
Cache National Forest, 1926, compiled by
Caribou Folio, 1916 and 1929, compiled by
Caribou Grazing Atlas, 1915, compiled by
Caribou National Forest, 1921, compiled by
Fillmore Proclamation diagram, 1914, compiled by
Humboldt National Forest, 1929, compiled by
Kaibab Folio [1913?], Forest Type ed., compiled by
Lemhi Proclamation diagram, 1913, compiled by
Lemhi Folio, 1909, compiled by
Lemhi National Forest, 1927, compiled by (1928)
Manti Proclamation diagram, 1913, compiled by
Manti Grazing Atlas, 1915, compiled by
Manti National Forest, 1926, compiled by (1931, 1937)
Minidoka Proclamation diagram, 1922, compiled by
Minidoka National Forest, 1920, compiled by
Minidoka National Forest, 1925, compiled by
Payette Folio, 1909, compiled by
Powell National Forest, 1924, compiled by
Salmon Proclamation diagram, 1913, compiled by
Salmon Folio, 1909, compiled by
Sawtooth Folio, 1907, compiled by
Targhee Folio, [1913], compiled by
Targhee Grazing Atlas, [1913], compiled by
Targhee National Forest, 1919, compiled by
Targhee National Forest, 1922, compiled by (1925)
Teton Proclamation diagrams of 1912 and 1916, compiled by
Teton National Forest, 1921, compiled by
Teton National Forest, 1925, compiled by (1928, 1930, 1934)
Wasatch National Forest, 1925, compiled by
Weiser National Forest, 1923, compiled by (1925)
Wyoming National Forest, 1925, compiled by

Mehurin, Ellen L. E. L. Mehurin E. L. M. (Washington Headquarters Office) Mehurin's name appears as the tracer for many folio pages, proclamation diagrams, and administrative maps from 1915 to 1938. Towards the end of her career, she worked primarily on maps of the Southern forests, her last map credits coming in 1938 for the Homochitto and Ocala National Forests. She can be found in Washington, D.C. city directories from 1912 to 1938.

Ashley National Forest, 1918, traced by
Idaho Proclamation diagram, 1919, traced by
Lemhi National Forest, 1927, traced by (1928, 1934, 1936)
Payette Proclamation diagram, 1919, traced by
Salmon Proclamation diagram, 1930, traced by
Salmon National Forest, 1930, traced by (1937)
Teton National Forest, 1921, compiled by
Weiser National Forest, 1923, traced by

Neiman, Lloyd I. L. I. Neiman. L. I. N. (Southwestern Region, Albuquerque, New Mexico; Southern Region, Atlanta, Georgia) Neiman is first listed in the 1925 edition of the Albuquerque city directory as a "draftsman, U.S. Forest Service." According to the map record and Forest Service directories, Neiman transferred to Atlanta, the newly created Southern Region's headquarters in 1935. His name last appeared in the 1934 Albuquerque city directory. The 1934 map of the Kaibab National Forest was a joint effort by the Intermountain and Southwestern Regional cartographers.

Kaibab National Forest, 1934, compiled and traced by

Nichols, George L. G. L. Nichols. Nichols. Nichols joined the Engineering staff in District 4 in 1925 as "Chief Draftsman" according to Polk's Ogden city directory for that year and continued in the surveys and map section until late 1936 when he was put in charge of Buildings Section later known as the Structures and Related Buildings Section. Ogden city directories identify Nichols as being an Architectural Engineer with the Forest Service.

Tourist Map of Eastern Idaho and Western Wyoming, 1925, compiled and traced by
Map of Southern Idaho and Western Wyoming, 1926, compiled and traced by
National Forests of the Northern Half of the Intermountain Region ,1931, compiled and traced by
National Forests of the Southern Half of the Intermountain Region, 1931, compiled and traced by
Ashley National Forest Executive Order map, 1933, compiled by
Ashley National Forest, 1928, compiled and traced by (1931)
Ashley National Forest, 1933, compiled by (1934, 1945)
~~Wyoming~~ [Bridger] National Forest, Wyoming, 1940, compiled and traced by
Boise National Forest, 1929, compiled and traced by (1933, 1934, 1936)
Boise National Forest, 1933, traced by (1934, 1936)
Bridger National Forest, Bridger Division, 1946, traced [1929] by (1954, 1960)
Cache National Forest, 1932, traced by (1936, 1940)
Challis National Forest, 1927, compiled and traced by
Challis National Forest, 1930, compiled and traced by
Challis National Forest, 1935, compiled and traced by (1936, 1937)
Fishlake National Forest, 1925, traced by (1931)
Idaho Proclamation diagram, 1926, traced by
Idaho National Forest, 1926, traced by
Idaho National Forest, 1930, revised by (1938)
Kaibab National Forest, 1926, traced by
Lemhi National Forest, 1928, revised by (1934, 1936)
Manti National Forest, 1931, revised by (1937)
Payette National Forest, 1928, revised and traced by
Payette National Forest, 1934, traced by
Payette National Forest, 1938, compiled and traced by (1941)
Sawtooth National Forest, 1926, revised and traced by
Targhee National Forest, 1932, traced by (1939)
Teton National Forest, 1928, revised by
Teton National Forest, 1930, revised by (1934)
Timpanogos Cave National Monument, Wasatch National Forest, 1930, [drawn by]
Toiyabe Proclamation diagram, 1931, traced and revised by
Toiyabe National Forest, 1928, traced by
Toiyabe National Forest, 1931, traced and revised by (1942)

Uinta Proclamation diagram, 1929, compiled and traced by
Uinta National Forest, 1927, compiled and traced by (1938)
Wasatch National Forest, 1929, compiled and traced by (1931, 1934, 1935)
Weiser National Forest, 1925, revised and traced by
Wyoming National Forest, 1930, compiled and traced by (1936, 1940)

Noel, Joseph Snider. J. S. Noel J. S. N. (Washington Headquarters Office) Noel worked mostly on tracing folio pages for forests throughout the West and later Proclamation diagrams and is found in the 1910 Washington, D.C. city directory as being a "draftsman, Dept. Agr." Noel is also credited with the tracing and lettering of the special edition of the General Land Office map of Alaska, made for the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition held in Seattle in 1909.

Payette Folio, 1909, traced by
Salmon Folio, 1909, traced by
Sawtooth Folio, 1907, traced by
Targhee Folio, [1913], compiled and traced by
Targhee Grazing Atlas, [1913], compiled and traced by

Noyes, Clare B. C. B. Noyes C. B. N. (Washington Headquarters Office) Another highly productive cartographer with a specialty in topography. The name first appears on the Snoqualmie Folio of 1907 and last found on the 1940 Los Padres National Forest, Monterey Division administrative and topographic maps as the one who traced these maps. Her name can be found in city directories of Washington, D.C. from 1915 and thereafter.

Ashley National Forest Executive Order map, 1933, traced by
Ashley National Forest, 1933, traced by (1934, 1945)
Boise National Forest, 1923, compiled by (1925)
Caribou National Forest, 1921, traced by
Dixie National Forest, 1923, compiled and traced by (1924)
Manti National Forest, 1926, traced by (1931, 1937)
Nevada National Forest, 1919, traced by
Powell National Forest, 1924, traced by
Toiyabe Proclamation diagram, 1921, traced by
Toiyabe National Forest, 1920, traced by
Weiser National Forest, 1919, compiled by

Potter, Albert F. Albert F. Potter was hired by the General Land Office as a expert on grazing and, in 1902, working out of the Salt Lake City office of the G.L.O., he completed a survey of potential forest reserves in Utah. Potter went on to become a grazing inspector for the Forest Service in 1906 and was the bureau's first Chief of Grazing. There are map credits under his name for two forest reserves in Utah (See his listing below under G.L.O. cartographers). Gifford Pinchot credited Potter for launching the Forest Service's sound, workable, and productive grazing policy in the early years of the agency.

Caribou Grazing Atlas, 1915, approved by
Manti Grazing Atlas, 1915, approved by
Targhee Atlas, [1913], approved by
Targhee Grazing Atlas, [1913], approved by

***Power, W. H.** Power, as a Forest Ranger, most likely was been based in Flagstaff, Arizona, Headquarters for the Coconino National Forest, but there are no city directories of Flagstaff published that would allow confirmation. Albuquerque directories do not list the name.

Grand Canyon National Game Preserve within Kaibab and Coconino National Forests, 1909, his map of the Grand Canyon used

Ralph, Horace F. H. F. Ralph. Ralph was first listed as an "operator" for the Forest Service in the 1932 edition of Polk's Ogden city directory which is in line with the *Forest Service Directory* of April 1932 and April 1933 where Ralph is identified as a "Blue printer." When he compiled the 1937 map of the Ruby Division, his job title was "draftsman." By 1938 his title had changed to "Assistant topographic engineer," then, 1944, to "Civil engineer, and finally, in 1952 to "Surveying engineer" all with the Forest Service. The last known job title held by Ralph was in the 1959 Ogden city directory as being involved with Forest Service "Transportation Systems Planning."

Humboldt National Forest, Ruby Division, 1937, compiled by (1942, 1953)

Roak, John C. J.C. Roak. In the early 1920s, Roak was the Forest Supervisor for the Kaibab National Forest and by 1926, he was identified as the Assistant Supervisor on the Apache National Forest in Arizona-New Mexico

Manti Grazing Atlas, base maps by

Sanford, Earl C. E.C. Sanford. Forest Supervisor for the Caribou National Forest.

Caribou Folio, base map by

Saunders, Albert G. A. G. Saunders. A. Saunders A. G. S. A. S. The 1938 Ogden city directory first lists Saunders as working as a "Blue printer" for the Forest Service continuing in that capacity until 1944 when he was identified as being a "draftsman" and later as an "engineer." His Forest Service career extended well into the 1960s.

National Forests of the Intermountain Region, 1950, [drawn by]
National Forests of the Intermountain Region, 1954, [drawn by]
Recreation map, Ashley National forest, Utah and Wyoming, 1951, traced by
Recreation Map, Boise National Forest, 1959, [drawn by]
Bridger National Forest, Wyoming Division, 1946, compiled and traced by (1954)
Cache National Forest, 1948, revised by
Caribou National Forest, 1946, revised by
Caribou National Forest, 1947, traced by
Caribou National Forest, 1956, traced by
Dixie National Forest, Powell Division, 1950, revised by
Recreation Map, Dixie National Forest, Utah, 1952 [and 1955 drawn by]
Recreation Map, Fishlake National Forest, 1953, [drawn by]
Recreation Map, Minidoka National Forest, 1950, [drawn by]
Charleston Division, Nevada National Forest, [1955?], [drawn by] [1959?]
Payette National Forest, East Division, 1947, traced by (1952)
Payette National Forest, West Division, 1948, traced by (1952, 1960-Administrative map)
Payette National Forest, 1949, traced by (1951-Forest Visitors map)
Payette National Forest, 1953, traced by (1960)
Recreation map, Sawtooth National Forest, Minidoka Division, 1954, [drawn by]
Charleston Division, Toiyabe National Forest, [1959], [drawn by]
Recreation map, Uinta National Forest, 1957, [drawn by]
Wasatch National Forest, 1950, revised by (1955)
Wasatch National Forest, 1951, traced by (1958)

Shafer, Florence I. F. Shafer. Shafer began her career with the Forest Service in 1910 working for District 4 as a draftsman. The 1915 Ogden city directory has her serving the Forest Service as a Geographer and from 1918 to 1920 as "Chief draftsman" for the District. The next year, Shafer was on her way to work in the Engineering Department of the newly formed Alaska District along with Phyllis I. Dennee of the Rocky Mountain District – two experienced Forest Service cartographers – to set up the new drafting unit in Juneau. Shafer worked in Juneau as Chief Draftsman until well into the 1940s as recorded in the Forest Service official directories; Dennee returned to Denver to work for the U.S. Surveyor General, General Land Office, in 1927.

Fillmore National Forest, 1915, [handmade note in reference to]
Wyoming National Forest, 1913, mapped by

Shank, Henry M. H. M. Shank. Shank joined District 4 in 1923 as a "draftsman" but Polk's Ogden city directory for the years following lists several occupations for Shank: draftsman; engineer; department manager; assistant engineer; clerk; and sometimes, just employee. The year 1936 finds Shank as the Forest Supervisor for the Idaho National Forest serving until 1941 when he was named Assistant to the Assistant Regional Forester and later, in 1944 as Assistant Regional Forester. Shank is no longer found in directories after 1947.

National Forests of the Northern Half of the Intermountain Region ,1931, compiled by
National Forests of the Southern Half of the Intermountain Region, 1931, compiled by
Ashley National Forest Executive Order map 1933, compiled by
Ashley National Forest, 1928, compiled by (1931, 1933, 1934, 1945)
~~Wyoming~~ [Bridger] National Forest, Wyoming, 1940, compiled by
Bridger National Forest, Bridger Division, 1946, compiled [1929] by (1954, 1960)
Cache National Forest, 1932, compiled by (1936, 1940)
Kaibab National Forest, 1926, compiled by
Kaibab National Forest, 1930, compiled and revised by
Kaibab National Forest, 1934, compiled by
Sawtooth Executive Order map, 1932, compiled by
Sawtooth National Forest, 1932, compiled by (1938, 1942) (1955 & 1960 – North Division)
Uinta Proclamation diagram, 1929, compiled by
Uinta National Forest, 1927, compiled by (1938)
Wasatch National Forest, 1929, compiled by (1931, 1934, 1935)
Wyoming National Forest, 1930, compiled by (1936, 1940)

Shaw, Rose S. R. S. Shaw R. S. S (Washington Headquarters Office) Shaw first began her work in the Washington, D.C. Office tracing folio sheets for California forests in 1914. Up until 1930 she worked on maps for all regions of the country, moving on after that date to compiling and tracing duties for maps of the eastern United States. Her last map credit is for the 1937 map of the Cumberland National Forest. Her last entry in the Washington, D.C. city directory as a draftsman with the Forest Service came in 1941.

Sevier National Forest, 1919, traced by

Simons, Sprague T. S. T. Simons S. T. S. (Northern Region, Missoula, Montana; Intermountain Region, Ogden, Utah; Pacific Northwest Region, Portland, Oregon) Map credits being the guide, Simons began his cartographic career with the Forest Service in 1919 on the Northern District, then moved on to work for the Intermountain District (1925 Fishlake National Forest map) and finally with the North Pacific District, 1926-1942. The 1926 edition of the Portland city directory includes his name as a "draftsman" with the U. S. Forest Service and city directories for Portland, Oregon thereafter carry his name well into the 1950s as working in that capacity for the Forest Service.

Fishlake National Forest, 1925, compiled and traced by (1931)

Sizer, Francene E. F. E. Sizer (Washington Headquarters Office) Sizer was active from 1921 to the late 1940s working in the Washington Headquarters office as assigned on maps of all Districts except the Rocky Mountain District. She later came to focus on mapping the southern forests, although she did not transfer to Atlanta, Georgia, the headquarters of the Southern Region. Her last map credits came in 1945 and 1946 on two maps of the Caribbean National Forest in Puerto Rico. Her name can be found in city directories of Washington, D.C. during her active period until 1941.

Humboldt National Forest, 1929, traced by
Targhee National Forest, 1922, traced by
Teton National Forest, 1921, traced by
Teton National Forest, 1925, compiled and traced by (1928, 1930, 1934)
Wasatch National Forest, 1925, compiled and traced by

Smith, Helen B. H. B. Smith H. B. S. (Washington Headquarters Office) The earliest map credit for H.B. Smith came in 1914 for Smith's work as a tracer on the Kern (California) Folio. Her cartographic credits are primarily for proclamation diagrams for Eastern District forests in the 1920s and several maps for the Northern, Intermountain, and California Districts. She can be found in city directories for Washington, D.C. from 1914 to 1941 as working in various capacities with the Forest Service.

Bryce Canyon National Monument (Powell National Forest) Proclamation diagram, 1923, [drawn by]
Idaho Proclamation diagram, 1919, compiled and traced by
Payette Proclamation diagram, 1919, compiled and traced by
Payette National Forest, 1920, compiled by

Spaun, Calvin S. Calvin Spaun. C. Spaun. C. S. Spaun started his professional career as a draftsman with the Ogden architectural firm of Hodgson & McClanahan in 1922 and worked for the firm until 1932. Ogden city directories for 1933 and 1934 continued to list Spaun as a draftsman and clerk, but without an employer. 1935 finds him serving as a draftsman for the U.S. Forest Service, Intermountain Region for the first time. His map credits far surpass any other Region 4 staff member and extend from 1936 to 1960. The Ogden city directories of 1959 and beyond lists his role in the Forest Service as an "Architect."

National Forests, Region Four, 1960 & 1961, traced by (1952)
Ashley National Forest, 1948, compiled and traced by (1955)
Boise National Forest, 1939, compiled and traced by
Boise National Forest, 1945, compiled and traced by (1946)
Boise National Forest, 1950, compiled, traced, and revised by (1956, 1960)
Bridger National Forest, Wyoming Division, 1946, traced by (1954)
Cache National Forest, 1936, tracing revised by (1940)
Cache National Forest, 1953, revised by
Caribou National Forest, 1940, compiled and traced by (1946)
Caribou National Forest, 1949, compiled, revised, and traced by
Challis National Forest, 1937, revised by
Challis National Forest, 1940, traced by (1946, 1958)
Challis National Forest, 1952, traced and revised by
Dixie National Forest, 1937, tracing revised by
Dixie National Forest, 1944, revised by (Powell Division, 1950)
Fishlake National Forest, 1941, compiled and traced by (1944)
Fishlake National Forest, 1951, compiled, traced, and revised by
Recreation Map, Fishlake National Forest, 1953, [drawn by]
Humboldt National Forest, Humboldt Division, 1937, traced by
Humboldt National Forest, Ruby Division, 1937, traced by
Humboldt National Forest, Humboldt Division, 1942, traced and revised by
Humboldt National Forest, Ruby Division, 1942, traced and revised by
Humboldt National Forest, Humboldt Division, 1953, traced and revised by
Humboldt National Forest, Ruby Division, 1953, traced and revised by
Recreation Map, Humboldt National Forest, 1953, [drawn by]
Humboldt National Forest in Elko County, 1953, [drawn by]
Idaho National Forest, 1940, compiled and traced by (1941)
La Sal Division [Uinta National Forest], 1944, compiled and traced by
Manti National Forest, 1937, revised by
Manti National Forest, 1941, traced by
Manti-La Sal National Forest, La Sal Division, 1952, compiled, traced, and revised by
Manti-La Sal National Forest, Manti Division, 1952, traced and revised by
Recreation Map, Manti-La Sal National Forest, La Sal Division, 1954, [drawn by] (1956)
Nevada National Forest, Nevada and Moapa Divisions, 1943, revised by
Nevada National Forest, 1954, revised by
[Payette] National Forest (Idaho Division), ~~Idaho~~ National Forest, Idaho, 1941, compiled and traced by
[Weiser Division] ~~Weiser~~ [Payette] National Forest, Idaho, 1943, revised by
Payette National Forest, East Division, 1947, traced by
Payette National Forest, West Division, 1948, traced by (1960 – Administrative map)
Payette National Forest, East Division, 1952, traced and revised by
Payette National Forest, West Division, 1952, traced and revised by
Powell National Forest, 1944, revised by

Salmon National Forest, 1937, revised by
Salmon National Forest (Western Portion only), 1938, compiled and traced by
Salmon National Forest, East Half, 1941, traced by
Salmon National Forest, West Half, 1941, compiled, traced, and revised by
Salmon National Forest, 1949, compiled, traced, and revised by (1955, 1959)
Salmon National Forest, 1948, Forest Visitors map, [drawn by]
Salmon National Forest, 1956, revised by
Sawtooth National Forest, 1932, (small-scale) Forest Visitors map of 1937, revised by
Sawtooth National Forest, 1942, revised by (1955, 1960 – North Division)
Targhee National Forest, 1944, compiled and traced by
Targhee National Forest, East Division, 1950, compiled and traced by (1955)
Targhee National Forest, West Division, 1950, compiled and traced by
Teton National Forest, 1938, traced by
Teton National Forest, 1944, traced and revised by
Teton National Forest, 1949, traced and revised by (1955, 1960)
Toiyabe National Forest, 1942, revised by
Toiyabe National Forest, Mono Division, 1946, compiled and traced by (1951)
Toiyabe National Forest, Central Nevada Division, 1951, compiled and traced by (1955)
Toiyabe National Forest, North Half, Mono Division, 1957, compiled, traced and revised by (1960)
Toiyabe National Forest, South Half, Mono Division, 1957, compiled, traced and revised by (1960)
Uinta National Forest, 1947, compiled and traced by (1954)
Wasatch National Forest, 1942, compiled and traced by (1950, 1955)
Weiser National Forest, 1943, revised by

***Stevens, A. W.** Employed on Forest Service range reconnaissance.

Caribou Folio, 1916, base map by

Thompson, S. Marshall. S. M. T. (Washington Headquarters Office) Thompson's name can be found in the 1916, 1917, and 1918 editions of the Washington, D.C. city directories as being a "clerk" for the Forest Service.

Manti Grazing Atlas, 1915, traced by

Trembly, Guy T. G. T. Trembly G. Trembly G. T. T. (Washington Headquarters Office) With Ellen L. Mehurin, the most productive map tracer in the Washington Office, working first on tracing proclamation diagrams and folio sheets beginning in 1907 then administrative maps for all Forest Service Regions, all the way to the mid-1930s with a map of Puerto Rico of 1935. In 1910 he was listed as a "draftsman" in the Washington, D.C. city directory.

Caribou Folio, 1916, traced by
Caribou Grazing Atlas, 1915, traced by
Fillmore Proclamation diagram, 1914, traced by
Kaibab Folio [1913?], Forest Type ed., traced by
Lemhi Folio, 1909, traced by
Manti Grazing Atlas, 1915, traced by
Minidoka Proclamation diagram, 1922, traced by
Minidoka National Forest, 1920, traced by
Payette National Forest, 1920, traced by
Salmon Folio, 1909, traced by
Salt Lake Folio, 1908, [traced by]
Sawtooth National Forest, 1919, traced by
Targhee Folio, [1913], traced by
Targhee Grazing Atlas, [1913], traced by
Teton Proclamation diagrams of 1912 and 1916, traced by

Truscott, Charles J. C. J. Truscott. Truscott joined the Intermountain District in 1921 as a "ranger." The next year he is listed in the Forest Service Directory in the District's Engineering Division as in charge of "Entry Surveys." Ogden city directories after 1922 alternately list Truscott as a draftsman or as a surveyor, chief surveyor, or simply clerk. Listed as an "employee" of the Forest Service in 1935, Truscott took on the job title of "Topographic engineer" in 1938 and held that same title with Region Four until 1946.

Ashley National Forest Executive Order map, 1933, revised by
Ashley National Forest, 1933, revised by (1934, 1945)
~~Wyoming~~ [Bridger] National Forest, Wyoming, 1940, compiled by
Bridger National Forest, Bridger Division, 1946, compiled [1929] by (1954, 1960)
Dixie National Forest, 1933, compiled by (1937)
Humboldt National Forest, Humboldt Division, 1937, compiled by (1942, 1953)
Humboldt National Forest, Ruby Division, 1937, compiled by (1942, 1953)
La Sal Division [Uinta National Forest], 1944, compiled by
Manti-La Sal National Forest, La Sal Division, 1952, compiled by
[Weiser Division] ~~Weiser~~ [Payette] National Forest, Idaho, 1943, compiled by
Targhee National Forest, 1932, compiled by (1939)
Toiyabe Proclamation diagram, 1931, compiled by
Toiyabe National Forest, 1928, compiled by (1931, 1942)
Weiser National Forest, 1931, compiled by (1938, 1943)
Wyoming National Forest, 1930, compiled by (1936, 1940)

Udell, Stewart. S. Udell. Udell was hired on as a "draftsman" and "surveyor" by District 4 in 1925 and remained until 1927. He is not included in the Ogden city directories of 1928 and beyond.

Challis National Forest, 1927, compiled by (1930, 1935, 1936, 1937)
Uinta Proclamation diagram, 1929, compiled by
Uinta National Forest, 1927, compiled by (1938)

***Youngs, H. S.** Assigned to Range Reconnaissance with the Forest Service.

Caribou Folio, 1916, base map by

Waggaman, Josephine M. J. M. Waggaman J. Waggaman J. M. W. (Washington, D.C. Office, Engineering staff) Waggaman made maps for all Districts beginning in 1912, including administrative, folio and grazing atlas sheets and proclamation diagrams.

Caribou Folio, 1916, traced by
Caribou Grazing Atlas, 1915, traced by
Dixie Executive Order map, 1922, compiled and traced by
Dixie National Forest, 1918, compiled and traced by (1922)
Kaibab Folio [1913?], Forest type ed., traced by
Kaibab National Forest, 1917, compiled and traced by
La Sal Proclamation diagram, 1914, traced and lettered by
Manti Grazing Atlas, 1915, traced by
Targhee National Forest, 1919, compiled and traced by
Uinta National Forest, 1920, compiled and traced by
Wasatch Proclamation diagram, 1921, compiled and traced by
Wasatch National Forest 1920, compiled and traced by

***Willey, J.C.** Identified as a "Grazing Examiner" for the Forest Service in official directories.

Manti Grazing Atlas, 1915, grazing classification and base maps by

Wood, William A. W. A. Wood. Wood first appears in the Ogden city directory in 1925 working for the Forest Service as a "draftsman." He remained only for a short time.

Caribou National Forest, 1928, compiled by

Woods, Francis W.

Mirror Lake Recreation Area, 1931, mapped by

B. U.S. Geological Survey

Brandegee, T.S. (Townshend Smith Brandegee)
Teton Forest Reserve and Southern Part of Yellowstone Park Forest Reserve, Showing Land Classification and Wooded Areas, 1899, (19th Annual Report)
Yellowstone Park Forest Reserve (Wyoming), 1899, (19th Annual Report), from notes by Dr. T.S. Brandegee

Chapman, R. H. (Robert H. Chapman)
Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, California, Markleeville Quadrangle, 1901, (21st Annual Report), topography by

Douglas, E. M. (Edward Morehouse Douglas)
Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, California, Markleeville Quadrangle, 1901, (21st Annual Report), Topographer in charge
Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, California, Pyramid Peak Quadrangle, 1901, (21st Annual Report), Topographer in charge

Feusier, H. E. C.
Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, California, Dardanelles Quadrangle, 1901, (21st Annual Report), triangulation by
Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, California, Markleeville Quadrangle, 1901, (21st Annual Report), triangulation by
Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, California, Pyramid Peak Quadrangle, 1901, (21st Annual Report), triangulation by

Gannett, Henry.
Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, California, Dardanelles Quadrangle, 1901, (21st Annual Report), Geographer in charge
Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, California, Markleeville Quadrangle, 1901, (21st Annual Report), Geographer in charge
Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, California, Pyramid Peak Quadrangle, 1901, (21st Annual Report), Geographer in charge

Goode, R. U. (Richard Urquhart Goode)
Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, California, Dardanelles Quadrangle, 1901, (21st Annual Report), Geographer in charge

Marshall, R. B. (Robert B. Marshall)
Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, California, Dardanelles Quadrangle, 1901, (21st Annual Report), topography by

McKee, R. H. (Redick H. McKee)
Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, California, Dardanelles Quadrangle, 1901, (21st Annual Report), topography by
Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, California, Pyramid Peak Quadrangle, 1901, (21st Annual Report), topography by

Sudworth, George B.
Stanislaus and Lake Tahoe Forest Reserves, California and adjacent territory, 1901, (21st Annual Report) report by
Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, California, Dardanelles Quadrangle, 1901, (21st Annual Report), land classification by
Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, California, Markleeville Quadrangle, 1901, (21st Annual Report), land classification by
Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, California, Pyramid Peak Quadrangle, 1901, (21st Annual Report), land classification by

Thompson, A.H. (Almon Harris Thompson)
Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, California, Markleeville Quadrangle, 1901, (21st Annual Report), Geographer
Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, California, Pyramid Peak Quadrangle, 1901, (21st Annual Report), Geographer

C. U.S. General Land Office

Bauman, William Jr.
State of Idaho, 1913, traced and lettered by
State of Utah, 1908, traced and lettered by
State of Utah, 1915, traced and lettered by

Berthrong, I.P. (Ishamar P. Berthrong)
State of Idaho, 1898, traced and lettered by
State of Idaho, 1899, traced and lettered by
State of Idaho, 1905, traced and lettered by
State of Wyoming, 1900, compiled, drawn, and lettered by
State of Wyoming, 1905, compiled, drawn by; traced and lettered by
State of Wyoming, 1907, compiled, drawn by; traced and lettered by
State of Wyoming, 1912, compiled, drawn by; traced and lettered by
State of Wyoming, 1923, compiled and drawn by

Berthrong, I.P., Chief Drafting Division
State of Idaho, 1909
State of Idaho, 1913
State of Idaho, 1921
State of Nevada, 1908
State of Nevada, 1914
State of Utah, 1908
State of Utah, 1915
State of Wyoming, 1907
State of Wyoming, 1912
State of Wyoming, 1923

Black, J. J. (John J. Black)
State of Wyoming, 1923, revised, traced and lettered by

Blair, Jacob B., U.S. Surveyor General [for Utah]
Map of Fish Lake Forest Reserve…, 1899
Map of Uintah Forest Reserve…., 1900

Bond, Frank, Chief Drafting Division
State of Idaho, 1905
State of Idaho, 1907
State of Wyoming, 1905

Daidy, George A.
State of Idaho, 1913, traced and lettered by
State of Idaho, 1921, traced and lettered by

Dennee, Phyllis. (Phyllis I. Dennee)
State of Utah, 1926, drawn by

Dinsmore, A. F. (Andrew F. Dinsmore)
State of Idaho, 1905, revised by
State of Utah, 1908, compiled by
State of Utah, 1915, compiled by
State of Wyoming, 1892, compiled and drawn by

Gales, T. W. (Timothy W. Gales)
State of Idaho, 1939, revised by
State of Nevada, 1941, revised by
State of Utah, 1926, compiled by
State of Utah, 1937 (and 1941 reprint), compiled and drawn by
State of Wyoming, 1931, compiled and drawn by
State of Wyoming, 1941, compiled and drawn by

Hanson, Alpheus P., U.S. Surveyor General for Wyoming
Map of the Teton Forest Reserve, Wyoming, 1899
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Helm, Charles. J.
State of Idaho, 1905, traced and lettered by
State of Idaho, 1907, revised and drawn by
State of Idaho, 1909, revised and drawn by
State of Nevada, 1908, lettered by
State of Nevada, 1914, lettered by

Henderson, Edward G., U.S. Surveyor General [for Utah]
Map of Payson Forest Reserve…, 1901.

King, Harry, Chief Drafting Division
State of Idaho, 1898
State of Idaho, 1899
Map of the State of Utah, 1902
State of Wyoming, 1900

Morton, R. H. (Robert H. Morton)
State of Idaho, 1898, compiled by
State of Idaho, 1899, compiled by

Naylor, Wm. (William Nayor)
State of Wyoming, 1892, traced and lettered by

O'Hare, Daniel
State of Idaho, 1913, compiled and drawn by
State of Idaho, 1921, compiled and drawn by
State of Nevada, 1908, compiled and drawn by

Potter, Albert F. (Salt Lake City G.L.O. Potter went on to become a grazing inspector for the Forest Service in 1906 and was the bureau's first Chief of Grazing – see above, U.S. Forest Service cartographers).

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Ruh, H. (Hildegard T. Ruh)
State of Idaho, 1932, compiled and drawn by
State of Idaho, 1939, compiled and drawn by
State of Nevada, 1930, compiled and drawn by
State of Nevada, 1941, compiled and drawn by

Ulke, J. (Julius Ulke)
Map of the State of Utah, 1902, compiled and drawn by

Walker, D. E. (Daisy E. Walker) Beginning in 1914, Walker worked as a draftsman for the California District of the U.S. Forest Service in San Francisco until 1927. She then went to Washington, D.C. to work as a draftsman for the Post Office Department until finding a permanent position with the General Land Office as a draftsman until the mid-1940s.
State of Idaho, 1939, relief by
State of Nevada, 1941, relief revised by

Wansleben, Thos. O. (Thomas O. Wansleben)
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